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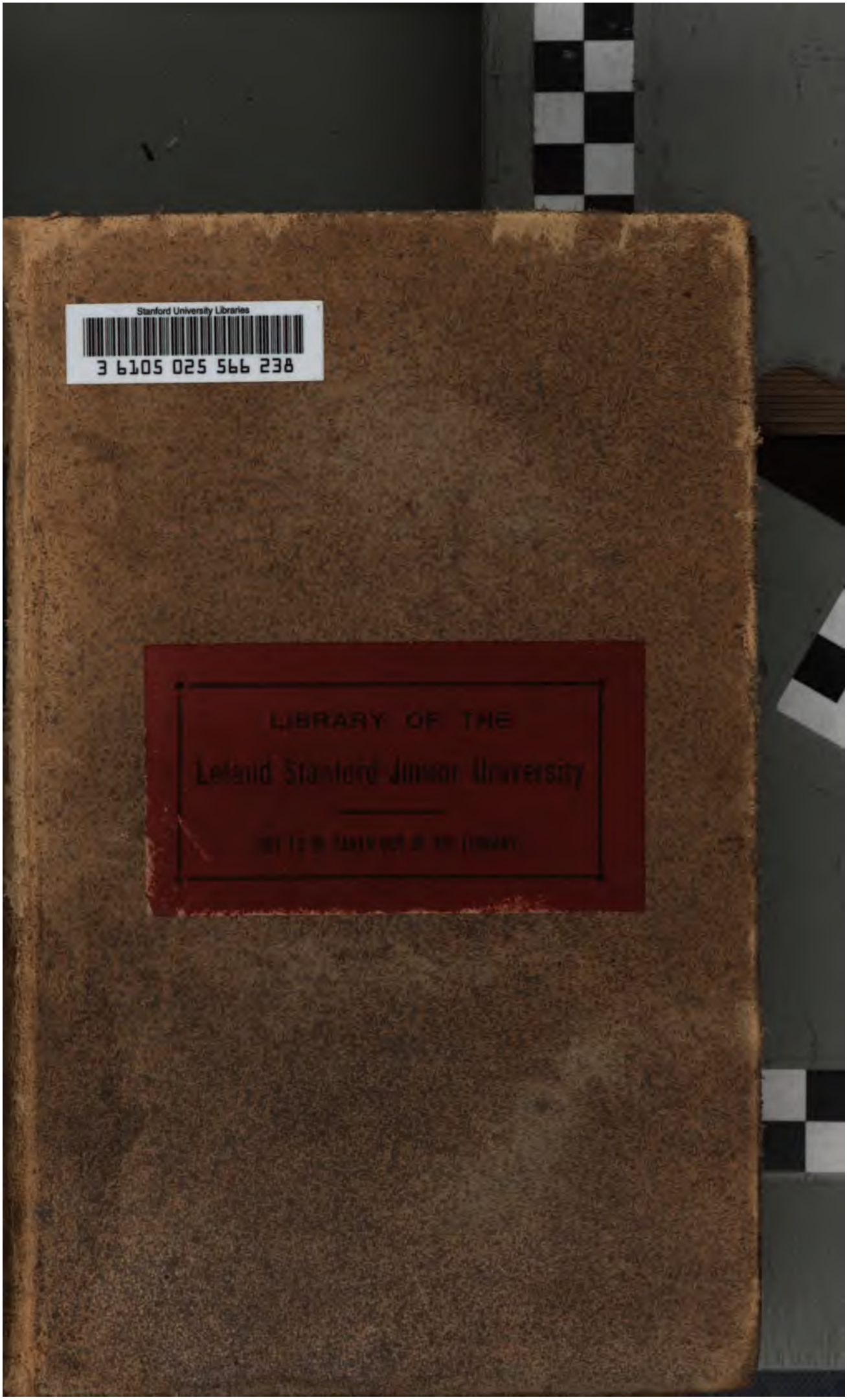
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# HISTORY

AND NEW

# GAZETTEER,

OR

# GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,

OF

## NORTH AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES,

CONTAINING

I.—A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF NORTH AMERICA. II.—A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE UNITED STATES; THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. III.—A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE STATES, COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, FORTS, SEAS, HARBORS, CAPES, RIVERS, LAKES, CANALS, RAIL-ROADS, MOUNTAINS, &c.

CONNECTED WITH NORTH AMERICA;

WITH THE EXTENT, BOUNDARIES AND NATURAL PRODUCTIONS OF EACH STATE; THE BEARING AND DISTANCE OF REMARKABLE PLACES FROM EACH OTHER AND OF EACH FROM THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, WITH THE POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE LATEST CENSUS.

CONTAINING

LIKEWISE MANY TABLES RELATING TO THE COMMERCE, POPULATION, REVENUE, AND VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AND AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

A NEW AND MUCH IMPROVED EDITION.

BY BISHOP DAVENPORT.

NEW YORK:

PUBLISHED BY S. W. BENEDICT & CO.

1843

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# NOTE.

While this work was going through the press, but not until after the first 150 pages were printed, an act was passed by Congress, changing the number of Representatives of each state. The reader will, therefore, observe that the states are entitled, *not* to the number mentioned in the descriptions of the states, but to the number stated in this table. We add also the number of Presidential Electors of each state.

| States. | Representatives. | Electors. | States. | Representatives. | Electors. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine, | 7 | 9 | Georgia, | 8 | 10 |
| New Hampshire, | 4 | 6 | Alabama, | 7 | 9 |
| Massachusetts, | 10 | 12 | Louisiana, | 4 | 6 |
| Vermont, | 4 | 6 | Mississippi, | 4 | 6 |
| Rhode Island, | 2 | 4 | Tennessee, | 11 | 13 |
| Connecticut, | 4 | 6 | Kentucky, | 10 | 12 |
| New York, | 34 | 36 | Ohio, | 21 | 23 |
| New Jersey, | 5 | 7 | Indiana, | 10 | 12 |
| Pennsylvania, | 24 | 26 | Michigan, | 3 | 5 |
| Delaware, | 1 | 3 | Illinois, | 7 | 9 |
| Maryland, | 6 | 8 | Missouri, | 5 | 7 |
| Virginia, | 15 | 17 | Arkansas, | 1 | 3 |
| North Carolina, | 9 | 11 | | | |
| South Carolina, | 7 | 9 | Total, | 223 | 275 |

S. W. BENEDICT & CO.,
Stereotypers and Printers.

# PREFACE.

In presenting this revised edition of his Gazetteer to the public, the author deems it proper to state that he has labored to render it as free from errors as the nature of the work will admit; and from his constant attention to the collecting of new matter, and the correction of errors, for several years past, he thinks he has been enabled to prepare a work as free from errors, if not more so, than any that has ever been presented to the public on this subject. That there may be errors in distances, population, &c., it is not denied, but it is hoped that the candid reader will make all due allowances for the same. No one can form any just conception of the great difficulties to be encountered in compiling a work of this kind, except one who has undertaken a similar task.

The difference between this revised edition and the old one will be found to be very great, both in regard to the number of articles on the United States and in the lengthened descriptions of the same. The number of counties have been increased from 1,000 to about 1,300, and the towns and villages in an equal proportion. To bring the work to its present state of perfection, it has cost the author a great deal of labor and expense, and it is hoped that both he and the publisher will receive ample remuneration in the sale of the work.

In the course of compilation, many extracts from books, papers, &c., have been taken, but in general they have been so altered in phraseology that it was not deemed proper to give quotation marks.

Great care has been taken, that all the information was of the best and most recent that could be obtained. In short, the work is presented to an enlightened public, without any further apology, as the best and most correct that could be compiled under all the circumstances of the case.

BISHOP DAVENPORT.

*New Brunswick, N. J., June,* 1842.

# ABBREVIATIONS MADE USE OF IN THIS WORK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| bor. | Borough. | Mass. | Massachusetts. | r. | River. |
| cap. | Capital. | Me. | Maine. | R. I. | Rhode Island |
| C. H. | Court House. | Mich. | Michigan. | S. C. | South Carolina. |
| co. | County. | Mis. | Mississippi. | s-p. | Seaport town. |
| Ct. or Con. | Connecticut. | Miso. | Missouri. | sq. ms. | Square miles. |
| Del. | Delaware. | mt. | Mountain. | Ten. | Tennessee |
| D. C. | District of Columbia. | Md. | Maryland. | t. | Town. |
| isl. | Island. | N. H. | New Hampshire. | ts. | Township. |
| Il. | Illinois. | N. C. | North Carolina, | pts. | Post-township. |
| In. | Indiana. | N. J. | New Jersey. | Va. | Virginia. |
| Ken. | Kentucky. | N. Y. | New York. | U. S. | United States. |
| La. | Louisiana. | No. | Number. | v. | Village. |
| L. C. | Lower Canada. | Pa. | Pennsylvania. | Vt. | Vermont. |
| m. | Miles. | Pop. | Population. | W. C. | Washington City. |

## EXPLANATORY NOTE.

When the population is expressed without a date, it is for 1840.

In the six New England states, and also in the state of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, the counties are subdivided into *townships*, and in Delaware, into *hundreds*; but in the rest of the states no such subdivision as that of township is known.

In the New England states these townships are commonly styled *towns*. They differ considerably in size; generally varying from about 5 to 6 miles square. In South Carolina the state is divided into *districts* instead of counties, and in Louisiana these divisions are termed *parishes*. In New England the principal village almost always takes the name of the township in which it is situated. In the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, the towns or villages commonly take different names from the townships in which they are situated. In the states south of Pennsylvania, and the Ohio river, the word *town* is used for a compact collection of houses.

# NORTH AMERICA.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Extent.

North America extends from the Isthmus of Darien, N. lat. 8° to the utmost known regions of the north, and spreads from Behring's Straits to those of Bellisle, or rather, to embrace Greenland. Its breadth is very irregular, not exceeding 15 or 20 miles near Panama; whilst from Behring's Straits to the Straits of Bellisle, it extends to a distance of 3,300 geographical, or 3,800 English miles, bearing N. 76° W. From the Straits of Bellisle to the isthmus of Darien, is 4,500 geographical, equal to 5212 English miles.

Mountains.

North America is traversed by two great chains, and several minor ranges of mountains. The Appalachian or Alleghany mountains, extend through the United States from NE. to SW. from the state of New York to Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, with a mean width of about 50 miles. Several detached ranges or groups rise NE. off the Hudson, and SE. off the St. Lawrence. The Masserne, or Ozark mountains, extend from the centre of the state of Missouri towards Texas, in a direction nearly parallel to the Appalachian chain. The length of the Appalachian is about 900 miles, with a mean elevation of from 1,200 to 2,000 feet. The extent of the Masserne chain, is not very accurately known, but must exceed 600 miles; its mean height cannot, in the present state of geographical knowledge, be estimated with any approximate degree of accuracy. The great spine of North America, is the Chippewan, Rocky, or as it is termed in Mexico, that of Anahuac. This immense chain reaches from the peninsula of Tehuantepec, N. lat. 16°, to the Frozen Ocean at N. lat. 68°, or through upwards of 50 degrees of latitude; encircling nearly one-seventh part of the globe. In neither the Appalachian, or Masserne chains, nor in any of their neighboring groups, have any active or extinct volcanoes been discovered; but in the southern part of the great central chain, an immense range of volcanoes or volcanic summits rise to from 10,000 to 17,700 feet. It is generally supposed that the mountains of the isthmus of Darien, are continuations of the chain of Anahuac; but there is strong reason to believe, that the former are distinct and unconnected with the latter. A nameless range skirts along the Pacific Ocean, which, from the defective surveys yet taken, cannot be very distinctly delineated. That part of North America west of the Chippewan mountains, and north of Colorado river, except the central parts of the valley of Columbia, remains either imperfectly or entirely unknown.

Rivers.

North America has five great systems of rivers; that of the Atlantic Ocean; that of the Gulf of Mexico; that of the Frozen Ocean; that of Hudson's Bay; and that of the Pacific Ocean. In the Atlantic system, the principal rivers are, St. Johns of Florida, Altamaha, Savannah, Santee, Pedee, Cape Fear, Roanoke, James, Potomac, Susquehanna, Delaware, Hudson, Connecticut, Kenebec, Penobscot, St. John's of New Brunswick, and St. Lawrence. In the system of Hudson's Bay are included, besides many streams of lesser note, Rupert's, Albany, Severn, and Sashasshawin rivers. Into the Northern Ocean, M'Kenzie's river is the only stream of considerable magnitude yet known, to enter from the continent of North America. The rivers of the central valley of North America, are discharged into the Gulf of Mexico, amongst which the Mississippi presents its overwhelming flood; but besides that vast river, the Appalachicola, Mobile, Colorado of the Gulf of Mexico, Rio Grande del Norte, and several others, are streams of great magnitude. The Santiago, Hiaqui, the Colorado of the gulf of California, and the Columbia, are the only

extensive rivers, the courses of which are correctly known, which enter the Pacific Ocean from the continent of North America.

Divisions. North America comprises three great divisions; 1st, British America, in the north; 2d, the United States, in the middle; and 3d, Mexico and Guatimala, or Central America, in the south: in addition to these, Greenland, in the north-east, belongs to Denmark; and there are Russian possessions in the north-west.

Islands. The most important islands are Newfoundland, Cape Breton, St. John's, Rhode Island, Long Island, and the Bermudas, on the eastern coast; Queen Charlotte's Island, Quadra and Vancouver's Island, King George's Island, and the Fox Islands, on the western coast.

Bays, Gulfs, and Lakes. The five largest Bays, or Gulfs, are Baffin's and Hudson's bays; and the gulfs of St. Lawrence, Mexico, and California. The Lakes of North America are the largest collections of fresh water in the world. Some of the principal ones are lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Ontario, Winnipeg, Athapescow, Slave Lake, and Great Bear Lake. The largest of these great lakes is lake Superior, which is 490 miles in length, and is as much affected by storms as the ocean. It is remarkable for the transparency of its waters, and abounds in fish. The Pictured Rocks, on the south side of lake Superior, are a range of precipitous cliffs, rising to the height of 300 feet, and are regarded as a great curiosity.

Inhabitants. The inhabitants may be divided into three classes—*Whites*, *Negroes*, and *Indians*. The whites are descendants of Europeans, who have migrated to America since its discovery. The negroes are mostly held in slavery, and are descendants of Africans *forced* from their native country.

Indians. The Indians are the aborigines of the country, and generally savage. They are of a copper complexion, fierce aspect, tall, straight, athletic, and capable of enduring great fatigue. They are hospitable and generous, faithful in their friendship, but implacable in their resentments. Their common occupations are hunting, fishing, and war. At the time of the discovery of America, the natives, in some parts, particularly in Mexico and Peru, were considerably advanced in civilization. For the most part, they continue a distinct people, and retain their savage customs; but in some instances they have mingled with the white population. In North America, they possess almost all the country, except the southern and eastern parts; that is, the northern part of Mexico, most of the territory of the United States which lies west of the Mississippi, and nearly all the vast regions which lie north of the United States' territory, and west of the St. Lawrence.

Customs and Dispositions of the N. American Indians. The following account is mostly taken from the American Encyclopedia:—When the Europeans first arrived in America, they found the Indians quite naked, except those parts which even the most uncultivated people usually conceal. Since that time, however, they generally use a coarse blanket, which they buy of the neighboring planters.

Huts, &c. Their huts, or cabins, are made of stakes of wood driven into the ground, and covered with branches of trees or reeds. They lie on the floor, either on mats or the skins of wild beasts. Their dishes are of timber; but their spoons are made of the skulls of wild oxen, and their knives of flint. A kettle and a large plate constitute almost the whole utensils of the family. Cartwright assures us, that in Labrador, he met with a family of natives who were living in a cavern hollowed out of the snow. This extraordinary habitation was seven feet high, ten or twelve in diameter, and was shaped like an oven. A large piece of ice served as a door. A lamp lighted the inside, in which the inhabitants were lying on skins. At a short distance was a kitchen, likewise constructed of snow. They describe a circle on the frozen snow, and cutting it into segments with their knives, build it up with great reg-

ularity, till the blocks of snow meet at the top, and constitute a graceful dome. Captain Parry says their huts are numerous in many parts of Melville Islands, in latitude 74° N., and that he saw many of the natives in the islands of the Archipelago of Barrow's Straits, though their timidity prevented any intercourse. These polar men are little, squat, and feeble; their complexion partakes less of a copper hue, than of a reddish and dirty yellow.

Form of Government.

There is established in each society a certain species of government, which prevails over the whole continent of America, with exceeding little variation; because over the whole of this continent the manners and way of life are nearly similar and uniform. Without arts, riches, or luxury, the great instruments of subjection in polished societies, an American has no method by which he can render himself considerable among his companions, but by superiority in personal qualities of body or mind. But, as nature has not been very lavish in her personal distinctions, where all enjoy the same education, all are pretty much on an equality, and will desire to remain so. Liberty, therefore, is the prevailing passion of the Americans; and their government, under the influence of this sentiment, is, perhaps, better secured than by the wisest political regulations. They are very far, however, from despising all sort of authority: they are attentive to the voice of wisdom, which experience has conferred on the aged, and they enlist under the banners of the chief in whose valor and military address they have learned to repose a just and merited confidence. In every society, therefore, there is to be considered the power of the chiefs and of the elders. Among those tribes most engaged in war, the power of the chief is, naturally, predominant; because the idea of having a military leader was the first source of his superiority, and the continual exigencies of the state requiring such a leader, will continue to support and even to enhance it. His power, however, is rather persuasive than coercive; he is reverenced as a father, rather than feared as a monarch. He has no guards, no prisons, no officers of justice, and one act of ill-judged violence would pull him from his humble throne. The elders in the other form of government, which may be considered as a *mild* and *nominal* aristocracy, have no more power. In most countries, therefore, age alone is sufficient for acquiring respect, influence, and authority. It is age which teaches experience, and experience is the only source of knowledge among a savage people.

Public Assemblies.

Among the different tribes, business is conducted with the utmost simplicity, and which may recall, to those who are acquainted with antiquity, a picture of the most early ages. The heads of families meet together in a house or cabin appointed for the purpose. Here the business is discussed; and here those of the nation, distinguished for their eloquence or wisdom, have an opportunity of displaying those talents. Their orators, like those of Homer, express themselves in a bold figurative style, stronger than refined, or rather softened, nations can well bear, and with gestures equally violent, but often extremely natural and expressive. When the business is over, and they happen to be well provided with food, they appoint a feast upon the occasion, of which almost the whole nation partakes. The feast is accompanied with a song, in which the real or fabulous exploits of their forefathers are celebrated. They have dances likewise, though, like those of the Greeks and Romans, they are chiefly of the military kind; and their music and dancing accompany every feast.

Wampum, or belts.

To assist their memory, they have belts of small shells, or beads of different colors, each representing a different object, which is marked by their color and arrangement. At the conclusion of every subject on which they discourse, when they treat with a foreign state, they deliver one of those belts; for if this ceremony should be omitted, all that they have said passes for nothing. These belts are carefully deposited in each town, as the

public records of the nation; and to them they occasionally have recourse, when any public contest happens with a neighboring tribe.

Their Wars. If we except hunting and fishing, war is the principal employment of the Indian men: almost every other concern, but in particular the little agriculture which they enjoy, is consigned to the women. The most common motive of the Americans for entering into war, when it does not arise from an accidental rencounter or interference, is either to revenge themselves for the death of some lost friend, or to acquire prisoners, who may assist them in their hunting, and whom they adopt into their society. These wars are either undertaken by some private adventurers, or at the instance of the whole community. In the latter case, all the young men who are disposed to go out to battle (for no one is compelled contrary to his inclination), give a bit of wood to the chief, as a token of their design to accompany him; for every thing among these people is transacted with a great deal of ceremony and with many forms.

Ceremonies before setting out. The chief, who is to conduct them, fasts several days, during which time he converses with no one, and is particularly careful to observe his dreams; which the presumption natural to savages generally renders as favorable as he could desire. A variety of other superstitions and ceremonies are observed. One of the most hideous is setting the war kettle on the fire, as an emblem that they are going out to devour their enemies; which among these nations, it is probable, was formerly the case, since they still continue to express it in clear terms, and use an emblem significant of the ancient usage. Then, they dispatch a porcelain, or large shell, to their allies, inviting them to come along, and drink the blood of their enemies. They think that those in their alliance must not only adopt their enmities, but that they must also have their resentments wound up to the same pitch with themselves: and indeed no people carry their friendships or their resentments so far as they do. Having finished all the ceremonies previous to the war, and the day appointed for their setting out on the expedition being arrived, they take leave of their friends, and exchange their clothes, or whatever movables they have, in token of mutual friendship; after which they proceed from the town, their wives and female relations walking before, and attending them to some distance. The warriors march all dressed in their finest apparel, and most showy ornaments, without any order. The chief walks slowly before them, singing the war-song, while the rest observe the most profound silence. When they come up to their women, they deliver them all their finery, and putting on their worst clothes, proceed on their expedition.

Quickness of their senses. The great qualities of an Indian war are vigilance and attention, to give and avoid surprise; and, indeed, in these they are superior to all nations in the world. Accustomed to continual wandering in the forest; having their perceptions sharpened by keen necessity, and living, in every respect, according to nature, their external senses have a degree of acuteness, which, at first view, appears incredible. They can trace out their enemies, at an immense distance, by the smoke of their fires, which they smell, and by the tracks of their feet upon the ground, imperceptible to an European eye, but which they can count, and distinguish, with the utmost facility. It is said, they can even distinguish the different nations with whom they are acquainted, and can determine the precise time when they passed, where an European could not, with all his glasses, distinguish footsteps at all. These circumstances, however, are of less importance, because their savage enemies are equally well acquainted with them.

Vigilance and circumspection. When they go out, therefore, they take care to avoid making use of any thing by which they might run the danger of a discovery. They lighted no fires to warm themselves, or to prepare victuals: they lie close to the ground all day, and travel only in the night; and marching

along in files, he that closes the rear, diligently covers with leaves the tracks of his own feet, and of theirs who preceded him. When they halt to refresh themselves, scouts are sent out to reconnoitre the country, and beat up every place where they suspect an enemy to lie concealed. In this manner they enter, unawares, the villages of their foes; and while the flower of the nation are engaged in hunting, massacre all the children, women, and helpless old men; or make prisoners of as many as they can manage, or have strength enough to be useful to their nation. But when the enemy is apprized of their design, and comes on in arms against them, they throw themselves flat on the ground among the withered herbs and leaves, which their faces are painted to resemble. They then allow a part to pass unmolested, when, all at once, with a tremendous shout, rising up from their ambush, they pour a storm of musket-balls, or arrows, on their foes. The party attacked returns the same cry. Every one shelters himself with a tree, and returns the fire of the adverse party, as soon as they raise themselves from the ground to give a second fire. Thus does the battle continue until one party is so much weakened as to be incapable of farther resistance. In their battles death appears in a thousand hideous forms, which would congeal the blood of civilized nations to behold, but which rouses the fury of savages. They trample, they insult, over the dead bodies, and tear the scalp from the head. The flame rages on till it meets with no resistance; then the prisoners are secured, those unhappy men whose fate is a thousand times more dreadful than theirs who have died in the field. The conquerors set up a hideous howling, to lament the friends they have lost. They approach, in a melancholy and severe gloom, to their own village; a messenger is sent to announce their arrival, and the women, with frightful shrieks, come out to mourn their dead brothers, or their husbands. When they are arrived, the chief relates in a low voice, to the elders, a circumstantial account of every particular of the expedition. The orator proclaims aloud this account to the people; and as he mentions the names of those who have fallen, the shrieks of the women are redoubled. The men, too, join in these cries, according as each is most connected with the deceased by blood or friendship. The last ceremony is the proclamation of the victory; each individual then forgets his private misfortunes, and joins in the triumphs of his nation; all tears are wiped from their eyes, and by an unaccountable transition, they pass, in a moment, from the bitterness of sorrow, to an extravagance of joy. But the treatment of their prisoners, whose fate all this time remains undecided, is what chiefly characterizes the savages.

Manner of fighting.

The person who has taken the captive attends him to the cottage, where, according to the distribution made by the elders, he is to be delivered to supply the loss of a citizen. If those who receive him have their family weakened by war or other accidents, they adopt the captive into the family, of which he becomes a member. But if they have no occasion for him, or their resentment for the loss of their friends be too high to endure the sight of one connected with those who were concerned in it, they sentence him to death. All those who have met with the same severe sentence being collected, the whole nation is assembled at the execution, as for some great solemnity. A scaffold is erected, and the prisoners are tied to the stake, where they commence their death-song, and prepare for the ensuing scene of cruelty with the most undaunted courage. Their enemies, on the other side, are determined to put it to the proof, by the most refined and exquisite tortures. They begin at the extremity of his body, and gradually approach the more vital parts. One plucks out his nails by the roots, one by one; another takes a finger into his mouth, and tears off the flesh with his teeth; a third thrusts the finger, mangled as it is, into the bowl of his pipe made red-hot, which he smokes like tobacco; then they pound his toes and fingers to pieces between two stones; they cut circles about his joints, and gashes in the fleshy

Treatment of their prisoners.

Shocking tortures.

parts of his limbs, which they sear immediately with red-hot irons, cutting, burning, and pinching them, alternately; they will pull off his flesh thus mangled and roasted, bit by bit, devouring it with greediness, and smearing their faces with the blood, in an enthusiasm of horror and fury. When they have thus torn off the flesh, they twist the bare nerves and tendons about an iron, tearing and snapping them, whilst others are employed in pulling and extending his limbs in every way that can increase the torment. This continues often five or six hours; and sometimes, such is the strength of the savages, days together. Then they frequently unbind him, to give a breathing to their fury, to think what new torments they shall inflict, and to refresh the strength of the sufferer, who, wearied out with such a variety of unheard-of cruelties, often falls into such a profound sleep, that they are obliged to apply the fire to awake him, and renew his sufferings. He is again fastened to the stake, and again they renew their cruelty; they stick him all over with small matches of wood that easily take fire, but burn slowly; they continually run sharp reeds into all parts of his body; they drag out his teeth with pincers, and thrust out his eyes; and lastly, after having burned his flesh from the bones with slow fires; after having so mangled the body that it is all but one wound; after having mutilated his face in such a manner as to carry nothing human in it; after having peeled the skin from the head, and poured a heap of red-hot coals or boiling water upon the naked skull, they once more unbind the wretch; who, blind, and staggering with pain and weakness, assaulted and pelted on every side with clubs and stones, now up, now down, falling into their fires at every step, runs hither and thither, until one of the chiefs, whether out of compassion, or weary of cruelty, puts an end to his life with a club or dagger. The body is then put into a kettle, and this barbarous custom is succeeded by a feast as barbarous. The women are said to surpass even the men in this scene of horror: while the principal persons of the country sit round the stake, smoking and looking on, without the least emotion.

**Constancy of the sufferers.** What is the most extraordinary, the sufferer himself, in the little intervals of his torments, smokes too, appears unconcerned, and converses with his torturers about indifferent matters. Indeed, during the whole time of his execution, there seems a contest which shall exceed, they in inflicting the most horrid pains, or he in enduring them with a firmness and constancy almost above human: not a groan, not a sigh, not a distortion of countenance escapes him: he possesses his mind entirely in the midst of his torments: he recounts his own exploits: he informs them what cruelties he has inflicted on their countrymen; and threatens them with the revenge that will attend his death; and, though his reproaches exasperate them to a perfect madness of rage and fury, he continues his insults even of their ignorance of the art of tormenting, pointing out himself more exquisite methods, and more sensible parts of the body to be afflicted.

**Friendship.** Nothing can exceed the warmth of their affection towards their friends, who consist of all those who live in the same village, or are in alliance with it. Their friendship principally appears by the treatment of their dead. Where any one of the society is cut off, he is lamented by the whole: on this occasion a variety of ceremonies is practised, denoting the most lively sorrow. No business is transacted, however pressing, till all the pious

**Treatment of their dead friends.** ceremonies due to the dead are performed. The body is washed, anointed, and painted. Then the women lament the loss with hideous howlings, intermixed with songs which celebrate the great actions of the deceased and his ancestors. The men mourn also, though in a less extravagant manner. The whole village is present at the interment, and the corpse is habited in their most sumptuous ornaments. Close to the body of the deceased are placed his bows and arrows, with whatever he valued most in his life, and a quantity of provision for his subsistence on the journey which he is

supposed to take. This solemnity, like every other, is attended with feasting. The funeral being ended, the relations of the deceased confine themselves to their huts, for a considerable time, to indulge their grief. After an interval of some weeks, they visit the grave, repeat their sorrow, new-clothe the remains of the body, and act over again all the solemnities of the funeral.

To such extremes do the Indians push their friendship or their enmity; and such indeed, in general, is the character of all strong and uncultivated minds.

Religion is not the prevailing character of Indians; and except when they have some immediate occasion for the assistance of their gods, they pay them no sort of worship. Like all other rude nations, however they are strongly addicted to superstition. They believe in the existence of a number of good and bad spirits, who interfere in the concerns of mortals, and produce all our happiness or misery. It is from the evil spirits, in particular, that our diseases, they imagine, proceed; and it is to the good spirits we are indebted for a cure. Their religion.

Such, in general, are the customs and manners of the Indian nation; but almost every tribe has something peculiar to itself.

*A Condensed Statement of the Expenditure of the Florida War and Indian Department, showing how much each has cost yearly for the last Five Years; taken from the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1836 | Florida War, | $3,946,445 | |
| | Indian Department, | 1,962,087 | |
| | | | $5,908,530 |
| 1837 | Florida War, | 4,393,693 | |
| | Indian Department, | 3,326,053 | |
| | | | 7,719,746 |
| 1838 | Florida War, | 5,124,356 | |
| | Indian Department, | 3,382,500 | |
| | | | 7,506,856 |
| 1839 | Florida War, | 1,254,357 | |
| | Indian Department, | 2,078,083 | |
| | | | 3,282,440 |
| 1840 | Florida War, | 994,745 | |
| | Indian Department, | 1,332,064 | |
| | | | 2,326,809 |
| | *Total,* | | $26,744,381 |

The climate of North America is various; that part lying north of latitude 50°, is a cold, barren, and desolate region. The part between 30° and 50° is subject to extremes of heat and cold. South of latitude 30° the climate is warm, producing the principal tropical fruits in abundance. Climate.

# UNITED STATES

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The territory of the United States embraces the middle division of North America, extending from the Atlantic ocean on the east to the Pacific on the west. Its extreme length from the Pacific ocean to Passamaquoddy Bay, is 3,000 miles; its greatest breadth, from the southern point of Florida, to the Lake of the Woods, is estimated to be 1,700 miles. Extent and boundaries, &c. On the north-east, a conventional line divides it from New Brunswick, extending from Passamaquoddy Bay northward to the 48th parallel, embracing the head waters of the river St. John. From this extreme northern point, the boundary line passes along the ridge of mountains south-westward to the 45th parallel, and then along this parallel till it strikes the St. Lawrence, 120 miles

below Lake Ontario. It then follows the river and chain of lakes, Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, and Superior, proceeding from the last by the course of the river La Pluie, or Rainy River, to the Lake of the Woods, from which it passes along the 49th parallel to the Rocky Mountains.

On the west of the mountains, the Americans have an unquestioned claim to the country from the 42d to the 54th parallel. On the south, the United States are bounded by the Gulf of Mexico; and on the south-west, the boundary extends from the mouth of the river Sabine, in a north-west direction, to a point in the Rocky Mountains, in north latitude 42°, and west longitude 108°, from which it passes along the 42d parallel to the Pacific ocean.

**Mountains.** Two great chains of mountains traverse the territory of the United States, in a direction approaching to south and north: the Alleghany on the east, and the Rocky Mountains on the west. They divide the country into an eastern, a western, and a middle division, the latter comprising the great basin or valley of the Mississippi. For a particular description of the mountains, see the article Alleghany, &c.

**Lakes and rivers.** The two largest lakes wholly within the United States are Michigan and Champlain. Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, lie one half in this country, and one half in Upper Canada.

The United States contain many large and navigable rivers; some of the principal of which are the Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Potomac, James, Savannah, Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Red River, and the Oregon or Columbia.

A particular description of the lakes and rivers will be found under their respective heads.

**Climate.** The climate of the United States is remarkably inconstant and variable. It passes rapidly from the frosts of Norway to the scorching heats of Africa, and from the humidity of Holland to the drought of Castile. A change of 20 or 25 degrees of Fahrenheit, in one day, is not considered extraordinary. Even the Indians complain of the sudden variations of temperature. In sweeping over a vast frozen surface, the north-west wind acquires an extreme degree of cold and dryness, and operates very injuriously on the human frame. The south-east, on the other hand, produces on the Atlantic coast effects similar to those of the sirocco. The south-west has the same influence in the plains to the east of the Alleghanies: when it blows, the heat frequently becomes painful and suffocating. In the mountains, however, where the summer heat is moderate, even in the southern states, the fresh and blooming complexion of young persons, is a proof of the purity and salubrity of the atmosphere. The same ruddy complexion prevails in New England and in the interior of Pennsylvania; but the pale countenances of the inhabitants of all the low country, from New York to Florida, reminds a stranger of the Creoles in the West India Islands. In this region malignant fevers are prevalent in September and October. The countries situated to the west of the Alleghanies are in general more temperate and healthful. The south-west wind there brings rain, while the same effect is produced on the other side of the mountains by the north-east wind. But the north-east wind, which covers the Atlantic coast with thick fogs, is dry and elastic on the banks of the Ohio. When we compare the climate on the opposite sides of the Atlantic, we find that the extremes of temperature are greater, and that the winter's cold is more severe on the west side than on the east. The mean temperature of the year, according to Humboldt, is 9 degrees (Fahr.) lower at Philadelphia than in the corresponding latitudes on the coast of Europe. The mouth of the Delaware is generally shut by ice for six or eight weeks, and that of the St. Lawrence for five months in the year. Throughout the United States, the rains are sudden and heavy, and the dews extremely copious. Storms of thunder and lightning are also much more common and formidable than in Europe.

A general Land Office exists at Washington, which is vested exclusively with the power of contracting with the Indians for the sale of their lands. The business of the Land Office is the survey and sale of the public lands. These lands are purchased of the Indians by treaty with the government of the United States. Private individuals are not allowed to have any transactions of this description with the natives; and the law has been rigorously observed. Sub Land Offices are established at the following places: *Ohio*, Stubenville, Marietta, Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Zanesville, Wooster, Piqua, Tiffin. *Indiana*, Jeffersonville, Vincennes, Indianapolis, Crawfordsville, Fort Wayne. *Illinois*, Kaskaskia, Shawneetown, Edwardsville, Vandalia, Palestine, Springfield. *Michigan Territory*, Detroit, Monroe. *Missouri*, St. Louis, Franklin, Cape Girardeau, Lexington, Palmyra. *Arkansas Territory*, Batesville, Little Rock. *Louisiana*, Ouachita, Opelousas, New Orleans, St. Helena C. H. *Mississippi*, Washington, Augusta, Mount Salus. *Alabama*, St. Stephens, Huntsville, Tuscaloosa, Cahawba, Sparta. *Florida Territory*, Tallahasse, St. Augustine. Public Lands, sale of.

The aggregate of all the unsold and unappropriated public lands of the United States, surveyed and unsurveyed, on which the Indian title remains or has been extinguished, lying within, and without the boundaries of the new states and territories, according to a report made to congress is estimated at 1,000,000,000 acres. The lands are surveyed and set off into townships of six miles square, each of which is divided into thirty-six sections, of one mile square, or 640 acres. The dividing lines run in the direction of the cardinal points, crossing one another at right angles. One section, or one thirty-sixth part of every township, is allotted for the support of schools, and in the country west of the Alleghanies, seven entire townships have been given, in perpetuity, for the endowment of superior seminaries of learning. The lands are offered to public sale, in quarter sections, of 160 acres, at the *minimum* price of one and one fourth dollar per acre, and whatever remains unsold, may be purchased privately at this price. Formerly, the minimum price was two dollars per acre, payable in four years, by four instalments; but by act of congress, in 1821, it was fixed at one and one fourth dollar ready money. This new regulation was adopted to discourage the practice of speculating in land, and to lessen the litigation arising out of protracted payments.

The title deed is printed on a small sheet of parchment, with the date; the purchaser's name, and the topographical situation of the ground, are inserted in writing. It is subscribed by the president of the United States and the agent of the Land Office, and delivered without charge to the purchaser, who may transfer the property to another person by a process equally cheap and simple.

In a country having so many varieties of soil and climate as the United States, there is necessarily a considerable diversity in the agricultural productions. Maize, or Indian corn, is cultivated in all parts of the country, but succeeds best in the middle states. Wheat is also raised in all parts of the country, but thrives best in the middle and western states. The cultivation of tobacco begins in Maryland and Virginia. Cotton grows as far north as 39°, but its cultivation is not profitable beyond the latitude of 37°. This useful plant was first raised for exportation only in 1791. It is now produced in immense quantities from the river Roanoke to the Mississippi, and forms the leading export of the United States. The best grows upon dry situations in Carolina and Georgia, on the sea-coast. The rice crops, which require great heat, and a soil susceptible of irrigation, commence about the same parallel, and have nearly the same geographical range. The sugar cane grows in low and warm situations, as high as latitude 33°; but the climate favorable to its cultivation does not extend beyond 31½°. Oats, rye, and barley, are raised in all the northern and middle states: in the western states wheat, hemp, Agricultural Productions.

and flax are the staple productions. In addition to the above, buckwheat, peas, beans, potatoes, turnips, &c.; apples, pears, cherries, peaches, grapes, currants, gooseberries, plums, &c., are extensively cultivated in various parts of the country.

*Table, showing the estimated quantities of different articles produced on an acre, in the principal parts of the United States. Explanations,* g. c. *good crop,* c. c. *common crop.*

AVERAGE BUSHEL PER ACRE.

| | | Wheat. | Rye. | Barley. | Oats. | Indian corn. | Buckwheat. | Potatoes. | Turnips. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New England - | g. c. | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 45 | 30 | 400 | 450 |
| | c. c. | 11 | 15 | 20 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 150 | 200 |
| New York - - | g. c. | 32 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 45 | 35 | 300 | 350 |
| | c. c. | 10 | 12 | 14 | 25 | 25 | 16 | 90 | 100 |
| Pennsylvania - | g. c. | 35 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 45 | 35 | 300 | 350 |
| | c. c. | 10 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 65 | 75 |
| New Jersey - - | g. c. | 30 | 30 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 30 | 250 | 250 |
| | c. c. | 9 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 60 | 65 |
| Delaware - - | g. c. | 35 | 35 | 34 | 56 | 36 | 30 | 250 | 250 |
| | c. c. | 10 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 65 | 65 |
| Virginia - - - | g. c. | 30 | 35 | 35 | 45 | 45 | 30 | 150 | 150 |
| | c. c. | 7 | 9 | 9 | 25 | 25 | 15 | 60 | 75 |
| Carolina - - - | g. c. | 25 | 20 | 25 | 45 | 45 | 20 | 60 | 75 |
| | c. c. | 6 | 10 | 8 | 23 | 23 | 15 | 50 | 50 |
| Western States | g. c. | 40 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 35 | 350 | 400 |
| | c. c. | 25 | 25 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 40 | 200 | 300 |
| Louisiana - - | g. c. | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 25 | 200 | 350 |

Minerals. Gold is found extensively in the upper country of North Carolina, and in some few points in the adjacent parts of Virginia, South Carolina, and in Georgia. It is found in alluvial deposits, and has been lately wrought to considerable extent. Some of the ores of iron are found in almost every state; and mines of this metal are worked in New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina. The United States are supplied with copper chiefly from Mexico and other foreign countries, but ores of this metal exist in most of the states, and in the north-west territory are said to be in great abundance, in situations easy of access. Lead is chiefly procured from Missouri, where forty-five mines are worked, and yield three millions of pounds annually. Of coal there is a large field twenty miles long by ten broad, twelve miles from Richmond, which has been long worked. This useful mineral is also found at various places, in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania. But the most abundant supply is on the west side of the Alleghanies, where a coal formation, one of the largest in the world, extends, with some interruption, from the western foot of the mountains across the Mississippi. Salt is chiefly obtained from the sea, or imported in the eastern states; but salt springs abound in various parts of the United States, particularly in the valley of the Mississippi, from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains; and in some situations on the western side of the valley, plains occur of many miles in circuit, which are periodically covered with a thick crust of salt. The salt springs, at Salina, in New York are extensively worked, and vast quantities of salt are made from them annually

The legislative power in the United States is separated into two branches, the state governments, and the federal government: the government is therefore two-fold. To the state governments is committed that branch which relates to the regulation of internal concerns. These bodies make and alter the laws which regard property and private rights, regulate the police, appoint the judges and civil officers, impose taxes for state purposes, and exercise all other rights and powers not vested in the federal government by positive enactment. To the federal government belongs the power of making peace and war with foreign nations, raising and supporting an army and navy, fixing the organization of the militia, imposing taxes for the common defence or benefit of the Union, borrowing money, coining money, and fixing the standard of weights and measures, establishing post offices and post roads, granting patents for inventions, and exclusive copyrights to authors, regulating commerce with foreign nations, establishing uniform bankrupt laws, and a uniform rule of naturalization, and lastly, the federal tribunals judge of felonies and piracies committed on the high seas, of offences against the law of nations, and of questions between the citizens of different states. Legislative power.

No country in the world enjoys a more free and equitable system of government. All power originates with the people, who are governed by laws which are enacted by men of their own choice.

The *Constitution* secures to the citizens the grand principles of freedom, liberty of conscience in matters of religion, liberty of the press, trial by jury, and the right of choosing and being chosen to office.

The *executive power*, which is the power that administers the government, is vested in a president, who, together with the vice president, is chosen for four years by electors from all the states. The principal subordinate officers, in the executive department, are the secretaries of state, of the treasury, of war, and of the navy. The president is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia when in active service. He grants reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. With the advice and consent of the senate, he makes treaties, nominates ambassadors, consuls, judges: and he appoints several other officers by his own authority. He must be a native born citizen, and not under thirty-five years of age.

For a more full account of the power and duties of the president, the qualifications necessary for senators and representatives in congress, see Constitution of the United States.

Senators and representatives in Congress receive an allowance of eight dollars per day for the time they attend the session of congress, and eight dollars of travelling charges, for every twenty miles they have to travel in going and returning. Members of congress take an oath to support the constitution, but no religious test is required from them, or any person holding office under the federal government. Senators and representatives vacate their places, if they accept of an office under the federal government, and are not re-eligible while they hold it. The forms of business in congress are chiefly borrowed from those of the British parliament. Bills are read three times, and in a certain stage sent to committees; but what is deemed a great improvement in congress, there are a large number of committees appointed in the House of Representatives, at the commencement of each session, viz. for commerce, finance, foreign affairs, &c.

The federal judiciary consists of a supreme court, which sits at Washington, and a district court in each state, in which one judge sits. Judiciary.

In the supreme court, there is a chief judge and six associate judges, who hold their office during good behavior. This court has *original* jurisdiction in all cases affecting ambassadors and consuls, and those in which a state is a

party. It has *appellate* jurisdiction in all cases arising under the federal constitution, in all admiralty cases, in controversies between two states, or two citizens of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states or subjects. The supreme court, deriving its power from the constitution, exercises a power not enjoyed by the inferior courts. The federal judges are appointed by the executive, with the approbation of the senate. In this and other federal courts, jurors and witnesses are allowed one dollar twenty-five cents per day, and five cents a mile for travelling expenses.

State governments. The state governments are extremely similar to that of the federal in their composition. The legislature consists always of two branches, both of which are returned by the same electors; and these electors may be said to comprise the whole adult white population; the usual qualifications being citizenship, with one or two years' residence, and payment of taxes. The only exceptions are the following:—In Vermont, the legislature consists of a House of Representatives only; in North Carolina, representatives are chosen by the whole resident free citizens who pay taxes, but senators only by freeholders; in New Jersey and Virginia, the right of suffrage for both houses is limited to persons holding a small amount of landed property; in Maryland, the senators are chosen by delegates named for the purpose by the people.

In all the states, the period for which the representatives serve is either *one* or *two* years. The elections are *biennial* in Delaware, South Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana, Illinois, and Missouri; and *annual* in the other eighteen states.

The shortest period for which the senators serve in any state is *one* year, and the longest *five*. In Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, North Carolina, Georgia, the senators hold their office for *one* year only; in Ohio and Tennessee for *two* years; Mississippi, Alabama, Indiana, for *three* years; in New-York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, South Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana, Illinois, Missouri, for *four* years; and in Maryland for *five* years. Except in Maryland, when the senate of any state serves for more than one year, it is renewed by parts or divisions, one-third of the members going out annually when they serve for three years, and one-fourth when they serve for *four*. In some cases, however, when the senators serve for four years, the renewal is by halves every two years.

Religious qualifications for office. In Pennsylvania, Mississippi, and Tennessee, a belief in a Deity, and in a future state of rewards and punishments; and in Massachusetts, Maryland, and North Carolina, a belief in the Christian religion, is required as a qualification for office. In New-Jersey no *protestant* can be excluded. In the other states no religious test is required.

Such is a brief sketch of the political system of the United States. "It has survived the tender period of infancy, and outlived the prophecies of its downfall. It has borne the nation triumphantly through a period of domestic difficulty and external danger; it has been found serviceable in peace and in war, and may well claim from the nation it has saved and honored, the votive benediction of *esto perpetua*."

Revenue. The expenses of the government are maintained without any direct taxes for its support; the produce of the customs levied at the ports on the importation of foreign goods, and the sums derived from the sale of the public lands, constitute the whole of the public revenue.

The average produce of the customs may be estimated at from 16 to 18 millions of dollars, and the sum derived from the sale of public lands in 1833, was 4,900,000; in 1834, 6,000,000; in 1835, 16,000,000; in 1836, 25,000,000; in 1837, 7,000,000; in 1838, 4,000,000; in 1839, 6,000,000; and in 1840, 3,000,000 of dollars.

Post-Office. The Post-Office yields over a million of dollars a-year; but it is almost wholly consumed in supporting the establishment.

## RATES OF POSTAGE.

*For single Letters, composed of one piece of paper.*

| | No. of Miles. | Cents. |
|---|---|---|
| Any distance not exceeding | 30 | 6 |
| Over 30, and not exceeding | 80 | 10 |
| Over 80, do | 150 | 12½ |
| Over 150, do | 400 | 18¾ |
| Over 400, | | 25 |

***Double Letters***, or those composed of two pieces of paper, are charged with double those rates.

***Triple Letters***, or those composed of three pieces of paper, are charged with triple those rates.

***Quadruple Letters***, or those composed of four pieces of paper, are charged with quadruple those rates.

***All Letters***, weighing one ounce *avoirdupois*, or more, are charged at the rate of single postage for each quarter of an ounce, or quadruple postage for each ounce, according to their weight; and no letter can be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless its weight exceeds one ounce *avoirdupois*.

### *Newspaper Postage.*

For each newspaper, not carried out of the state in which it is published; or if carried out of the state, but not carried over 100 miles, 1 cent.

Over 100 miles, and out of the state in which it is published, 1½ cents.

### *Magazines and Pamphlets.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| If published periodically, distance not exceeding 100 miles, | 1½ cts. | per sheet. |
| Ditto do. over 100 miles, | 2½ | do. |
| If not published periodically, distance not exceeding 100 miles, | 4 | do. |
| Ditto do. over 100 miles | 6 | do. |

Small pamphlets, containing not more than a half sheet royal, are charged with half those rates. Eight pages quarto are rated as *one sheet*, and all other sizes in the same proportion.

The number of sheets which it contains, must be printed or written on one of the outer pages of every pamphlet or magazine sent by mail.

Every thing not coming under the denomination of newspapers or pamphlets, is charged with letter postage.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Post-offices in | 1790, | 75; | Extent of Post-roads in miles | | 1,875. |
| Do. do. | 1800, | 903; | Do. | do. do. | 20,817. |
| Do. do. | 1810, | 2,300; | Do. | do. do. | 36,406. |
| Do. do. | 1820, | 4,500; | Do. | do. do. | 72,492. |
| Do. do. | 1830, | 8,450; | Do. | do. do. | 115,176. |
| Do. do. | 1840, | 13,468; | Do. | do. do. | 155,739. |

***Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Post-Office Department for the Ten Years ending the 30th of June, 1840.***

| Year Ending | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|
| June 30, 1831, | $1,997,811·54 | $1,936,112·87 |
| " 1832, | 2,258,570·17 | 2,226,171·66 |
| " 1833, | 2,617,011·88 | 2,930,414·87 |
| " 1834, | 2,823,749·34 | 2,910,605·08 |
| " 1835, | 2,993,356·66 | 2,757,350·08 |
| " 1836, | 3,408,323·59 | 2,841,766·36 |
| " 1837, | 4,100,605·43 | 3,303,428·03 |
| " 1838, | 4,235,077·97 | 4,621,837·16 |
| " 1839, | 4,477,614·04 | 4,654,718·42 |
| " 1840, | 4,539,265·68 | 4,759,110·85 |

Army. A standing army is necessarily an object of jealousy in a republican state; and as North America has no formidable enemy in its vicinity, and as the people are, at the same time, extremely studious of economy in all the branches of the government, their military force has always been kept on a very low scale. By an act of Congress, 1815, the strength of the regular army was fixed at 9,980 men. In 1821 it was reduced to 6,642; and on the 1st of January, 1841, the number was as follows:

*General Return of the Army, as stated by Colonel Roger Jones, Adjutant General.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| General Staff, | 57 | Ordnance Department, | 322 |
| Medical Department, | 83 | Two Regiments of Dragoons, | 1,498 |
| Pay Department, | 19 | Four Regiments of Artillery, | 3,020 |
| Purchasing Department, | 3 | Eight Regiments of Infantry, | 7,496 |
| Corps of Engineers, | 43 | | |
| Topographical Engineers, | 36 | *Total*, | 12,537 |

Militia. The militia, which constitutes the principal military force of the United States, consists of all the males between the ages of 18 and 45.

MILITIA FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

***General Abstract of the Militia Force of the United States, according to the Returns received at the Office of the Adjutant-General of the Army, as stated in the Army Register for 1841.***

| States. | General Officers. | General Staff Officers. | Field Officers, &c. | Company Officers. | Total commissioned Officers. | Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians, Artificers, and Privates. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine, | 22 | 85 | 584 | 1,921 | 2,612 | 42,021 | 45,633 |
| N. Hampshire, | | | 310 | 1,237 | 1,547 | 27,215 | 28,762 |
| Vermont, | 13 | 45 | 206 | 839 | 1,103 | 25,204 | 26,307 |
| Massachusetts, | 22 | 79 | 438 | 1,207 | 1,746 | 45,875 | 47,621 |
| Rhode Island, | 5 | 17 | 21 | 81 | 124 | 1,253 | 1,377 |
| Connecticut, | 11 | 31 | 320 | 1,031 | 1,393 | 38,679 | 40,072 |
| New York, | 128 | 777 | 2,631 | 6,752 | 10,288 | 159,147 | 169,435 |
| New Jersey, | 19 | 58 | 435 | 1,476 | 1,988 | 37,183 | 39,171 |
| Pennsylvania, | 50 | 201 | 1,305 | 7,818 | 9,374 | 247,804 | 257,178 |
| Delaware, | 4 | 8 | 71 | 364 | 447 | 8,782 | 9,229 |
| Maryland, | 22 | 68 | 544 | 1,763 | 2,397 | 44,467 | 46,864 |
| Virginia, | 27 | 69 | 1,217 | 4,311 | 5,624 | 99,898 | 105,522 |
| N. Carolina, | 28 | 67 | 723 | 2,969 | 3,787 | 61,431 | 65,218 |
| S. Carolina, | 15 | 102 | 449 | 1,791 | 2,357 | 48,755 | 51,112 |
| Georgia, | 36 | 98 | 746 | 2,208 | 3,088 | 54,220 | 57,308 |
| Alabama, | 31 | 187 | 564 | 1,382 | 2,164 | 42,168 | 44,332 |
| Louisiana, | 10 | 46 | 183 | 542 | 781 | 14,027 | 14,808 |
| Mississippi, | 15 | 70 | 392 | 348 | 825 | 36,425 | 37,250 |
| Tennessee, | 18 | 65 | 642 | 2,845 | 3,570 | 57,412 | 60,982 |
| Kentucky, | 13 | 145 | 1,014 | 3,084 | 4,286 | 74,099 | 78,385 |
| Ohio, | 70 | 201 | 1,889 | 4,013 | 5,873 | 140,555 | 146,428 |
| Indiana, | 31 | 110 | 566 | 2,154 | 2,861 | 51,052 | 53,913 |
| Illinois, | 7 | 21 | 216 | 657 | 901 | 26,485 | 27,386 |
| Missouri, | 42 | 286 | 636 | 1,200 | 2,164 | 32,692 | 34,856 |
| Arkansas, | | | | | 157 | 1,872 | 2,028 |
| Michigan, | 4 | 18 | 70 | 193 | 285 | 5,191 | 5,476 |
| Florida Ter. | | 1 | 9 | 33 | 43 | 784 | 827 |
| Wisconsin Ter. | 1 | 6 | 36 | 126 | 169 | 5,054 | 5,223 |
| Iowa Ter. | | | | | | | |
| D. of Columbia. | 1 | 3 | 24 | 68 | 96 | 1,153 | 1,249 |
| *Total*, | 675 | 2,864 | 15,941 | 52,413 | 72,050 | 1,431,902 | 1,503,952 |

When the militia are called into the field for actual service, they have the same pay and allowances as the regular army, but are only bound to serve for six months.

The navy of the United States is small in point of numbers, but is perhaps the best organized and most effective in the world. The unexpected and astonishing success of their frigates in combats with British vessels of the same class during the late war, established at once the reputation of the American navy for skill and prowess in the eyes of Europe; and the United States, with a very few ships, already rank high as a naval power. From 1816 to 1821, one million of dollars was expended annually in building ships of war. Since 1821 the sum thus appropriated has been reduced one-half. The strength of the American navy is as follows, in 1842: Navy

11 ships of the line, 15 frigates of the first rate, 2 of the second rate, 21 sloops of war, 8 schooners. The oldest vessels are the United States, the Constitution, and the Constellation, all built in the year 1797. Of the rank of lieutenants and upwards, there are 397; surgeons and assistant surgeons, 133; pursers, 43; chaplains, 13; midshipmen, 457; sailing-masters, 27; boatswains, 29; gunners, 36; carpenters, 28; sail-makers, 57. In the marine corps there are 1 colonel, 9 captains, and 39 lieutenants.

VESSELS OF WAR OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY, 1842.

| Name and Rate. | Guns. | When and where Built. | | Name and Rate. | Guns. | When and where Built. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Ships of the Line*—11. | | | | *Sloops of War*.—21. | | | |
| Franklin, | 74 | Philadelphia, | 1815 | John Adams, | 20 | Norfolk, *rebuilt*, | 1820 |
| Washington, | 74 | Portsmouth, | 1816 | Boston, | 20 | Boston, | 1825 |
| Columbus, | 74 | Washington, | 1819 | Lexington, | 20 | New York, | 1825 |
| Ohio, | 80 | New York, | 1820 | Vincennes, | 20 | do. | 1826 |
| North Carolina, | 80 | Philadelphia, | 1820 | Warren, | 20 | Boston, | 1826 |
| Delaware, | 80 | Gosport, Va. | 1820 | Natchez, | 20 | Norfolk, | 1827 |
| Alabama, | 80 | | | Falmouth, | 20 | Boston, | 1827 |
| Vermont, | 80 | | | Fairfield, | 20 | New York, | 1828 |
| Virginia, | 80 | | | Vandalia, | 20 | Philadelphia, | 1828 |
| Pennsylvania, | 120 | | | St. Louis, | 20 | Washington, | 1828 |
| New York, | 80 | | | Concord, | 20 | Portsmouth, | 1828 |
| *Frigates*, 1st *Class*.—15. | | | | Cyane, | 20 | Boston, | 1837 |
| | | | | Levant, | 20 | New York, | 1837 |
| Independence, *Razée*, | 54 | Boston, | 1814 | Erie, | 18 | Norfolk, *rebuilt*, | 1820 |
| United States, | 44 | Philadelphia, | 1797 | Ontario, | 18 | Baltimore, | 1813 |
| Constitution, | 44 | Boston, | 1797 | Peacock, | 18 | New York, | 1813 |
| Guerriere, | 44 | Philadelphia, | 1814 | Marion, | 16 | Boston, | 1839 |
| Java, | 44 | Baltimore, | 1814 | Decatur, | 16 | New York, | 1839 |
| Potomac, | 44 | Washington, | 1821 | Preble, | 16 | Portsmouth, | 1839 |
| Brandywine, | 44 | do. | 1825 | Yorktown, | 16 | Norfolk, | 1839 |
| Hudson, | 44 | Purchased, | 1826 | Dale, | 16 | Philadelphia, | 1839 |
| Santee, | 44 | | | *Brigs*.—6. | | | |
| Cumberland, | 44 | | | | | | |
| Sabine, | 44 | | | Dolphin, | 10 | New York, | 1836 |
| Savannah, | 44 | | | Porpoise, | 10 | Boston, | 1836 |
| Raritan, | 44 | | | Pioneer, | | do. | 1836 |
| Columbia, | 44 | Washington, | 1836 | Consort, | | do. | 1836 |
| St. Lawrence, | 44 | | | *Schooners*.—8. | | | |
| *Frigates*, 2d *Class*.—2. | | | | Grampus, | 10 | Washington, | 1821 |
| | | | | Shark, | 10 | do | 1821 |
| Constellation, | 36 | Baltimore, | 1797 | Enterprise, | 10 | New York, | 1831 |
| Macedonian, | 36 | Norfolk, *rebuilt*, | 1836 | Boxer, | 10 | Boston, | 1831 |

| Name and Rate. | | When and where Built. | Name and Rate. | When and where Built. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Experiment, | 4 | Washington, 1831 | Fulton, steam ship, | New York, 1837 |
| Flirt | | Transferred from the War Department. | Steamer Poinsett, | Transf'd War Dep't. |
| Wave, | | | Relief, store ship, | Philadelphia, 1839 |
| Otsego, | | | Sea Steamer, | do. 1841 |
| Flying-Fish | | Purchased, 1828 | Sea Steamer, | New York, 1841 |

NAVY YARDS.

There are seven navy yards belonging to, and occupied for the use of, the United States, *viz.*

No. 1. The navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H. is situated on an island, on the east side of Piscataqua river, within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, contains fifty-eight acres, and cost $5,500.

No. 2. The navy yard at Charlestown, Mass., is situated on the north side of Charles river, on a point of land east of the town of Charlestown, contains thirty-four acres, exclusive of extensive flats, and cost $39,214, including commissions and charges.

No. 3. The navy yard at New York, is situated on Long Island, opposite to the city of New York, on the Wallabout Bay, contains forty acres, including the mill-pond, and cost $40,000.

No. 4. The navy yard at Philadelphia is situated on the west side of the river Delaware, within the District of Southwark, adjoining the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, contains eleven acres, to low-water mark, and cost $37,000.

No. 5. The navy yard at Washington, in the District of Columbia, is situated on the Eastern Branch of the river Potomac, contains thirty-seven acres, and cost $4,000.

No. 6. The navy yard at Gosport is situated on the south branch of Elizabeth river, adjoining the town of Portsmouth, in the state of Virginia, contains sixteen acres, and cost $12,000.

No. 7. Pensacola, Florida.

Religion. It was reserved for the lawgivers of the United States to make the bold experiment of dispensing with a state-religion. In New Hampshire the legislature is empowered to *authorize*, and in Massachusetts the legislature is enjoined to require, the several towns and parishes to make adequate provision, at their own expense, for the support of *Protestant* ministers. The same was the case in Connecticut until 1818, when it was abolished by the new constitution. But in all the other twenty-two states, the support of religion is left entirely to the voluntary zeal of its professors. The result has shown that Christianity has a firm hold in the nature of man, and is rather injured than served by those costly establishments which so often abridge free inquiry and liberty of conscience, engender fierce animosities among rival sects, perpetuate the errors and dogmas of unenlightened times, and degrade religion into an engine of civil tyranny, or the ally of ignorance and imposture. In the large towns and populous places of New England, and the middle states, religious instruction is more faithfully and abundantly dispensed, and religious ordinances are more strictly and universally observed, than in any other country in the world. In newly-settled districts, where a small population is spread over a wide surface, the means of religious instruction are often deficient.

The most numerous sects, are Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, Unitarians, and Quakers.

Benevolent societies, and religious institutions of every kind, are far more numerous than in Great Britain, in proportion to the population: the following is a list of the principal: Benevolent Societies.

## BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

| NAME. | FORMATION. |
|---|---|
| Connecticut Missionary Society, | 1798 |
| Philadelphia Bible Society, | 1808 |
| American Board for Foreign Missions, | 1810 |
| American Baptist Board for Foreign Missions, | 1814 |
| American Tract Society, *Boston*, | 1814 |
| American Education Society, | 1816 |
| American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, | 1816 |
| American Bible Society, | 1816 |
| Presbyterian British and American Education Society, | 1817 |
| Board of Missions General Assembly, | 1818 |
| Methodist Missionary Society, | 1819 |
| Board of Education General Assembly, | 1819 |
| American Colonization Society, | 1819 |
| Dutch Reform Missionary Society, | 1822 |
| American Sunday School Union, | 1824 |
| Baptist General Tract Society, | 1824 |
| Prison Discipline Society, | 1825 |
| Massachusetts Sunday School Union, | 1825 |
| American Tract Society, | 1825 |
| American Temperance Society, | 1826 |
| American Home Mission Society, | 1826 |
| American Seamen's Friend Society, | 1826 |
| Massachusetts Missionary Society, *reorganized*, | 1827 |
| American Peace Society, | 1828 |
| African Education Society, | 1830 |

## PRACTICAL QUESTIONS ON THE GENERAL VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. What are the length and breadth of the United States?
2. What are the principal chains of mountains?
3. What is the general direction of these mountains?
4. How do these mountains divide the United States?
5. Which division comprises the great valley of the Mississippi?
6. Which are the two largest lakes wholly within the United States?
7. Mention those lakes which lie half in the United States and half in Upper Canada.
8. What are the principal rivers in the United States?
9. What can you say of the climate?
10. What is said of the south-west wind west of the Alleghanies?
11. What is said of the mean temperature of the year at Philadelphia, compared with the corresponding latitudes on the coast of Europe?
12. How long are the mouths of the Delaware and St. Lawrence shut by ice in a year?
13. What is said of the rains and dews?
14. What of storms of thunder and lightning?
15. Mention the powers and duties vested in the general land-office at Washington.

16. At what places are other land-offices established?
17. How are the public lands obtained?
18. How are these lands surveyed and set off?
19. How much of each township is allotted for the support of schools?
20. How much land, west of the Alleghanies, has been set apart for the endowment of superior seminaries of learning?
21. What is the whole number of acres of public land in 1832?
22. In what manner, and at what price, are the public lands offered for sale?
23. In what manner are the title deeds executed?
24. What part of the United States are adapted to the cultivation of tobacco?—25. Cotton?—26. Rice?—27. Sugar?
28. In what section of the United States is gold found?
29. In what States are mines of iron ore worked?
30. From what country do the United States obtain copper?
31. From what State is our lead chiefly obtained?
32. Mention in what States coal is found, and where is one of the largest formations in the world?
33. How is salt chiefly obtained?
34. Where do salt springs abound?—35. What is said of the salt springs at Salina, in New York?
36. Into how many branches is the legislative power of the United States separated, and what are they?
37. What power is committed to the State governments?
38. What power belongs to the Federal Government, or Congress?
39. What allowance do Senators and Representatives in Congress receive for their services?
40. In what way do members of Congress vacate their places?
41. In what does the Federal Judiciary consist?
42. How many Judges are there in the Supreme Court?
43. What jurisdiction has this Court?
44. What can you say of the State governments?
45. How often do general elections, in the different States, occur?
46. What is the shortest period for which the Senators serve in any of the States?—47. What the longest?
48. Name the States where they serve one year.—49. Where they serve two years.—50. Three years.—51. Where four, and where five years.
52. What religious qualification is necessary for office, in the different States?
53. From what is the public revenue derived?
54. What is the average produce of the customs?
55. What sum is annually derived from the sale of public lands?
56. What is said of the Post Office establishment?
57. State the rates of postage, &c.
58. What does the debt of the United States consist of? What the amount in 1832?
59. What is the amount of the standing army?
60. Of what does the militia of the United States consist? What the number of militia? Which State has the greatest number of militia? Which next? Which the third and fourth?
61. How long are they bound to serve, when called into actual service?
62. What can you say of the navy of the United States?
63. What is now the strength of the navy? Where are the navy-yards of the United States?
64. How is religion supported in the United States?
65. Mention the benevolent societies of a national character.
66. Which of these has the greatest income?
67. Which next? Mention the others in the order of their income.

# STATISTICAL TABLES.

## UNITED STATES.

### TABLE I.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

*According to Six Enumerations from the Official Revision.*

| States. | 1790. | 1800. | 1810. | 1820. | 1830. | 1840. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine, | 96,540 | 151,719 | 228,705 | 298,335 | 399,955 | 501,793 |
| N. Hampshire, | 141,899 | 183,762 | 214,360 | 244,161 | 269,328 | 284,574 |
| Vermont, | 85,416 | 154,465 | 217,713 | 235,764 | 280,652 | 291,948 |
| Massachusetts, | 378,717 | 423,245 | 472,040 | 523,287 | 610,408 | 737,699 |
| R. Island, | 69,110 | 69,122 | 77,031 | 83,059 | 97,199 | 100,830 |
| Connecticut, | 238,141 | 251,002 | 262,042 | 275,202 | 297,665 | 308,978 |
| New York, | 340,120 | 586,756 | 959,949 | 1,372,812 | 1,918,608 | 2,428,921 |
| New Jersey, | 184,139 | 211,949 | 249,555 | 277,575 | 320,823 | 373,306 |
| Pennsylvania, | 434,373 | 602,365 | 810,091 | 1,049,458 | 1,348,233 | 1,724,033 |
| Delaware, | 59,098 | 64,273 | 72,674 | 72,749 | 76,748 | 78,085 |
| Maryland, | 319,728 | 341,548 | 380,546 | 407,350 | 447,040 | 469,232 |
| Virginia, | 748,308 | 880,200 | 974,622 | 1,065,379 | 1,211,405 | 1,239,797 |
| N. Carolina, | 393,751 | 478,103 | 555,500 | 638,829 | 737,987 | 753,419 |
| S. Carolina, | 249,073 | 345,591 | 415,115 | 502,741 | 581,185 | 594,398 |
| Georgia, | 82,548 | 162,101 | 252,433 | 340,987 | 516,823 | 691,392 |
| Alabama, | . . | . . | 20,845 | 127,901 | 309,527 | 590,751 |
| Mississippi, | . . | 8,850 | 40,352 | 75,448 | 136,621 | 375,651 |
| Louisiana, | . . | . . | 76,556 | 153,407 | 215,739 | 352,411 |
| Arkansas, | . . | . . | . . | 14,273 | 30,388 | 97,574 |
| Tennessee, | 35,791 | 105,602 | 261,727 | 422,813 | 681,904 | 829,210 |
| Kentucky, | 73,077 | 220,955 | 406,511 | 564,317 | 687,917 | 779,828 |
| Ohio, | . . | 45,365 | 230,760 | 581,434 | 937,903 | 1,519,467 |
| Michigan, | . . | . . | 4,762 | 8,896 | 31,639 | 212,267 |
| Indiana, | . . | 4,875 | 24,520 | 147,178 | 343,031 | 685,866 |
| Illinois, | . . | . . | 12,282 | 55,211 | 157,455 | 476,183 |
| Missouri, | . . | . . | 20,845 | 66,586 | 140,445 | 383,702 |
| D. of Columbia, | . . | 14,093 | 24,023 | 33,039 | 39,834 | 43,712 |
| Florida, | . . | . . | . . | . . | 34,730 | 54,477 |
| Wisconsin, | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | 30,945 |
| Iowa, | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | 43,112 |
| *Total,* | 2,929,827 | 5,305,925 | 7,239,814 | 9,638,131 | 12,866,920 | 17,062,566 |

### TABLE II.

SLAVES IN THE UNITED STATES,

*According to Six Enumerations.*

| States. | 1790. | 1800. | 1810. | 1820. | 1830. | 1840. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| N. H. | 158 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vt. | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mass. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| R. I. | 952 | 381 | 103 | 48 | 17 | 17 |
| Ct. | 2,759 | 951 | 310 | 97 | 25 | 4 |
| N. Y. | 21,324 | 20,343 | 15,017 | 10,088 | 75 | 674 |
| N. J. | 11,423 | 12,422 | 10,851 | 7,657 | 2,254 | 674 |
| Pa. | 3,737 | 1,706 | 795 | 211 | 403 | 64 |
| Del. | 8,887 | 6,153 | 4,177 | 4,50 | 3,292 | 2,605 |
| Md. | 103,036 | 103,635 | 111,502 | 107,398 | 102,994 | 89,495 |
| Va. | 293,427 | 345,796 | 392,518 | 423,133 | 469,757 | 448,987 |
| N. C. | 100,572 | 133,296 | 168,824 | 205,017 | 245,601 | 245,817 |
| S. C. | 107,094 | 146,151 | 196,365 | 258,475 | 315,401 | 327,038 |
| Ga. | 29,264 | 59,404 | 106,218 | 147,656 | 217,531 | 280,944 |
| Ala. | | | | 41,879 | 117,549 | 253,532 |
| Mp. | | 3,489 | 17,088 | 32,814 | 65,659 | 195,211 |
| La. | | | 34,660 | 69,064 | 109,588 | 168,452 |
| Ark. | | | | 1,617 | 4,576 | 19,935 |
| Tenn. | 3,417 | 13,584 | 44,535 | 80,107 | 141,603 | 183,059 |
| Ken. | 11,830 | 40,348 | 80,561 | 126,732 | 165,213 | 182,258 |
| Ohio, | | | | | 0 | 3 |
| Mich. | | | | | 32 | |
| Ind. | | | | 190 | 0 | 3 |
| Ill. | | 135 | 168 | 917 | *747 | 331 |
| Mo. | | | 3,011 | 10,222 | 25,081 | 58,240 |
| D. Col. | | | 5,395 | 6,377 | 6,119 | 4,694 |
| Fl. | | 3,844 | | | 17,501 | 25,717 |
| Wisc. | | | | | | 11 |
| Iowa, | | | | | | 16 |
| Total. | 697,897 | 893,041 | 1,191,364 | 1,538,064 | 2,009,031 | 2,487,113 |

* Not Slaves, but "indented colored servants."

## TABLE III.

*The Total Population and the Number of Slaves in the United States at different Periods, with the respective Increase.*

| | | Total Population. | | Increase. | Rate pr ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Census, | 1790, | 3,929,326 | | | |
| 2d do. | 1800, | 5,309,758 | From 1790 to 1800, | 1,308,232 | 35.1 |
| 3d do. | 1810, | 7,239,903 | 1800 to 1810, | 1,930,345 | 36.3 |
| 4th do. | 1820, | 9,638,166 | 1810 to 1820, | 2,398,263 | 33.1 |
| 5th do. | 1830, | 12,850,240 | 1820 to 1830, | 3,212,074 | 33.3 |
| 6th do. | 1840, | 17,062,566 | | | |
| | | *Slaves.* | | | |
| 1st Census, | 1790, | 697,696 | From | | |
| 2d do. | 1800, | 896,849 | 1790 to 1800, | 199,153 | 28.7 |
| 3d do. | 1810, | 1,191,364 | 1800 to 1810, | 294,515 | 32.1 |
| 4th do. | 1820, | 1,538,036 | 1810 to 1820, | 346,627 | 29.1 |
| 5th do. | 1830, | 1,888,690 | 1820 to 1830, | 350,654 | 22.8 |
| 6th do. | 1840, | 2,487,113 | | | |

## TABLE IV.

*The Population of the Several States and Territories in* 1840, *the Number of Square Miles, the Population to a Square Mile, and the Number of Slaves in* 1840, *arranged according to numerical strength.*

| Population. | | Square Miles. | | Pop. to Square Mile. | | Slaves. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York, | 2,428,921 | Va. | 66,000 | Mass. | 98 | Va. | 448,987 |
| Pennsylvania, | 1,724,033 | Mo. | 63,000 | R. I. | 83½ | S. C. | 327,038 |
| Ohio, | 1,519,467 | Geo. | 61,000 | Ct. | 64½ | Geo. | 280,944 |
| Virginia, | 1,239,797 | Ar. | 60,000 | N. Y. | 50½ | Ala. | 253,532 |
| Tennessee, | 829,210 | Il. | 58,000 | N. J. | 46½ | N. C. | 245,817 |
| Kentucky, | 779,828 | Ala. | 51,000 | Md. | 42½ | Mis. | 195,211 |
| North Carolina, | 753,419 | N. C. | 50,000 | Ohio, | 39 | Ten. | 183,059 |
| Massachusetts, | 737,699 | Miss. | 48,000 | Del. | 37 | Ken. | 182,258 |
| Georgia, | 691,392 | La. | 48,000 | Pa. | 36½ | La. | 168,452 |
| Indiana, | 685,866 | N. Y. | 48,000 | N. H. | 30 | Md. | 89,495 |
| South Carolina, | 594,398 | Pa. | 47,000 | Vt. | 28½ | Missouri, | 58,240 |
| Alabama, | 590,756 | Tenn. | 43,000 | Ken. | 20½ | Ar. | 19,935 |
| Maine, | 501,793 | Ohio, | 39,000 | Ind. | 20 | Del. | 2,605 |
| Illinois, | 476,183 | Ken. | 38,000 | S. C. | 19½ | N. J. | 674 |
| Maryland, | 469,232 | Mich. | 38,000 | Ten. | 19 | Illinois, | 331 |
| Missouri, | 383,702 | Ind. | 34,000 | Va. | 18½ | Pa. | 64 |
| Mississippi, | 375,651 | Maine, | 32,000 | Maine, | 15½ | Ct. | 17 |
| New Jersey, | 373,306 | S. C. | 30,000 | N. C. | 15 | N. Y. | 5 |
| Louisiana, | 352,411 | Md. | 11,000 | Ga. | 11 | R. I. | 4 |
| Connecticut, | 309,978 | Vt. | 10,200 | Al. | 11 | Indiana, | 3 |
| Vermont, | 291,948 | N. H. | 9,500 | Illinois, | 8 | Ohio, | 3 |
| New Hampshire, | 284,574 | N. J. | 8,000 | Mis. | 7½ | N. H. | 1 |
| Michigan, | 212,267 | Mass. | 7,500 | La. | 7½ | Maine, | 0 |
| Rhode Island, | 108,830 | Ct. | 4,800 | Mo. | 6 | Mass. | 0 |
| Arkansas, | 97,574 | Del. | 2,100 | Mich. | 5½ | Vt. | 0 |
| Delaware, | 78,085 | R. I. | 1,300 | Ar. | 1½ | Mich. | 0 |
| Florida Territory, | 54,477 | Flo. T. | 55,000 | | | Florida Ter. | 25,717 |
| District Columbia, | 43,712 | Iowa, | . . | | | D. C. | 4,694 |
| Iowa Territory, | 43,112 | Wis. | . . | | | Iowa, | 16 |
| Wisconsin, " | 30,945 | D. C. | 100 | | | Wis. | 11 |
| *Total, U. S.* | 17,062,566 | | | | | *Total,* | 2,487,113 |

REMARKS.

The first complete census of the United States was taken in 1790. The population of the Thirteen States, at the time of the Declaration of Independence, was not far from 2,600,000.

# TABLE V.

## THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

| Name. | Place. | | Denomination. | Commenced operation. | No. Prof. | Stud. in 1840 41. | No. educated. | Vols. in Lib. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bangor Theol. Seminary, | Bangor, | Me. | Cong. | 1816 | 3 | 43 | 139 | 7,000 |
| Thomaston Theol. Inst. | Thomaston, | do. | Baptist, | 1837 | 2 | 23 | | 500 |
| Gilmanton Theol. Seminary, | Gilmanton, | N H. | Cong. | 1835 | 3 | 26 | 21 | 2,200 |
| Theological Seminary, | Andover, | Mass. | Cong. | 1808 | 5 | 142 | 785 | 17,500 |
| Divinity School, Harvard University, | Cambridge, | do. | Cong. Unit. | 1816 | 2 | 27 | 191 | 1,800 |
| Theological Institution, | Newton, | do. | Baptist, | 1825 | 3 | 33 | 137 | 4,000 |
| Theol. Dep. Yale College, | New Haven, | Ct. | Cong. | 1822 | 3 | 61 | 245 | 200 |
| Theol. Inst. of Conn. | East Windsor, | do. | Cong. | 1834 | 3 | 29 | 37 | 4,000 |
| Theol. Inst. Epis. Church, | New York, | N.Y. | Prot. Epis. | 1817 | 5 | 74 | 188 | 7,350 |
| New York Theol. Sem. | do. | do | Presbyterian, | 1836 | 4 | 129 | | 12,000 |
| Theol. Sem. of Auburn, | Auburn, | do. | Presbyterian, | 1821 | 4 | 71 | 344 | 5,000 |
| Hamilton Lit. and Th. Inst. | Hamilton, | do. | Baptist, | 1820 | 4 | 27 | 124 | 2,250 |
| Hartwick Seminary, | Hartwick, | do. | Lutheran, | 1816 | 2 | 3 | | 1,000 |
| Theol. Sem. As. Ref. Ch. | Newburgh, | do. | Ass. Ref. Ch | 1836 | 3 | 11 | | 4,000 |
| Theol. Sem. Dutch Ref. Ch. | New Brunswick, | N. J | Dutch Reform. | 1784 | 3 | 36 | 179 | |
| Theol. Sem. Pr. Ch. U. S. | Princeton, | do. | Presbyterian, | 1812 | 5 | 113 | 714 | 7,000 |
| Sem. Luth. Ch. United States, | Gettysburg, | Pa. | Evang. L. | 1826 | 3 | 26 | 130 | 7,000 |
| German Reformed, | York, | do. | G. Ref Church | 1825 | 2 | 20 | | |
| West. Theol. Seminary, | Alleghany T. | do | Presbyterian, | 1828 | 2 | 31 | 175 | 6,000 |
| Theological School, | Canonsburg, | do | Asso. Church, | | 2 | 22 | 47 | 1,600 |
| Theological Seminary, | Pittsburg, | do. | Asso. Ref. | 1828 | 1 | 19 | | |
| Epis. Theological School of Virginia, | Fairfax County, | Va. | Prot Epis. | 1822 | 4 | 43 | 126 | 4,000 |
| Union Theological Seminary, | Pr. Ed County, | do. | Presbyterian, | 1824 | 3 | 20 | 175 | 4,000 |
| Virginia Baptist Seminary, | Richmond, | do. | Baptist, | 1832 | 3 | 67 | | 1,600 |
| Southern Theol. Seminary, | Columbia, | S. C. | Presbyterian, | 1831 | 3 | 18 | 62 | 3,730 |
| Theological Seminary, | Lexington, | do. | Lutheran, | 1835 | 2 | 10 | 20 | 1,800 |
| Furman Theol. Seminary, | High Hills, | do. | Baptist, | | 2 | 30 | 30 | 1,000 |
| Lit. and Theol. Seminary, | Eaton, | Ga. | Baptist, | 1834 | | 10 | | |
| South West. Theol. Seminary, | Maryville, | Ten. | Presbyterian, | 1821 | 2 | 24 | 90 | 6,000 |
| Lane Seminary, | Cincinnati, | Ohio. | do. | 1829 | 3 | 61 | 43 | 10,300 |
| Theol. Dep. Ken. College, | Gambier, | do. | Prot. Epis. | 1825 | 3 | 10 | | |
| Theol. Dep. Wes. Res. College, | Hudson, | do. | Presbyterian, | | 3 | 14 | 6 | |
| Theological School, | Columbus, | do. | Lutheran, | | | | | |
| Granville Theol. Dep. | Granville, | do. | Baptist, | 1832 | 2 | 8 | | 500 |
| Oberlin Theol. Dep. | Oberlin, | do. | Presbyterian, | 1834 | 4 | 58 | | |
| Indiana Theol. Seminary, | S. Hanover, | In | Presbyterian, | | 2 | 10 | | |
| Alton Theol. Seminary, | Upper Alton, | Il | Baptist, | 1835 | | | | |
| Carlinville Theol Seminary, | Carlinville, | do. | Presbyterian, | 1838 | | | | 700 |
| Theol. Dep. Marion College, | N. Palmyra, | Mo. | Presbyterian, | | 1 | | | |

# TABLE VI.

## MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

| Name. | Place. | Founded. | Prof. | Stu. | Graduates. | Lectures Commence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine Medical School, | Brunswick, | 1820 | 4 | 70 | 464 | Feb. 10 to 18. |
| N. H. Medical School, | Hanover, | 1797 | 6 | 72 | 577 | 1st or 2d Thurs in Aug. |
| Vermont Academy of Medicine, | Castleton, | 1818 | 5 | 57 | 514 | 2d Thurs. in March. |
| Vermont Medical School, | Woodstock, | 1835 | 5 | 80 | 166 | 2d Thurs. in March. |
| Medical School Harvard University, | Cambridge, | 1782 | 6 | 88 | 547 | 1st Wednesday in Nov. |
| Berkshire Medical School, | Pittsfield, | 1823 | 5 | 74 | 473 | 1st Thursday in Sept. |
| Medical School Brown University, | Providence, | 1821 | | | | *Discontinued.* |
| Medical Institute Yale College, | New Haven, | 1810 | 6 | 52 | 440 | 6 weeks 3d Wed. Aug. |
| College Phys. and Surg. New York, | New York, | 1807 | 7 | 106 | 799 | 1st Monday in Nov. |
| College Physicians and Surgeons, | Fairfield, | 1812 | | | 554 | *Discontinued.* |
| Medical Institute Geneva College, | Geneva, | 1835 | 6 | 81 | 53 | 1st Wednesday in Oct. |
| Medical Faculty Univ. New York, | New York, | 1837 | | | | |
| Albany Medical College, | Albany, | 1839 | 8 | 68 | 13 | 1st Tuesday in October. |
| Medical Faculty Columbia College, | New York, | 1767 | | | | *Discontinued.* |
| Med. Dep. Univ. Pennsylvania, | Philadelphia, | 1765 | 7 | 410 | 3,320* | 1st Monday in Nov. |
| Jefferson Medical College, | do. | 1824 | 7 | 145 | 764 | 1st Monday in Nov. |
| Medical Dep. Penn. College, | do. | 1839 | 6 | 60 | | 1st Monday in Nov. |
| Medical School Univ. Maryland, | Baltimore, | 1807 | 6 | 65 | 909 | 1st Monday in Nov. |
| Washington Medical College, | do. | 1827 | 6 | 60 | | 1st Monday in Nov. |
| Medical School Columbia College, | Washington, | 1825 | 6 | 40 | 81 | 1st Monday in Nov. |
| Medical School Univ. Virginia, | Charlottesville, | 1825 | 6 | 45 | | 1st Monday in Sept. |
| Med. Dep. Ham. Sid. Col. | Richmond, | 1838 | 6 | 50 | 14 | 1st Monday in Nov. |
| Med. College of South Carolina, | Charleston, | 1824 | | | | *Discontinued.* |
| Medical College State of S. C. | do. | 1833 | 8 | 151 | | 2d Monday in Nov. |
| Medical College of Georgia, | Augusta, | 1830 | 7 | 55 | 82 | 2d Monday in Nov. |
| Medical College of Louisiana, | New Orleans, | 1835 | 6 | 30 | | 3d Monday in Nov. |
| Medical Dep. Transyl Univ. | Lexington, | 1818 | 7 | 254 | 1,112 | 1st Monday in Nov. |
| Louisville Medical Institute, | Louisville, | 1837 | 6 | 204 | 53 | 1st Monday in Nov. |
| Medical College of Ohio, | Cincinnati, | 1819 | 8 | 130 | 331 | 1st Monday in Nov. |
| Cincinnati Med. College, | do | 1835 | | | 95 | *Discontinued.* |
| Willoughby Medical College, | Willoughby, | 1834 | 5 | | 27 | Last Monday in Oct. |

* From 1791 to 1838, inclusive.

## TABLE VII.

### LAW SCHOOLS.

| Place. | Name. | Prof. | Students. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cambridge, Mass. | Harvard University, | 2 | 121 |
| New Haven, Conn. | Yale College, | 2 | 32 |
| New York City, | Law Department, N.Y. Univ. | 3 | |
| Carlisle, Pa. | Dickinson College, | 1 | 16 |
| Williamsburg, Va. | William and Mary College, | 1 | 36 |
| Charlottesville, Va. | University of Virginia, | 1 | 72 |
| Raleigh, N. C. | | 2 | 8 |
| Mockville, N. C. | | 1 | 7 |
| Lexington, Ky. | Transylvania University, | 3 | 75 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio, | Cincinnati College, | 3 | 25 |

## TABLE VIII.

### COLLEGES.

| | Name. | Place. | Vols. in Lib'ries. | Commencement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bowdoin, | Brunswick, Me. | 20,000 | First Wednesday in Sept. |
| 2 | Waterville,* | Waterville, do. | 7,000 | First Wednesday in August. |
| 3 | Dartmouth, | Hanover, N. H. | 16,500 | Last Thursday in July. |
| 4 | University of Vermont, | Burlington, Vt. | 9,200 | First Wednesday in August. |
| 5 | Middlebury, | Middlebury, do. | 7,054 | Third Wednesday in August. |
| 6 | Norwich University, | Norwich, do. | | Wed. before 3d Thurs. in Aug. |
| 7 | Harvard University, | Cambridge, Mass. | 53,000 | Fourth Wednesday in Aug. |
| 8 | Williams, | Williamstown, do. | 7,500 | Third Wednesday in Aug. |
| 9 | Amherst, | Amherst, do. | 15,000 | Fourth Wednesday in Aug. |
| 10 | Brown University,* | Providence, R. I. | 14,000 | First Wednesday in Sept. |
| 11 | Yale, | New Haven, Con. | 27,000 | Third Wednesday in Aug. |
| 12 | Washington,† | Hartford, do. | 6,500 | First Thursday in Aug. |
| 13 | Wesleyan University,‡ | Middletown, do. | 10,300 | First Wednesday in Aug. |
| 14 | Columbia,† | New York, N.Y. | 14,000 | Day after 1st Monday in Oct. |
| 15 | Union, | Schenectady, do. | 13,000 | Fourth Wednesday in July. |
| 16 | Hamilton, | Clinton, do. | 9,000 | Fourth Wednesday in Aug. |
| 17 | Hamilton Lit. and Theol.* | Hamilton, do. | 4,600 | Third Wednesday in Aug. |
| 18 | Geneva,† | Geneva, do. | 5,400 | First Wednesday in Aug. |
| 19 | University of New York, | New York, do. | | Third Wednesday in July. |
| 20 | College of New Jersey, | Princeton, N. J. | 11,000 | Last Wednesday in Sept. |
| 21 | Rutgers, | New Brunswick, do. | 12,000 | Third Wednesday in July. |
| 22 | University of Pennsylv. | Philadelphia, Penn. | 5,000 | The 15th, 16th, or 17th July. |
| 23 | Dickinson,‡ | Carlisle, do. | 10,600 | Second Thursday in July. |
| 24 | Jefferson, | Canonsburg, do. | 4,500 | Last Thursday in Sept. |
| 25 | Washington, | Washington, do. | 3,300 | Last Wednesday in Sept. |
| 26 | Alleghany,‡ | Meadville, do. | 8,000 | |
| 27 | Pennsylvania, | Gettysburg, do. | 2,270 | |
| 28 | Lafayette, | Easton, do. | 1,350 | Last Tuesday in Sept. |
| 29 | Marshall, | Mercersburg, do. | | Last Wednesday in Aug. |
| 30 | Newark, | Newark, Del. | 1,200 | Fourth Wednesday in Sept. |
| 31 | St. John's, | Annapolis, Md. | 4,000 | The 22d of February. |
| 32 | St. Mary's,§ | Baltimore, do. | 12,000 | Third Tuesday in July. |
| 33 | Mount St. Mary's,§ | Emmetsburg, do. | 3,500 | Last week in June. |
| 34 | Georgetown,§ | Georgetown, D. C. | 22,000 | Near the last of July. |
| 35 | Columbian,* | Washington, do. | 4,200 | First Wednesday in Oct. |
| 36 | William and Mary,† | Williamsburg, Va. | 5,000 | July 4th. |
| 37 | Hampden-Sidney, | Prince Ed. Co. do. | 8,000 | Fourth Wednesday in Sept. |
| 38 | Washington, | Lexington, do. | 2,700 | Last Thursday in June. |
| 39 | University of Virginia, | Charlottesville, do. | 16,000 | July 4th. |
| 40 | Randolph-Macon,‡ | Boydton, do. | | Third Wednesday in June. |
| 41 | Emory and Henry,‡ | Glade Spring, do. | 1,000 | Last Wednesday in June. |
| 42 | Rector,* | Harrison Co. do. | | |
| 43 | University of N. Carolina, | Chapel-Hill, N. C. | 9,000 | First Thursday in June. |
| 44 | Davidson, | Mecklenburg Co. do. | 1,150 | Last Thursday in June. |
| 45 | Wake Forest,* | Wake Forest, do. | 4,000 | Third Thursday in June. |

COLLEGES—*Continued.*

| | Name. | Place. | | Vols. in Lib'ries. | Commencement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 46 | Charleston, | Charleston, | S. C. | 3,000 | Fourth Tuesday in February. |
| 47 | South Carolina, | Columbia, | do. | 13,000 | First Monday in Dec. |
| 48 | University of Georgia, | Athens, | Ga. | 11,000 | First Wednesday in August. |
| 49 | Oglethorpe, | Midway, | do. | | |
| 50 | Emory,† | Oxford, | do. | | |
| 51 | Mercer University,* | Penfield, | do. | | |
| 52 | University of Alabama, | Tuscaloosa, | Ala. | 6,000 | Wed. after 1st Mon. in Dec. |
| 53 | La Grange,† | La Grange, | do. | 1,200 | |
| 54 | Spring Hill,§ | Spring Hill, | do. | 4,000 | |
| 55 | Jefferson, | Washington, | Mp. | 1,522 | (Not now in operation.) |
| 56 | Oakland, | Oakland, | do. | | |
| 57 | Louisiana, | Jackson, | La. | 1,850 | First Wednesday in June, |
| 58 | Jefferson, | Bringiers, | do. | 5,500 | Thurs. after 1st Mon. in Dec. |
| 59 | St. Charles,§ | Grand Coteau, | do. | | |
| 60 | Baton Rouge, | Baton Rouge, | do. | 300 | December. |
| 61 | Franklin, | Opelousas, | do. | | First of November. |
| 62 | Greenville, | Greenville, | Ten. | 3,000 | Third Wednesday in Sept. |
| 63 | Washington, | Washington Co. | do. | 1,000 | |
| 64 | University of Nashville, | Nashville, | do. | 8,493 | First Wednesday in Oct. |
| 65 | East Tennessee, | Knoxville, | do. | 3,307 | First Wednesday in August. |
| 66 | Jackson, | Near Columbia, | do. | 1,250 | |
| 67 | Transylvania, | Lexington, | Ken. | 12,242 | Second Thursday in Sept. |
| 68 | St. Joseph's,§ | Bardstown, | do. | 7,000 | First August. |
| 69 | Centre, | Danville, | do. | 2,000 | Thurs. after 3d Wed. in Sept. |
| 70 | Augusta,† | Augusta, | do. | 2,500 | Thurs. after 1st Wed. in Aug. |
| 71 | Cumberland, | Princetown, | do. | 1,050 | First Wednesday in Dec. |
| 72 | Georgetown,* | Georgetown, | do. | 1,200 | Last Thursday in June. |
| 73 | Bacon, | Harrodsburg, | do. | 1,200 | Last Friday in Sept. |
| 74 | St. Mary's,§ | Marion Co. | do. | 4,000 | Last week in July. |
| 75 | University of Ohio, | Athens, | Ohio, | 2,500 | First Wednesday in Aug. |
| 76 | Miami University, | Oxford, | do. | 4,352 | Second Thursday in Aug. |
| 77 | Franklin, | New Athens, | do. | 1,900 | Last Wednesday in Sept. |
| 78 | Western Reserve, | Hudson, | do. | 4,200 | Fourth Wednesday in Aug. |
| 79 | Kenyon,† | Gambier, | do. | 8,720 | First Wednesday in Sept. |
| 80 | Granville,* | Granville, | do. | 3,000 | Second Wednesday in Aug. |
| 81 | Marietta, | Marietta, | do. | 3,500 | Last Wednesday in July. |
| 82 | Oberlin Institute, | Oberlin, | do. | | |
| 83 | Cincinnati, | Cincinnati, | do. | | Last Monday in June. |
| 84 | Woodward, | Cincinnati, | do. | 800 | |
| 85 | Indiana, | Bloomington, | Ind. | 1,765 | Last Wednesday in Sept. |
| 86 | South Hanover, | South Hanover, | do. | | |
| 87 | Wabash, | Crawfordsville, | do. | 2,000 | Second Wednesday in July. |
| 88 | Ind. Asbury University,† | | | | |
| 89 | Illinois, | Jacksonville, | Il. | 2,000 | Third Wednesday in Sept. |
| 90 | Shurtleff,* | Upper Alton, | do. | 1,000 | Fourth Thursday in July. |
| 91 | McKendree,† | Lebanon, | do. | | Second Wednesday in Oct. |
| 92 | McDonough, | Macomb, | do. | | |
| 93 | University of St. Louis,§ | St. Louis, | Mo. | 7,900 | July 31st. |
| 94 | St. Mary's,§ | Barrens, | do. | 6,400 | Near the last of Sept. |
| 95 | Marion, | New Palmyra, | do. | 2,300 | Last Thursday in Sept. |
| 96 | Missouri University, | Columbia, | do. | | (Not yet in operation. |
| 97 | St. Charles,† | St. Charles, | do. | | |
| 98 | Fayette, | Fayette, | do. | | |
| 99 | Michigan University, | Ann Arbor, | Mich. | | |
| 100 | Marshall, | Marshall, | do. | 3,700 | |
| 101 | St. Philip's,§ | Near Detroit, | do. | 3,000 | First Monday in Oct. |

*Remarks.*—The Colleges marked thus (*) are under the direction of the *Baptists*; thus (†) *Episcopalians*; thus (‡) *Methodists*; thus (§) *Catholics.*

With respect to the Colleges which are *unmarked*, the prevailing religious influence of those that are in the New England States, is *Congregationalism*; of the most of the others, *Presbyterianism.* Norwich University, Vt., is an institution recently established by the *Universalists.*

The column of *Libraries* includes the number of volumes in the *College Libraries* and in the *Students' Libraries.* In some instances, the number of volumes in the students' libraries exceeds that of the college library.

## DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

*The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.*

Propriety of the Declaration.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

Unalienable rights of the people, &c.

We hold these truths to be self-evident;—that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object,

Absolute tyranny the object of the king of Great Britain.

evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

Recitation of injuries and usurpations on the part of the British crown.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass

others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Petitions for redress unavailing, &c.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our migration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which Appeal to the British people fruitless, &c.

would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

Declaration of Independence.

WE, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The colonies absolve themselves from their allegiance, &c.

Mutual pledge of fidelity.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of congress, engrossed and signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK.

*New Hampshire.*
JOSIAH BARTLETT,
WILLIAM WHIPPLE,
MATTHEW THORNTON.

*Massachusetts-Bay.*
SAMUEL ADAMS,
JOHN ADAMS,
ROBERT TREAT PAINE,
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

*Rhode Island, &c.*
STEPHEN HOPKINS,
WILLIAM ELLERY.

*Connecticut.*
ROGER SHERMAN,
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

*New York.*
WILLIAM FLOYD,
PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
FRANCIS LEWIS,
LEWIS MORRIS.

*New Jersey.*
RICHARD STOCKTON,
JOHN WITHERSPOON,
FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
JOHN HART,
ABRAHAM CLARKE.

*Pennsylvania.*
ROBERT MORRIS,
BENJAMIN RUSH,
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
JOHN MORTON,
GEORGE CLYMER,
JAMES SMITH,
GEORGE TAYLOR,
JAMES WILSON,
GEORGE ROSS.

*Delaware.*
CESAR RODNEY,
GEORGE REED,
THOMAS M'KEAN.

*Maryland.*
SAMUEL CHASE,
WILLIAM PACA,
THOMAS STONE,
CHARLES CARROLL,
of Carrollton.

*Virginia.*
GEORGE WYTHE,
RICHARD HENRY LEE,
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
THOMAS NELSON, JR.
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE,
CARTER BRAXTON.

*North Carolina.*
WILLIAM HOOPER,
JOSEPH HEWES,
JOHN PENN.

*South Carolina.*
EDWARD RUTLEDGE,
THOMAS HEYWARD, JR.
THOMAS LYNCH, JR.
ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

*Georgia.*
BURTON GWINNETT,
LYMAN HALL,
GEORGE WALTON.

# CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

## ARTICLE I.—SECTION I.

All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and a house of representatives. Congress.

## SECTION II.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature. House of Representatives.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen. Members of.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within the three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of *New Hampshire* shall be entitled to choose three; *Massachusetts* eight; *Rhode Island* and *Providence Plantations* one; *Connecticut* five; *New York* six; *New Jersey* four; *Pennsylvania* eight; *Delaware* one; *Maryland* six; *Virginia* ten; *North Carolina* five; *South Carolina* five; and *Georgia* three. Apportionment.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill up such vacancies. Vacancies.

The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment. Officers, and power of impeachment.

## SECTION III.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. Senate.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the Classes.

executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

Qualifications of members.

The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

President of.

The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro-tempore, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

Other officers.

The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Trial of impeachments.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

Judgment.

SECTION IV.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

Elections of senators and representatives.

The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Meeting of congress.

SECTION V.

Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Powers of each house.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Journals.

Yeas and nays.

Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Adjournment.

SECTION VI.

The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Compensation and privileges.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office. Exclusion of members from offices, and disqualification to be members.

SECTION VII.

All bills for raising revenues shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills. Revenue Bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to re-consider it. If, after such re-consideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be re-considered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. Negative of the President.

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION VIII.

The congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States: Powers of congress.

To borrow money on the credit of the United States:

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes:

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States:

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures:

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:

To establish post-offices and post-roads:

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court: to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:

To declare war, grant letters-of-marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:

To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years:

To provide and maintain a navy:

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces:

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions:

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress:

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings:—and,

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

### SECTION IX.

Restrictions on congress. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one state over those of another: nor shall vessels bound to or from one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

Public money. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law: and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

### SECTION X.

Restrictions on the states. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters-of-marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the neat produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state

on imports or exports, shall be for the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.—SECTION I.

Executive power, president and vice-president.

The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Electors.

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

This paragraph has been annulled and supplied. See art. 12th of amendments.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then, from the five highest on the list, the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president.

Choosing electors, and their voting.

The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

President's qualifications.

No person, except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president: neither shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

Vacancy.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

Compensation.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Oath.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of the president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend, the constitution of the United States."

SECTION II.

Powers. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur: and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION III.

He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient: he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and, in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION IV.

Impeachments. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.—SECTION I.

Judiciary, courts and judges. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION II.

Jurisdiction. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states; and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

Original and appellate. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed in any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed. Jury trial.

SECTION III.

Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. Treason.

The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason: but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.—SECTION I.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings, shall be proved, and the effect thereof. Credit by states to public acts of each other.

SECTION II.

The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states. Citizenship.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime. Fugitives from justice.

No person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due. From labor.

SECTION III.

New states may be admitted by the congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the congress. New states.

The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state. Territories.

SECTION IV.

The United States shall guaranty to every state in this union, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence. Guarantee of republican government.

ARTICLE V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and Amendments.

fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article: and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Prior debts. All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

Supreme law. This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby; any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

Oath of office. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by

No religious test. oath or affirmation to support this constitution: but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

Ratification. The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

*Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.*

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
*President, and Deputy from Virginia.*

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Nathaniel Gorham,
Rufus King.

CONNECTICUT.
William Samuel Johnson,
Roger Sherman.

NEW-YORK.
Alexander Hamilton.

NEW-JERSEY.
William Livingston,
David Brearly,
William Patterson,
Jonathan Dayton.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Benjamin Franklin,
Thomas Mifflin,
Robert Morris,
George Clymer,
Thomas Fitzsimmons,
Jared Ingersoll,
James Wilson,
Gouverneur Morris.

DELAWARE.
George Read,
Gunning Bedford, Jr.
John Dickinson,
Richard Bassett,
Jacob Broom.

MARYLAND.
James M'Henry,
Daniel of St. Tho. Jenifer,
Daniel Carroll.

VIRGINIA.
John Blair,
James Madison, Jr.

NORTH CAROLINA.
William Blount,
Richard Dobbs Spaight,
Hugh Williamson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
John Rutledge,
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney,
Charles Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.

GEORGIA.
William Few,
Abraham Baldwin.

*Attest,* WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Religious liberty.

Art. 1. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Militia.

Art. 2. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Quartering soldiers.

Art. 3. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Warrants of search or arrest.

Art. 4. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Privileges of accused.

Art. 5. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Rights of accused.

Art. 6. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

Civil suits.

Art. 7. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Bail, punishments.

Art. 8. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Rights retained.

Art. 9. The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Reserved powers.

Art. 10. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

State not suable.

Art. 11. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

Election of president and vice-president.

Art. 12. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States,

directed to the president of the senate: the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed: and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

Qualification of vice-president. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

## QUESTIONS ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. Of what branches does the congress of the United States consist?
2. Of what is the house of representatives composed?
3. What are the qualifications necessary for a representative?
4. What number of inhabitants sends a representative to congress?
5. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, how are they to be filled?
6. Of what persons is the senate composed?
7. In what manner, and for how long a period, are the senators chosen?
8. Into how many classes are the senators divided?
9. How often are the seats of these classes vacated?
10. When vacancies in the senate happen during the recess of the legislature of any state, how are they to be filled?
11. What age must a senator have attained?
12. How many years must he have been a citizen of the United States?
13. Who is the president of the senate?
14. How often does congress assemble?
15. What day is fixed for its meeting?
16. From what fund are the members of congress compensated?
17. When a bill has passed the house of representatives and the senate, to whom must it be presented before it becomes a law?
18. What must the president do?
19. If the bill is returned without the signature of the president, what course is to be pursued by congress?
20. What is a necessary qualification of the president, with regard to his place of birth?
21. What must be his age?
22. During how many years must he have resided within the country?

23. For how many years do the president and vice-president hold their offices?

24. In what manner are they elected?

See Art. II. Sect. I. clause 2, and Art. 12 of the amendments.

25. Who is to be commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia, when called into actual service?

26. What is said in regard to the power of the president?

27. What in regard to his duty? Sect. III. Art. II.

28. For what crimes are the officers of the United States to be removed from office?

29. How is the judicial power vested?

30. In what does treason against the United States consist?

31. What form of government do the United States guaranty to every member of the great political family—the several states?

32. Against what injuries are they bound to protect each state?

33. What is said in regard to amendments?

34. What in regard to religion, freedom of speech, and of the press? See Art. I. of the amendments.

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## PRESIDENTS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS,

FROM 1774 to 1789.

| | *From* | *Elected* |
|---|---|---|
| Peyton Randolph, | Virginia, | Sept. 5, 1774. |
| John Hancock, | Massachusetts, | May 24, 1775. |
| Henry Laurens, | South Carolina, | Nov. 1, 1777. |
| John Jay, | New York, | Dec. 10, 1778. |
| Samuel Huntington, | Connecticut, | Sept. 28, 1779. |
| Thomas M'Kean, | Delaware, | July 10, 1781. |
| John Hanson, | Maryland, | Nov. 5, 1781. |
| Elias Boudinot, | New Jersey, | Nov. 4, 1782. |
| Thomas Mifflin, | Pennsylvania, | Nov. 3, 1783. |
| Richard Henry Lee, | Virginia, | Nov. 30, 1786. |
| Nathanial Gorham, | Massachusetts, | June 6, 1786. |
| Arthur St. Clair, | Pennsylvania, | Feb. 2, 1787. |
| Cyrus Griffin, | Virginia, | Jan. 22, 1788. |

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## PRINCIPAL OFFICERS UNDER THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

*First Administration.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| George Washington, | Virginia, | April 30, 1789. | President. |
| John Adams, | Massachusetts, | " " | Vice-President. |
| Thomas Jefferson, | Virginia, | Sept. 26, 1789. | Secretaries of State. |
| Edmund Randolph, | " | Jan. 2, 1794. | |
| Timothy Pickering, | Massachusetts, | Dec. 10, 1795. | |
| Alexander Hamilton, | New York, | Sept. 11, 1789. | Secretaries of the Treasury. |
| Oliver Wolcott, | Connecticut, | Feb. 3, 1795. | |
| Henry Knox, | Massachusetts, | Sept. 12, 1789. | Secretaries of War. |
| Timothy Pickering, | " | Jan. 2, 1795. | |
| James M'Henry, | Maryland, | Jan. 27, 1796. | |
| Edmund Randolph, | Virginia, | Sept. 26, 1789. | Attorneys General. |
| William Bradford, | Pennsylvania, | Jan. 27, 1794. | |
| Charles Lee, | Virginia, | Dec. 10, 1795. | |

*Second Administration.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| JOHN ADAMS, | Massachusetts, | March 4, 1797. | President. |
| Thomas Jefferson, | | " " | Vice-President. |
| Timothy Pickering, | | | Secretaries of |
| John Marshall, | Virginia, | May 13, 1800. | State. |
| Oliver Wolcott, | | | Secretaries of |
| Samuel Dexter, | Massachusetts, | Dec. 31, 1800. | the Treasury. |
| James M'Henry, | | | Secretaries of |
| Samuel Dexter, | | May 13, 1800, | War. |
| Roger Griswold, | Connecticut, | Feb. 3, 1801. | |
| Benjamin Stoddard, | Maryland, | May 21, 1798. | Secretary of the Navy. |
| Charles Lee, | | | Attorney General. |

*Third Administration.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| THOMAS JEFFERSON, | | March 4, 1801. | President. |
| Aaron Burr, | New York, | " " | Vice-Presidents. |
| George Clinton, | " | " 1805. | |
| James Madison, | Virginia, | March 5, 1801. | Secretary of State. |
| Samuel Dexter, | | | Secretaries of |
| Albert Gallatin, | Pennsylvania, | Jan. 26, 1802. | the Treasury. |
| Henry Dearborn, | Massachusetts, | March 5, 1801. | Secretary of War. |
| Benjamin Stoddert, | | | Secretaries of |
| Robert Smith, | Maryland, | Jan. 26, 1802. | the Navy |
| Levi Lincoln, | Massachusetts, | March 5, 1801. | Attorneys |
| John Breckenridge, | Kentucky, | Dec. 23, 1805. | General. |
| Cæsar A. Rodney, | Delaware, | Jan. 20, 1807. | |

*Fourth Administration.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| JAMES MADISON, | | March 4, 1809. | President. |
| George Clinton, | | " " | Vice-Presidents. |
| Elbridge Gerry, | Massachusetts, | " " | |
| Robert Smith, | Maryland, | March 6, 1809. | Secretaries of |
| James Monroe, | Virginia, | Nov. 25, 1811. | State. |
| Albert Gallatin, | | | Secretaries of |
| G. W. Campbell, | Tennessee, | Feb. 9, 1814. | the Treasury. |
| Alexander J. Dallas, | Pennsylvania, | Oct. 6. 1814. | |
| William Eustis, | Massachusetts, | March 7, 1809. | Secretaries of War. |
| John Armstrong | New York, | Jan. 13, 1813. | |
| James Monroe, | | Sept. 27, 1814. | |
| W. H. Crawford, | Georgia, | March 2, 1815. | |
| Paul Hamilton, | South Carolina, | March 7, 1809. | Secretaries of |
| William Jones, | Pennsylvania, | Jan. 12, 1813. | the Navy. |
| B. W. Crowninshield, | Massachusetts, | Dec. 19, 1814. | |
| Cæsar A. Rodney, | | | Attorneys |
| William Pinkney, | Maryland, | Dec. 11, 1811. | General. |
| Richard Rush, | Pennsylvania, | Feb. 10, 1814. | |

*Fifth Administration.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| JAMES MONROE, | | March 4, 1817. | President. |
| Daniel D. Tompkins, | New York, | | Vice-President. |
| John Quincy Adams, | Massachusetts, | March 5, 1817. | Secretary of State. |
| William H. Crawford, | | March 5, 1812. | Secretary of the Treasury. |
| John C. Calhoun, | South Carolina, | March 5, 1817. | Secretary of War. |
| B. W. Crowninshield, | | | Secretaries of the Navy. |
| Smith Thompson, | New York, | Nov. 30, 1818. | |
| Samuel L. Southard, | New Jersey, | Dec. 9, 1823. | |
| Richard Rush, | | | Attorneys General. |
| William Wirt, | Virginia, | Dec. 16, 1817. | |

*Sixth Administration.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, | | March 4, 1825. | President. |
| John C. Calhoun, | | " " | Vice-President. |
| Henry Clay, | Kentucky, | March 8, 1825. | Secretary of State. |
| Richard Rush, | | March 7, " | Secretary of the Treasury. |
| James Barbour, | Virginia, | March 7, " | Secretaries of War. |
| Peter B. Porter, | New York, | May 26, 1828. | |
| Samuel L. Southard, | | | Secretary of the Navy. |
| William Wirt, | | | Attorney General. |

*Seventh Administration.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ANDREW JACKSON, | Tennessee, | March 4, | 1829. | President. |
| John C. Calhoun, | " | " | " | Vice-Presidents. |
| Martin Van Buren, | New York, | " | 1833. | |
| Martin Van Buren, | " | March 6, | 1829. | Secretaries of State. |
| Edward Livingston, | Louisiana, | May, | 1831. | |
| Louis McLane, | Delaware, | | 1833. | |
| John Forsythe, | Georgia, | | 1834. | |
| Samuel D. Ingham, | Pennsylvania, | March, | 1829. | Secretaries of the Treasury. |
| Lewis McLane, | Delaware, | May, | 1831. | |
| Wm. J. Duane, | Pennsylvania, | | 1833. | |
| R. B. Taney, | Maryland, | | 1833. | |
| Levi Woodbury, | N. Hampshire, | | 1834. | |
| John H. Eaton, | Tennessee, | March 9, | 1829. | Secretaries of War. |
| Hugh L. White, | " | | 1831. | |
| Lewis Cass, | Ohio, | | 1831. | |
| John Branch, | North Carolina, | March 9, | 1829. | Secretaries of the Navy. |
| Levi Woodbury, | N. Hampshire, | | 1831. | |
| Mahlon Dickerson, | New Jersey, | | 1834. | |
| John McP. Berrien, | Georgia, | March 9, | 1829. | Attorneys General. |
| R. B. Taney, | Maryland, | | 1831. | |
| Benj. F. Butler, | New York, | | 1833. | |

*Eighth Administration.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Martin Van Buren, | New York, | March 4, 1837. | President. |
| Richard M. Johnson, | Kentucky, | " 1837. | Vice-President. |
| John Forsyth, | Georgia, | 1834. | Secretary of State. |
| Levi Woodbury, | New Hampshire, | " | Secretary of Treasury |
| Joel R. Poinsett, | South Carolina, | 1837. | Secretary of War. |
| Mahlon Dickerson, | New Jersey, | 1834. | Secretaries of Navy. |
| James K. Paulding, | New York, | 1838. | |
| Amos Kendall, | Kentucky, | 1835. | Post Master Generals. |
| John M. Niles, | Connecticut, | 1840. | |
| Benj. F. Butler, | New York, | 1834. | Attorney Generals. |
| Felix Grundy, | Tennessee, | 1838. | |
| Henry D. Gilpin, | Pennsylvania, | 1839. | |

*Ninth Administration.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wm. H. Harrison, | Ohio, | March 4, 1841. | President. |
| John Tyler, | Virginia, | " " | Vice-President. |

NOTE.—President Harrison died April 4, 1841, consequently Vice-President Tyler became President from that time.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Daniel Webster, | Massachusetts, | March 4, 1841. | Secretary of State. |
| Thomas Ewing, | Ohio, | " " | Secretaries of Treasury. |
| Walter Forward, | Pennsylvania, | Sept. 1841. | |
| John Bell, | Tennessee, | March 4, 1841. | Secretaries of War. |
| John C. Spencer, | New York, | Sept. 1841. | |
| George E. Badger, | North Carolina, | March 4, 1841. | Secretaries of Navy. |
| Abel P. Upshur, | Virginia, | Sept. 1841. | |
| Francis Granger, | New York, | March 4, 1841. | Post Master Generals. |
| Chas. A. Wickliffe, | Kentucky, | Sept. 1841. | |
| John J. Crittenden, | Kentucky, | March 4, 1841. | Attorney Generals. |
| Hugh S. Legare, | South Carolina, | Sept. 1841. | |

*Ministers to Great Britain.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Governeur Morris, | of | New Jersey, | Oct. 13, 1789. |
| Thomas Pinkney, | " | South Carolina, | Jan. 12, 1792. |
| John Jay, | " | New York, | April 19, 1794. |
| Rufus King, | " | " " | May 20, 1796. |
| James Monroe, | " | Virginia, | April 18, 1803. |
| James Monroe, | " | " | May 12, 1806. |
| William Pinkney, | " | Maryland, | |
| William Pinkney, | " | " | Feb. 26, 1808. |
| John Quincy Adams, | " | Massachusetts, | Feb. 28, 1815. |
| Richard Rush, | " | Pennsylvania, | Dec. 16, 1817. |
| Rufus King, | " | New York, | May 5, 1825. |
| Albert Gallatin, | " | Pennsylvania, | May 18, 1826. |
| James Barbour, | " | Virginia, | May 23, 1828. |
| Louis McLane, | " | Delaware, | 1829. |
| Aaron Vail, | " | | 1833. |
| Andrew Stephenson, | " | Virginia, | 1836. |
| Edward Everett, | " | Massachusetts, | 1842. |

# INDIVIDUAL STATES.

## MAINE.




ARMS OF MAINE.

It is the most north-eastern state of the Union, bounded N. W. and N. by Lower Canada, E. by New Brunswick, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by New Hampshire. It lies between 43 and 48 degrees N. latitude, and 6 and 10 E. longitude from Washington. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 225 miles, and greatest breadth from E. to W. 195; and it is estimated to contain 32,628 square miles. Population in 1790, 96,540; in 1800, 151,719; in 1810, 228,705; in 1820, 298,335; in 1830, 399,462, and in 1840, 501,793. Population to a square mile, 15½.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

| Counties. | Pop. 1830. | Pop. 1840. | Polls. 1841. | Valuation, 1841. | Wheat, 1838. Bushels. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| York, *sw.* | 51,710 | 54,034 | $ 9,115 | $ 7.752,241 | 30,856 | Alfred, |
| Cumberland, *sw.* | 60,113 | 68,658 | 11,966 | 11,503,040 | 52.293 | Portland, |
| Lincoln, *s.* | 57,181 | 63,517 | 11,151 | 9,811,116 | 45.302 | Wiscasset, |
| Hancock, *s.* | 24,347 | 28,605 | 5,396 | 3 434 512 | 24,164 | Ellsworth, |
| Washington, *e.* | 21,295 | 29.327 | 5,331 | 3 183 683 | 42,922 | Machias, |
| Kennebeck, *w.* | 52,491 | 55,823 | 9,272 | 8.638.857 | 126,933 | Augusta, |
| Oxford, *w.* | 35,217 | 38,339 | 6,676 | 4.720 561 | 126,386 | Paris, |
| Somerset, *nw.* | 35,788 | 33,912 | 5,629 | 4.240,832 | 195,454 | Norridgewock, |
| Penobscot, *n.* | 31,530 | 45.705 | 8,277 | 6.108,315 | 153.464 | Bangor, |
| Waldo, *s.* | 29,790 | 41.509 | 7,460 | 5 300 906 | 122.554 | Belfast, |
| Piscataquis, *n.* | | 13,138 | 2,330 | 1.424.030 | 83,229 | Dover, |
| Franklin, *w.* | | 20,801 | 3,453 | 3,655,689 | 104,312 | Farmington, |
| Aroostook, *nw.* | | 9,413 | 572 | 491,843 | | Houlton. |
| Total, | 399 462 | 501,793 | 86,544 | 69.245 625 | 1,107.849 | |

BOUNTY ON WHEAT AND CORN.

Wheat raised in Maine, in 1837, 1,019,906½; bounty granted by the State, $77,314·01; in 1838, 1,107,849½; bounty, $87,352·30; Indian corn in 1838, 1,630,996½ bushels; bounty, $66,328·80.

NOTE.—The small letters annexed to the counties indicate their situation in the several states; as, *e, w, n, s, ne, nw, em, &c. east, west, north, south, north-east, north of middle, east of middle*, &c. The seats of government of the different states are printed in small capitals.

The principal rivers are the Penobscot, Kennebeck, Androscoggin, Saco, St. Croix, and St. Johns. The principal bays are Casco, Penobscot, Frenchman's, Englishman's, Machias, and Passamaquoddy. The most noted lakes are Moosehead, Umbagog, Sebago, Schoodic, and several others farther in the interior.

Maine is rather an elevated country, having generally a diversified surface. A tract commencing on the west side of the state, east of the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, and holding a north-east direction as far as the heads of the Aroostic, about 160 miles in length, and 60 in its greatest breadth, is mountainous. Katahdin mountain, in this range, is supposed to be the highest land between the Atlantic and the St. Lawrence. There is also a small mountainous tract in the northern extremity. The remainder of the state may be considered, generally, as a moderately hilly country.

The tract of country along the sea-coast from 10 to 20 miles wide embraces all the varieties of sandy, gravelly, clayey, and loamy soils, frequently interspersed at short distances; seldom very rich, in many places tolerably fertile, but generally poor. Of this section Indian corn, rye, barley, grass, &c. are the principal productions. In the tract lying north of this, and extending 50 miles from the sea in the western, 80 in the central, and 90 in the eastern part, the same kinds of soil are found, but they are less frequently diversified, and generally more fertile. The surface rises into large swells of generally good soil, between which, on the margin of the streams, are frequently rich intervals, and in other places sandy or gravelly pine plains, or spruce and cedar swamps. Of this section the principal productions are grass, Indian corn, wheat, barley, rye, flax, &c.

The country beyond the limits above specified, is but little settled. It exhibits great diversities in the appearance of its soil, growth of timber, and also in climate. The land on the Kennebeck, and between this river and the Penobscot, is accounted the best in the state. It is well adapted to the various purposes of agriculture, and as a grazing country, it is one of the finest in New England.

Though the climate of Maine is subject to great extremes of heat and cold, yet the air in all parts of the country is pure and salubrious. The summers in most parts are favorable to the growth of all the vegetable productions of the northern states. In some parts, however, Indian corn and some other plants of a more tender kind, are frequently injured and sometimes destroyed by frosts late in the spring and early in autumn. The cold of winter is severe, yet the serenity of the sky, and the invigorating influence of the atmosphere, during the same season, make amends, in some degree, for the severity of the weather. It is said that an inhabitant on Kennebeck river requires more clothing in winter to keep him comfortable in Boston than at home.

Maine enjoys great facilities for commerce. The coast is indented with bays, abounding in excellent harbors. All the settled parts of the country lie near a market, and the produce of the farmer is readily exchanged for money, at a good price. Value of the exports for the year ending 1st Jan. 1839, $895,485.

The principal article of export is lumber. Vast quantities of boards, shingles, clapboards, masts, spars, &c. are transported to the neighboring states, to the West Indies, and to Europe. Much of the fire-wood consumed in Boston, Salem, &c. is brought from Maine. Dried fish and pickled salmon are considerable articles of export. Beef, pork, butter, pot and pearl ashes, and some grain, are also among the exports.

The principal manufactures consist of cotton and woollen cloths, hats, shoes, boots, leather, iron, nails, distilled spirits, and cordage. The number of cotton mills, in 1842, was 12, capital employed in do., about $900,000, yards of cloth made annually, estimated at 2,000,000.

There are 58 banks in the state, with an aggregate capital of about $5,000,000; specie, $303,605; circulation, $2,000,000.

History. The first permanent settlement in Maine was formed about the year 1630; and for several years the government of the colony was administered in the name of Sir Ferdinando Gorges as proprietor of the country.

In 1652, the inhabitants of Maine were placed under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. The country was, however, afterwards claimed by the heirs of Gorges, but was, in 1677, purchased by the colony of Massachusetts. From that time the territory formed a part of the colony and afterwards of the state of Massachusetts, and was styled, the District of Maine, till the year 1820, when it was erected into an independent state.

Constitution and government. The constitution of this state was formed in 1819, and went into operation in 1820. The legislative power is vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives, both elected annually by the people, on the second Monday in September. These two bodies are together styled The Legislature of Maine. The number of representatives cannot be less than 100, nor more than 200. A town having 1,500 inhabitants is entitled to send 1 representative; having 3,750, 2; 6,775, 3; 10,500, 4; 15,000, 5; 20,250, 6; 26,250, 7; but no town can ever be entitled to more than 7 representatives. The number of senators cannot be less than 20, nor more than 31. The legislature meets at Augusta annually, on the first Wednesday in January.

The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected annually by the people, on the second Monday in September, and his term of office commences on the first Wednesday in January. A council of seven members is elected annually on the first Wednesday in January, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, to advise the governor in the executive part of government.

The right of suffrage is granted to every male citizen aged 21 years or upwards (excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed), having had his residence established in the state for the term of three months next preceding an election.

The Literary Seminaries in Maine are Bowdoin College at Brunswick, a flourishing institution; Waterville College, at Waterville, under the direction of the Baptist denomination; a Theological School at Bangor; the Gardiner Lyceum, at Gardiner; and the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, at Readfield, which unites agricultural and mechanical labor with literary instruction.

Every town is required by law to raise annually, for the support of common schools, a sum equal at least to 40 cents for each person in the town, and to distribute this sum among the several school districts, according to the number of scholars in each.

Indians. On an island in Penobscot river, there are still the remains of the Penobscot tribe of Indians. They consist of about 100 families, are Roman Catholics, and have a church and a priest.

Religion. The Baptists have 210 churches, 136 ministers, 22 licentiates, and 12,936 communicants; the Congregationalists, 156 churches, 107 pastors, and 9,626 communicants; the Methodists, 56 ministers, and 12,182 communicants; the Free-will Baptists, about 50 congregations; the Friends, about 30 societies; the Unitarians, 12 societies and 8 ministers; the Episcopalians, 4 ministers; the Roman Catholics, 4 churches; the New Jerusalem Church, 3 societies; and there are some Universalists.

The number of periodical papers in 1840, was about 40.

This state sends 8 representatives to congress.

The governor's salary is 1500 dollars.

## PRACTICAL QUESTIONS ON MAINE.

1. Between what degrees of latitude and longitude does Maine lie?
2. What is its length and breadth?
3. How many square miles does it contain?
4. What was the population in 1840?
5. What is the population to a square mile?
6. How many counties does it contain?—7. Name them.
8. What are the principal rivers in Maine?—9. Bays?—10. The most noted lakes?
11. What was the value of the exports in 1839?
12. What was the number of cotton mills in 1841?
13. What are the principal articles of export?
14. What do the principal manufactures consist of?
15. What was the number of yards of cotton cloth made in 1841?
16. How many banks are there in the state?
17. When was Maine admitted into the Union?
18. When is the general election?
19. When and how often does the legislature meet?
20. To whom is the right of suffrage granted?
21. Name the principal literary institutions.
22. How much is every town obliged, by law, to raise annually for the support of common schools?
23. Where are the remains of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, and what is said of them?
24. Name the principal denominations of Christians in the state.
25. How many representatives does Maine send to Congress?
26. What is the governor's annual salary?

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# NEW HAMPSHIRE.



ARMS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire is bounded N. by Lower Canada; E. by Maine; S. E. by the Atlantic; S. by Massachusetts; and W. by Vermont. It lies between 42° 41′ and 45° 11′ N. lat. and between 4° 29′ and 6° 19′ E. long. from Washington.

It is 160 miles long from N. to S., 90 in its greatest breadth, and contains 9,491 square miles, or 6,074,240 acres. Population in 1790, 141,885; in 1800, 183,858; in 1810, 214,460; in 1820, 244,161; in 1830, 269,533, and in 1840, 284,574. Population to a square mile, 40.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND THE COUNTY TOWNS.

| Counties. | Pop. 1830. | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rockingham, *se.* | 40,526 | 45,771 | Portsmouth. |
| Merrimack, *m.* | 34,619 | 36,253 | CONCORD. |
| Hillsborough, *s.* | 37,762 | 42,494 | Amherst. |
| Cheshire, *sw.* | 27,016 | 26,429 | Keene. |
| Sullivan, *w.* | 19,887 | 20,340 | Newport. |
| Strafford, *e.* | 58,916 | 23,166 | Dover. |
| Belknap, *e.* | -- | 17,988 | Gilford. |
| Carroll, *e.* | -- | 19,973 | Ossipee. |
| Grafton, *w.* | 38,691 | 42,311 | Haverhill. |
| Coos, *n.* | 8,390 | 9,849 | Lancaster. |
| Total, 10, | 269,533 | 284,574 | |

Concord is the seat of government. Portsmouth is much the largest town, and the only sea-port.

Five of the largest rivers in New England rise either wholly or in part in this state. These are the Connecticut, Merrimack, Androscoggin, Saco, and Piscataqua. The other most considerable rivers are the Upper and Lower Ammonoosuc, Sugar river, Ashuelot, Contoocook, Margallaway, and Nashua. The principal lakes are Winnipiseogee, Umbagog, Ossipee, Sunapee, Squam, and Newfoundland lakes.

The whole extent of sea-coast in this state, from the southern boundary to the mouth of Piscataqua harbor, is 18 miles. The shore is generally a sandy beach, and bordering upon it are salt marshes, intersected by creeks. There are several coves, convenient for fishing vessels, but the entrance of the Piscataqua is the only harbor for ships. For 20 or 30 miles from the sea the country is either level, or variegated by small hills and valleys. Then commences a country the surface of which is greatly diversified by hills, valleys, and several elevated mountains, among which are the White Mountains, accounted the highest in the United States. The other most considerable summits are Moosehillock, Monadnoc, Kearsarge, Sunapee, Ossipee, &c. Some of the most remarkable natural objects of curiosity are the cave in Chester, the rock in Durham, Bellows falls in Walpole, and particularly the Notch of the White Mountains.

There is a great variety of soil in this state; a considerable proportion is fertile, and it is generally better adapted to grazing than tillage. The interval lands on the large rivers are esteemed the most valuable. These produce various kinds of grain in great abundance. But the uplands, of an uneven surface, and of a rocky, warm, moist soil, are accounted the best for grazing. The principal articles of produce are beef, pork, mutton, butter, cheese, wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, barley, pulse, and flax.

In the township of Chester, are two remarkable caves. One called the Devil's Den is in Mine Hill, in the western part. The hill is half a mile in diameter, and about 400 feet high, almost perpendicular on the south side. The

entrance of the cave, which is on the south side, is 10 yards above the base, and after a passage, varying in its dimensions, 25 feet in length, opens into the principal apartment, which is 15 or 20 feet square, three or four feet high, floored and ceiled by a regular rock. From the ceiling are dependent numerous stalactites or excrescences, in the form of pears, whose polished surfaces reflect a torch-light with innumerable hues and uncommon brilliancy.

The other cave is on the west side of Rattlesnake Hill, seven miles southwest of the meeting-house. The principal entrance is eleven feet high and four wide. It extends 20 feet into the side of the hill, and after forming a semicircle of 53 feet in length, passes out on the same side.

The manufactures of New Hampshire have increased very rapidly within a few years. There are now more than 40 cotton and woollen manufactories, many of them on an extensive scale. A glass manufactory has been established at Keene, and there are two iron manufactories at Franconia. The principal exports from New Hampshire are lumber, pot and pearl ashes, fish, beef, live cattle, pork, and flax-seed. The market for the northern part of the state, is Portland, for the south-eastern, Portsmouth and Newburyport; for the country on the Merrimack, Boston; for the country on the Connecticut, Hartford and Boston. The value of the exports in 1839 was $81,944.

New Hampshire has a college at Hanover, styled Dartmouth College, with which a medical school is connected; a small academical theological institution at New Hampton; and about 30 incorporated academies, of which the oldest and best endowed is Phillips Academy at Exeter.

Common schools are established throughout the state, and for their support a sum, amounting, each year since 1818, to $90,000, is annually raised by a separate tax. The State has a Literary Fund amounting to $64,000, formed by a tax of one half per cent. on the capital of the banks. The proceeds of this fund, and also an annual income of $9,000 derived from a tax on banks, are appropriated to aid the support of schools.

The number of periodical papers in 1841, was 26.

There are in this State 28 banks, viz. at *Portsmouth*, New Hampshire Bank, New Hampshire Union Bank, Rockingham Bank, Portsmouth Bank, Piscataqua Bank, Commercial Bank; at *Exeter*, Exeter Bank; at *Derry*, Derry Bank; at *Dover*, Strafford Bank, Dover Bank; at *Meredith*, Winnipiseogee Bank; at *Concord*, Concord Bank, Merrimack Co. Bank; at *Amherst*, Farmers' Bank; at *New Ipswich*, Manufacturers' Bank; at *Keene*, Cheshire Bank; at *Charlestown*, Connecticut River Bank; at *Claremont*, Claremont Bank; at *Haverhill*, Grafton Bank; at *Plymouth*, Pemigewasset Bank; at *Lebanon*, Lebanon Bank; at *Exeter*, Granite Bank; Lancaster Bank, Rochester Bank, Mechanics' Bank at *Concord;* Nashua Bank, Ashuelot Bank at *Keene*.

History. The first English settlement in New Hampshire, was made near the mouth of the Piscataqua, in 1623. It was formed into a separate government in 1679, before which it was under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts.

Constitution and government. A constitution was established in 1784; and in 1792, this constitution was altered and amended, by a convention of delegates held at Concord, and is now in force. The legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, which, together, are styled The General Court of New Hampshire. Every town, or incorporated township, having 150 ratable polls, may send one representative; and for every 300 additional polls, it is entitled to an additional representative. The Senate consists of 12 members, who are chosen by the people in districts. The executive power is vested in a Governor and a Council, which consists of five members. The governor, council, senators, and representatives, are all elected annually, by the people, on the second Tuesday in March; and their term of service commences on the first Wednesday in June. The General Court meets annually (at Concord) on

the first Wednesday in June. The right of suffrage is granted to every male inhabitant of 21 years of age, excepting paupers and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request.

*Religious Denominations in* 1841.

| | Churches. | Ministers. | Communicants. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Congregationalists, | 166 | 116 | 14,867 |
| Baptists, | 85 | 61 | 6,279 |
| Free-will Baptists, | 67 | 51 | 4 or 5,000 |
| Methodists, | | 40 | 4,180 |
| Presbyterians, | 21 | 19 | 2,499 |

The Christians have 17 ministers; the Friends, 13 societies; the Universalists, about 20 congregations; the Unitarians, 10 ministers; the Episcopalians, 12 ministers; the Catholics, 2 churches; the Shakers, 2 societies, and the Sandemanians, 1.

New Hampshire sends five representatives to Congress. The Governor's annual salary is $1200.

## PRACTICAL QUESTIONS ON NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. How is New Hampshire bounded?
2. What is its extent, square miles and population?
3. What is the population to a square mile?
4. How many counties does it contain?—5. Name them.
6. Which town is the seat of government, and which is the largest?
7. Name the five principal rivers.
8. How many miles of sea-coast has New Hampshire?
9. What is said of the country for 20 or 30 miles from the sea?
10. What kind of a country commences then?
11. What is said of the soil?
12. What are the principal articles of produce?
13. What can you say of the manufactures?
14. What was the value of exports in 1839?
15. What is said of common schools, and what is annually raised by tax for their support?
16. Mention the most remarkable curiosities.
17. How many periodical papers in 1841?
18. How many banks are there in the State?
19. Where was the first English settlement?
20. What can you say of the legislative power?
21. How many representatives does each town send?
22. How many members does the senate consist of, and how chosen?
23. How is the executive power vested?
24. When is the annual election?
25. When and how often does the general court meet?
26. Which are the most numerous denominations of Christians?
27. How many representatives does New Hampshire send to Congress?
28. What is the governor's annual salary?

# VERMONT.



ARMS OF VERMONT.

VERMONT is bounded N. by Lower Canada; E. by New Hampshire; S. by Massachusetts; and W. by New York, from which it is separated in part by lake Champlain. It lies between 42° 44′ and 45° N. lat. and between 3° 39′ and 5° 31′ E. longitude from Washington. It is 157 miles long from N. to S., 90 broad on the northern boundary, 40 on the southern, and contains 10,212 square miles. Population to a square mile, 28.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

| Counties. | Pop. 1820. | Pop. 1830. | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Addison, *w.* | 20,469 | 24,940 | 23,583 | Middlebury, |
| Bennington, *sw.* | 16,125 | 17,470 | 16,872 | Bennington, |
| Caledonia, *ne.* | 16,669 | 20,967 | 21,891 | Danville, |
| Chittenden, *w.* | 16,055 | 21,775 | 22,977 | Burlington, |
| Essex, *ne.* | 3,284 | 3,981 | 4,226 | Guildhall, |
| Franklin, *nw.* | 17,192 | 24,525 | 24,531 | St. Albans, |
| Grand Isle, *nw.* | 3,527 | 3,696 | 3,883 | North Hero, |
| Orange, *e.* | 24,681 | 27,285 | 27,873 | Chelsea, |
| Orleans, *n.* | 6,976 | 13,980 | 13,634 | Irasburgh, |
| Rutland, *w.* | 29,983 | 31,295 | 30,699 | Rutland, |
| Washington, *m.* | 14,113 | 21,394 | 23,506 | MONTPELIER, |
| Windham, *se.* | 28,659 | 28,758 | 27,442 | Newfane, |
| Windsor, *e.* | 38,233 | 40,623 | 40,356 | Woodstock, |
| Lamoile, *n.* | | | 10,475 | Hyde Park. |
| Total, | 225,764 | 280,679 | 291,948 | |

The Green Mountains, from which the state derives its name, come from Massachusetts, and run along the east side of Bennington, Rutland, and Addison counties. In Addison county they divide; the western and principal chain continuing a northerly course, and terminating near the northern boundary of the state; while the height of land, as it is called, strikes off to the north-east, dividing the waters which flow into the Connecticut from those which fall into lake Memphremagog and lake Champlain. The western range presents much the loftiest summits, but has inequalities which afford a passage for Onion and Lamoil rivers. The soil is for the most part fertile, being generally deep, and of a dark color, moist, loamy, and well watered. The interval lands are esteemed the best; bordering on these is usually a strip one or two miles wide, which is comparatively poor, but beyond this the land recovers a fertility nearly equal to that on the rivers. The principal productions are wheat, barley, rye, Indian corn, oats, &c. The principal exports are pot and pearl ashes, beef, pork, butter, cheese, &c. The market for the northern part of the state is Montreal; [illegible]he eastern, Hartford and Boston; for the western, New York. The a[illegible]xports in 1839 was 198,000 dollars.

The principal rivers within the state are Lamoile, Onion, Otter Creek, Misisque, Deerfield, White, Black, and Pasumsic.

History.

Fort Dummer, in the south-east part of Vermont, was built in 1724; and Bennington, the oldest town in the state, was chartered in 1749, by Benning Wentworth, governor of New Hampshire.

The territory of Vermont was originally claimed both by New Hampshire and New York; and its political condition was, for a considerable time, unsettled; but the people preferring to have a separate government, formed a constitution in 1777, under which a government was organized in March, 1788; and in 1791, Vermont was admitted into the union.

Outlines of the constitution.

The first constitution of this state was formed in 1777; the one now in operation was adopted on the 4th of July, 1793.

The legislative power is vested in a single body, a house of representatives, elected annually, on the first Tuesday in September, every town in the state being entitled to send one representative. The representatives meet (at Montpelier) annually on the second Thursday of the October succeeding their election, and are styled *The General Assembly of the State of Vermont.*

The executive power is vested in a governor, lieutenant-governor, and a council of 12 persons, who are all chosen annually by the freemen on the first Tuesday in September, and their term of office commences on the second Thursday in October. They are empowered to commission all officers; to sit as judges to consider and determine on impeachments; to prepare and lay before the general assembly such business as shall appear to them necessary; and have power to revise and propose amendments to the laws passed by the house of representatives.

The constitution grants the right of suffrage to every man of the full age of 21 years, who has resided in the state for the space of one whole year, next before the election of representatives, and is of quiet and peaceable behavior.

The judiciary power is vested in a supreme court consisting of three judges; and of a county court of three judges for each county. The judges of the supreme, county, and probate courts, sheriffs, and justices of the peace, are elected annually by the general assembly.

A council of censors, consisting of 13 persons, are chosen every seven years (first elected in 1799) on the last Wednesday in March, and meet on the first Wednesday in June. Their duty is to inquire whether the constitution has been preserved inviolate; whether the legislative and executive branches of government have performed their duty as guardians of the people; whether the public taxes have been justly laid and collected; in what manner the public moneys have been disposed of; and whether the laws have been faithfully executed.

There are in this state 10 banks, *viz.* Bank of Burlington, of Windsor, of Brattleborough, of Rutland, of Montpelier, of St. Albans, of Caledonia, of Vergennes, of Orange county, of Bennington.

The Burlington Bank is selected for the public deposites, by the secretary of the Treasury.

Education.

There are two colleges in Vermont, at Burlington and Middlebury; medical schools at Burlington and Castleton; and about 20 incorporated academies in the state, where young men may be fitted for college.

Common schools are supported throughout the state. The money raised by the general law for the support of schools, at 3 per cent. on the grand list, (the valuation for taxes,) would be about $51,119 42; and about as much more is supposed to be raised by school district taxes. The state has a literary fund, derived principally from a tax of 6 per cent. on the annual profits of the banks; the amount on loan in September, 1839, was about $25,000.

Religious denominations.

The Congregationalists have 13 associations, 213 churches, 120 pastors, 35 unsettled ministers, 10 licentiates, and 18,236 communicants; the Baptists, 115 churches, 66 pastors, 8 licentiates, and

9,478 communicants; the Methodists, 64 ministers and 9,577 communicants; the Episcopalians, 19 ministers; the Unitarians, 3 societies and 1 minister; and there are some Free-will Baptists, Christians, and Universalists.

The number of periodical papers in 1840 was 20.

Vermont sends 5 representatives to congress. The governor's salary is $750.

## PRACTICAL QUESTIONS ON VERMONT.

1. How is Vermont bounded?
2. Between what degrees of latitude and longitude does it lie?
3. What is its length, breadth, square miles, and population in 1830?—Population to a square mile?
4. How many counties does it contain?
5. What is said of the soil?
6. What are the principal productions?
7. What the principal exports?—Rivers?
8. What was the amount of exports in 1839?
9. By what states was Vermont originally claimed?
10. In what is the legislative power vested?
11. How many representatives is each town in the state allowed to send?
12. In whom is the executive power vested?
13. To whom does the constitution grant the right of suffrage?
14. What is said of the council of censors and their duty?
15. How many banks are there in the state?
16. At which town is the branch of the United States Bank?
17. How many colleges, and where located?
18. What is said in regard to the support of common schools?
19. How many representatives does Vermont send to congress?
20. What is the governor's salary?

# MASSACHUSETTS.



ARMS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts is bounded N. by Vermont and New Hampshire; E. by the Atlantic; S. by Rhode Island and Connecticut; and W. by New-York. It lies between 41° 23′ and 43° 52′ N. lat. and between 3° 33′ and 7° 10′ E. longitude from Washington. It contains 7,250 square miles, or 4,644,000 acres.

It is divided into 14 counties, and 290 towns. It has on an average 81 persons to each square mile, and is the most thickly settled state in the union.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

| Counties. | | Males. | Females. | Colored. | Tot. Pop. | Pop. 1810. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Suffolk | *e* | 28,586 | 31,693 | 1,883 | 62,162 | 95,773 | Boston |
| Essex | *ne* | 39,431 | 42,929 | 527 | 82,887 | 94,987 | Salem, Newburyport, Ipswich |
| Middlesex | *m* | 38,107 | 39,348 | 513 | 77,968 | 106,611 | Cambridge, Concord |
| Plymouth | *e* | 20,905 | 21,678 | 410 | 42,993 | 47,373 | Plymouth |
| Norfolk | *e* | 20,436 | 21,296 | 169 | 41,901 | 53,140 | Dedham |
| Bristol | *s* | 23,366 | 25,178 | 930 | 49,474 | 60,164 | New Bedford, Taunton |
| Barnstable | *se* | 13,997 | 14,363 | 165 | 28,525 | 32,548 | Barnstable |
| Nantucket | *se* | 3,339 | 3,584 | 279 | 7,202 | 9,012 | Nantucket |
| Dukes | *se* | 1,702 | 1,768 | 48 | 3,518 | 3,958 | Edgartown |
| Worcester | *m* | 41,545 | 42,449 | 371 | 84,365 | 95,313 | Worcester |
| Hampshire | *wm* | 14,999 | 14,995 | 225 | 30,210 | 30,897 | Northampton |
| Hampden | *sw* | 15,288 | 16,003 | 349 | 31,640 | 37,356 | Springfield |
| Franklin | *nw* | 14,447 | 14,765 | 132 | 29,334 | 28,812 | Greenfield |
| Berkshire | *w* | 18,310 | 18,510 | 1,005 | 37,825 | 41,745 | Lenox |
| *Total* | | 294,449 | 308,559 | 7,006 | 610,014 | 737,699 | |

*Population of Massachusetts at different periods.*

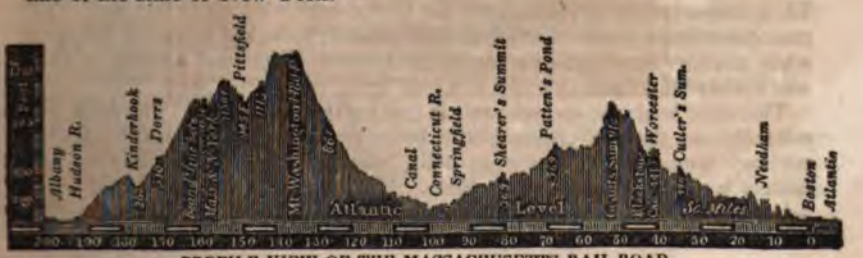
| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1800, | 422,845. | | | |
| " 1810, | 472,040. | Increase from 1800 to 1810, | | 49,195 |
| " 1820, | 523,287. | " | " 1810 to 1820, | 51,247 |
| " 1830, | 610,014. | " | " 1820 to 1830, | 86,727 |

Boston is the chief town. The other most considerable maritime towns are Salem, Newburyport, Marblehead, Beverly, Gloucester, Charlestown, Plymouth, and New Bedford. Worcester, Northampton, Springfield, Greenfield, Pittsfield, Haverhill, Dedham, Lowell, Taunton, Concord, and many others are pleasant and flourishing inland towns.

The principal rivers are the Connecticut, Merrimack, Concord, Nashua, Charles, Mystic, Neponset, Taunton, Chickapee, Deerfield, Westfield, Miller's, and Housatonic.

The Middlesex Canal, which connects Boston harbor with the Merrimack, is 30 miles long. It was completed in 1804, and was at that time the most considerable canal in the United States. Blackstone canal extends from Worcester to Providence, and is 45 miles in length.

Several different companies have been recently incorporated by the legislature of this state for the purpose of constructing rail-roads; one from Boston to Worcester; another from Boston to the river Hudson; another from Boston to Connecticut river; another from Boston to Providence by Pawtucket; another from Boston to Taunton; another from Boston to Lowell; another from Boston to Lake Ontario, New York; another from West Stockbridge to the boundary line of the state of New York.




PROFILE VIEW OF THE MASSACHUSETTS RAIL-ROAD.

The principal islands are Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard. The most noted capes are Cape Ann, Cape Cod, and Cape Malabar. The most considerable bays are Massachusetts, Cape Cod, Barnstable, Plymouth, and Buzzard's bays. There are no large lakes, but there are numerous ponds.

The range of the Green Mountains passes from north to south, through the western part of this state. The principal chain takes the name of Hoosac mountain. The highest summits are Saddle and Takonnack mountains. The other most noted mountains in the state, are Wachuset, in Princeton, Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, near Northampton, and Mount Toby, in Sunderland. The general aspect of the country is interesting, affording many highly varied and extensive prospects.

The face of the country is greatly diversified. The south-eastern part is mostly level. There are also level districts of small extent in the vicinity of the Merrimack in the north-east. Salt marshes are numerous in the maritime parts, though not very extensive. Most of that part bordering on the sea-coast, and extending into the interior as far as the county of Worcester, may be regarded as the level division, exhibiting no very considerable elevations. The five western counties of Worcester, Hampshire, Franklin, Hampden, and Berkshire, present the greatest irregularity of surface, and constitute the highlands of the state. These counties, however, abound in vast tracts of elevated lands diversified with gentle swells, in large districts of pine-plains, in valleys of various extent, as well as in wide intervals, particularly on Connecticut river.

The soil is exceedingly various, comprising every description from the most fertile to the most unproductive. In the south-eastern part it is mostly light and sandy, interspersed, however, with numerous fertile tracts. In the middle and northern parts, toward the sea-coast, it is of a much better quality, though not generally distinguished for its natural fertility; but by excellent cultivation, a great portion of it is rendered highly productive. The middle and western parts have generally a strong rich soil, excellent for grazing, and suited to most of the purposes of agriculture. The state is almost universally well watered. The streams of every description are remarkably clear and beautiful. The farms generally consist of from 100 to 300 acres, and are, for the most part, well cultivated. In no part of the United States have there been greater advances made in agricultural improvements than in Massachusetts. The country is intersected in every direction by roads, which are kept in a good state of repair.

The principal productions are, Indian corn, rye, wheat, oats, barley, peas, beans, buck-wheat, potatoes, hops, flax, and hemp. Beef, pork, butter, and cheese are abundant in most parts of the state, and of excellent quality. The county of Berkshire, in particular, is distinguished for its extensive dairies. The state abounds with orchards, and great quantities of cider are annually made, which is the common beverage of the inhabitants. The principal cultivated fruits are apples, peaches, pears, quinces, plums, cherries, and currants. Gardening is an object of attention throughout the state, and all the hortulan vegetables suited to the climate, together with a variety of domestic fruits, are, in this way, extensively cultivated.

Massachusetts is the most commercial state in the Union, except New York. The greatest part of the fisheries in the United States belong to this state. The principal articles of export are fish, beef, lumber, pork, ardent spirits, flax-seed, whale oil, spermaceti, and various manufactures. The total amount in 1839, was 9,255,000 dollars.

This state holds the second rank in point of manufactures. The most considerable are those of cotton cloths, boots and shoes, ardent spirits, leather, cordage, wrought and cast iron, nails, woollens, ships, straw bonnets, hats, cabinet work, paper, oil, and muskets. There is an extensive national establishment for the manufacture of arms at Springfield. In 1841 there were in

this state 311 cotton mills, with a capital of $18,891,000, making annually 99,231,000 yards of cloth.

The principal mines are those of iron, which are found in various parts, and there are numerous establishments for manufacturing iron. The counties of Plymouth and Bristol afford great quantities of this mineral, and there are several rich iron mines in the county of Berkshire. A lead mine is found at South Hadley, and at some other places. Ochres and other fossil productions have been found in various places. Quarries of good marble are found in Lanesborough, Stockbridge, Pittsfield, Sheffield, and several other places in Berkshire county. There are quarries of slate at Lancaster, Harvard, and Bernardston, and of soap-stone at Middlefield. Limestone is found in great abundance in the county of Berkshire, and free-stone in all parts of the state. Great quantities of beautiful stone for building are obtained from Chelmsford and Tyngsborough.

The climate of Massachusetts is subject to the extremes of heat and cold. The air, however, is generally dry, serene, and healthy. The thermometer in summer is frequently observed to exceed 77° for forty or fifty days together; and sometimes rises to 100°.

There are in this state 66 banks; total amount of capital paid in, $20,420,000. Of these, 19 are in Boston, including 2 deposite banks, 6 at Salem, 2 at New Bedford, 2 at Newburyport, 2 at Worcester, and the rest are scattered through the state with but one in a town.

Education.

The principal literary institutions are Harvard University in Cambridge, connected with which there are medical, theological, and law schools; Williams College at Williamstown; Amherst College at Amherst; Massachusetts Medical College in Boston connected with Harvard University; Berkshire Medical Institution connected with Williams College; the Theological Seminaries at Andover and Newton; Round Hill School at Northampton Berkshire Gymnasium at Pittsfield, and Mount Pleasant Classical Institution at Amherst. There are also 56 incorporated academies, of which Philips Academy at Andover, the oldest and best endowed, was incorporated in 1780, and has educated 2,025 scholars.

Common schools are well supported throughout the state. The laws require that every town or district, containing 50 families, shall be provided with a school or schools equivalent in time to six months for one school in a year; containing 100 families, 12 months; 150 families, 18 months; and the several towns in the state are authorized and directed to raise such sums of money as are necessary for the support of the schools, and to assess and collect the money in the same manner as other town taxes. Each town is also required to choose annually a school committee of 3, 5, or 7 persons, to take the general charge and superintendence of the public schools.

The number of periodical presses in Massachusetts in 1830 was estimated at 40.

Religious denominations, 1831.

The Congregationalists have 491 churches, and 423 ordained ministers, 118 of whom are Unitarians; the Baptists, 129 churches, 110 ministers, and 12,580 communicants; the Methodists, 71 preachers and 8,200 members; the Universalists, 46 societies; the Episcopalians, 31 ministers; the New Jerusalem Church, 8 societies; the Presbyterians, 9 ministers; the Roman Catholics, 4 churches; and the Shakers, 4 societies.

History.

The territory of Massachusetts comprised, for many years after its first settlement, two separate colonies, styled the Plymouth Colony and the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

The first English settlement that was made in New England, was formed by 101 persons who fled from religious persecution in England, landed at Plymouth on the 22d of December, 1620, and laid the foundation of Plymouth Colony.

Constitution and government. The constitution of this state was framed in 1780, and amended in 1821. The legislative power is vested in a senate and house of representatives, which together are styled The General Court of Massachusetts.

The members of the house of representatives are elected annually in May; and they must be chosen ten days at least before the last Wednesday of that month. Every corporate town having 300 ratable polls may elect one representative, and another for every additional 450 ratable polls.

The senate consists of 40 members, who are chosen, by districts, annually, on the first Monday in April.

The supreme executive magistrate is styled The Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and has the title of "His Excellency." The governor is elected annually by the people on the first Monday of April, and at the same time a lieutenant-governor is chosen, who has the title of "His Honor." The governor is assisted in the executive part of government by a council of nine members, who are chosen, by the joint ballot of the senators and representatives, from the senators; and in case the persons elected, or any of them, decline the appointment, the deficiency is supplied from among the people at large.

The general court meets (at Boston) on the last Wednesday of May, and also in January.

The right of suffrage is granted to every male citizen, 21 years of age and upwards (excepting paupers and persons under guardianship,) who has resided within the commonwealth one year, and within the town or district in which he may claim a right to vote, six calendar months next preceding any election, and who has paid a state or county tax, assessed upon him within two years next preceding such election; and also every citizen who may be by law exempted from taxation, and who may be, in all other respects, qualified as above mentioned.

The judiciary is vested in a supreme court, a court of common pleas, and such other courts as the legislature may establish. The judges are appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the council, and hold their offices during good behavior.

Massachusetts sends 12 representatives to congress. The governor's salary is $3,666 67.

## PRACTICAL QUESTIONS ON MASSACHUSETTS.

1. How many square miles does Massachusetts contain?
2. How many inhabitants does it contain to a square mile?
3. How many counties?—Population in 1840?
4. Chief towns and rivers?
5. Mention the principal islands and capes.—6. Mountains.
7. Describe the face of the country.
8. What is said in regard to manufactures and commerce?
9. What are the principal minerals, and where found?
10. What is said of the climate?
11. How many banks are there in Massachusetts?
12. How many of them are in Boston?
13. Mention the principal literary institutions.
14. What is said in regard to common schools?
15. Give an account of the first English settlement in New England.
16. In what is the legislative power vested?
17. When is the annual election for representatives, and when for senators?
18. By whom is the governor assisted in the executive part of his office?

19. When and where does the general court meet?
20. To whom is the right of suffrage granted?
21. How many representatives does Massachusetts send to congress?
22. What is the governor's salary?

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# RHODE ISLAND.



ARMS OF RHODE ISLAND.

LENGTH 40 miles. Breadth, 29. Contains 1350 square miles. Bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts; S. by the Atlantic; W. by Connecticut. Between 41° 22′ and 42° 3′ N. L. and 5° 7′ and 5° 54′ E. L. from Washington.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

| Counties. | | Pop. 1820. | Pop. 1830. | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Providence | *n* | 35,786 | 47,014 | 58,073 | PROVIDENCE |
| Newport | *se* | 15,771 | 16,534 | 16,874 | Newport |
| Washington | *sw* | 15,687 | 15,414 | 14,324 | South Kingston |
| Kent | *m* | 10,228 | 12,784 | 13,083 | East Greenwich |
| Bristol | *e* | 5,637 | 5,466 | 6,476 | Bristol |
| | *Total* | 83,059 | 97,212 | 108,830 | |

*Population at different periods.*

| | Population. | | | | | Slaves. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1790, | 68,825 | | | | | 948 |
| 1800, | 69,122 | Increase from | 1790 | to 1800, | 297 | 380 |
| 1810, | 76,931 | ——— | 1800 | 1810, | 7,809 | 108 |
| 1820, | 83,059 | ——— | 1810 | 1820, | 6,128 | 48 |
| 1830, | 97,212 | ——— | 1820 | 1830, | 14,153 | 14 |

Population to a square mile, 75, being the second state in the Union in point of a dense population.

The rivers are Pawtucket, Providence, Pawtuxet, Pawcatuck, and Wood river. Narraganset bay extends up from S. to N. between the main land on the E. and W., and embosoms many pleasant and fertile islands; among

which are Rhode Island, from which the state derives its name, Canonicut, Prudence, Patience, Hope, Dyer's, and Hog Islands. Block Island, off the coast in the Atlantic, is the most southerly land belonging to the state.

The most considerable towns are Providence, Newport, Bristol, Warren, South Kingston, East Greenwich, Smithfield, and the villages of Pawtucket, and Pawtuxet. The harbors are Newport, Providence, Wickford, Pawtuxet Bristol, and Warren.

The face of the country is mostly level, except in the north-west part, which is hilly and rocky. The soil is generally better adapted to grazing than tillage. A large proportion of the western and north-western part of the state has a thin and lean soil; but the islands and the country bordering on Narraganset bay, are of great fertility, and are celebrated for their fine cattle, their numerous flocks of sheep, and the abundance and excellence of their butter and cheese. Here are found some of the finest cattle in New England. Cider is made for exportation. Corn, rye, barley, oats, and in some places wheat, are produced in sufficient quantities for home consumption; and the various kinds of grasses, fruits, culinary roots and plants, in great abundance and perfection. The rivers and bays swarm with a variety of excellent fish.

Iron ore is found in large quantities in several parts, and some copper; there is also an abundance of limestone, particularly in the county of Providence.

The manufactures of Rhode Island are extensive. They consist chiefly of iron, cotton, woollen, paper, and hats.

In 1841 there were in Rhode Island 116 cotton manufactories, with an aggregate capital, including cost of land, water power, buildings and machinery, of $6,262,340. These establishments consume annually 10,415,578 pounds of cotton, and make 37,121,681 yards of cloth. Persons employed in them, 8,500, including women and children: aggregate amount of their wages, $1,177,527. There are likewise in this state 5 bleacheries, and two establishments for printing calicoes connected with the cotton manufactories, with an aggregate capital of $532,375, making the grand total of 6,794,715 dollars, employed in the manufacture of cotton. The amount of capital employed in the manufacture of iron and steel, is $802,666, divided among 10 founderies and 30 machine-shops. Cost of establishments for the manufacture of wool in this state, including land, water-power, buildings, stock in trade &c., is $263,000.

The exports consist chiefly of flaxseed, lumber, horses, cattle, beef, pork, fish, poultry, onions, butter, cheese, barley, grain, spirits, and cotton and linen goods. They amount annually to about 390,000 dollars.

The climate of this state is as healthy as that of any part of America; and it is more temperate than the climate of any of the other New England states, particularly on the islands, where the breezes from the sea have the effect not only to mitigate the heat in summer, but to moderate the cold in winter. The summers are delightful, especially on the island of Rhode Island.

In Rhode Island there are 62 banks; 21 of which, including a deposite bank, are in Providence; the others are in various parts of the state. The amount of capital stock is $9,880,500.

Education. Brown University is situated at Providence; at the same place there is a seminary styled the Friends' Boarding School; and there are 8 or 10 academies in the state. Increasing attention has of late been paid to education; and the state now pays annually, for the support of free schools, the sum of $10,000, which is divided among the several towns according to population.

There are in the state 10 periodical papers.

The following was the number of the various religious denominations in this state, in 1841. The Baptists had 19 churches, 16 ministers, 3000 communi-

cants; the Methodists, 14 preachers, and 1,500 members; the Congregationalists, 12 churches, 10 ministers, and 1,200 communicants; the Unitarians, 2 societies, and 2 ministers; the Sabbatarians, about 1,000 communicants, the Six-Principle Baptists, about 8 churches, and about 800 communicants; the Friends are considerably numerous; and there are some Universalists, and 1 Roman Catholic church. The above is partly from estimate.

The settlement of this state was commenced at Providence, in 1636, by the celebrated Roger Williams, a minister who was banished from Massachusetts on account of his religious opinions; and in 1638 the settlement of the island of Rhode Island was begun by William Coddington, John Clarke, and others.

In 1643, Mr. Williams went to England, and obtained, in 1764, a charter, by which the settlements of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations were united under one government, and which continued in force till 1663, when a new charter was granted by Charles II., which has ever since formed the basis of the government.

Rhode Island is the only state in the Union which is without a written constitution. Government.

The legislative power is vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

The house of representatives consists of 72 members, 6 from Newport, 4 from each of the towns of Providence, Portsmouth, and Warwick, and two from each of the other towns in the state; and they are elected semi-annually in April and August.

The senate consists of 10 members, who are elected annually in April.

The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected annually in April. A lieutenant-governor is also elected, on whom the executive duties devolve in case of the office of governor being vacated.

The general assembly meets four times a year; at Newport on the first Wednesday in May, (the commencement of the political year,) and by adjournment, at the same place, in June. It meets on the last Wednesday in October, alternately at Providence and South Kingston; and by adjournment, in January, at East Greenwich, Bristol, or Providence.

The judges are appointed annually by the general assembly.

This state sends two representatives to congress.

The governor's annual salary is 400 dollars.

## PRACTICAL QUESTIONS ON RHODE ISLAND.

1. What is the length and breadth of Rhode Island?
2. How many counties does it contain?
3. What was the total population of the state in 1830, and 1840?
4. What was the increase of the population between 1820 and 1830?
5. Name the principal rivers, bays, and islands.
6. What are the principal towns and harbors?
7. Describe the face of the country.
8. What are some of the principal productions?
9. What are the principal minerals?
10. What is the number of cotton factories?
11. What their aggregate capital?
12. How much cloth do they make annually?
13. How many banks are there in Rhode Island?
14. How many of these are in Providence?
15. What can you say in regard to education?
16. Which is the most numerous denomination of Christians in this state?
17. What is said in regard to the history of the state?

18. What charter now forms the basis of the government?
19. In what is the legislative power vested?
20. Of what does the house of representatives consist?
21. Of what the senate?
22. How often does the general assembly meet?
23. How are the judges appointed?
24. How many representatives does this state send to congress?
25. What is the governor's salary?

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# CONNECTICUT.



ARMS OF CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT is bounded N. by Massachusetts; E. by Rhode Island; S. by Long Island Sound, and W. by New York. It lies between 41° and 42° 2′ N. lat. and between 3° 16′ and 5° 11′ E. longitude from Washington. It is 90 miles long, 70 broad, and contains 4,764 square miles.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

| Counties. | | Pop. 1820. | Pop. 1830. | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fairfield | *sw* | 42,739 | 46,950 | 49,917 | Fairfield, Danbury |
| Hartford | *nm* | 47,264 | 51,141 | 55,629 | HARTFORD |
| Litchfield | *nw* | 41,267 | 42,855 | 40,448 | Litchfield |
| Middlesex | *sm* | 22,405 | 24,845 | 24,879 | Middletown, Haddam |
| New Haven | *sm* | 39,616 | 43,848 | 48,619 | NEW HAVEN |
| New London | *se* | 35,943 | 42,295 | 44,463 | New London, Norwich |
| Tolland | *nm* | 14,330 | 18,700 | 17,980 | Tolland |
| Windham | *ne* | 25,331 | 27,077 | 28,080 | Brooklyn |
| 8 | *Total* | 275,248 | 297,711 | 301,015 | |

*Population at Different Periods.*

| | Population. | | | | Slaves. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1790, | 237,946 | | | | |
| 1800, | 251,002 | Increase from | 1790 to 1800, | 13,056 | 2,764 |
| 1810, | 261,942 | ——— | 1800 1810, | 10,040 | 954 |
| 1820, | 275,248 | ——— | 1810 1820, | 13,306 | 310 |
| 1830, | 297,711 | ——— | 1820 1830, | 22,463 | 97 |

The principal rivers are the Connecticut, Housatonic, Thames, Farmington, and Naugatuck. The principal harbors are those of New London and New Haven.

Farmington Canal extends from New Haven to the northern border of the state, 57 miles, where it unites with the Hampshire and Hampden Canal, which leads to Westfield, and it is now continued to Northampton—whole length, 87 miles.

Hartford, New Haven, Middletown, New London, and Norwich are incorporated cities; Bridgeport, Danbury, Guilford, Killingworth, Newtown, Stamford, Stonington, and Waterbury, boroughs.

The face of the country is greatly diversified by mountains, hills and valleys. There are but few level tracts, nor any considerable mountains. The greatest elevation is a range of small mountains on the west side of Connecticut river, being a continuation of the Green Mountains. The hills are generally of moderate size, and occur in quick succession, presenting to the traveller an ever-varying prospect.

The soil is generally rich and fertile, though intermixed with portions that are comparatively thin and barren; and the whole is well watered. It is generally in a state of good cultivation, resembling, in many parts, a well cultivated garden. The principal productions are Indian corn, rye, wheat in many parts, oats, barley, buckwheat, flax in large quantities, some hemp, potatoes, pumpkins, turnips, peas, beans, &c. Orchards are very numerous, and cider is made for exportation. The state is, however, generally better adapted to grazing than to tillage; and its fine meadows and pastures enable the farmers to feed great numbers of neat cattle, horses, and sheep. The quantity of butter and cheese made annually is great, and of well-known excellence. Beef and pork of superior quality, are also abundant. The state is generally laid out in small farms, from 50 to 300 and 400 acres. It is intersected by numerous roads, which are generally kept in a good state of repair; and is the third state in the Union in point of dense population, containing 62 to a square mile.

Though exposed to the extremes of heat and cold, and to sudden changes of temperature, the country is very healthful. The north-west winds, which prevail during the winter, are keen, but the serenity of the sky during the same season, makes amends, in some degree, for the severity of the weather. In the maritime towns, the weather is particularly variable, changing as the wind blows from sea or land; in the inland country it is less so.

The foreign trade of this state is principally with the West Indies: but its coasting trade is the most considerable. Its exports consist of beef, pork, cattle, horses, mules, butter, cheese, maize, rye, flax-seed, fish, candles, and soap. The whole amount, in 1839, was 583,000 dollars. Almost all the produce of the western part of the state is carried to New York.

Mines of different kinds have been found in this state, but in general they have not been wrought to any considerable extent. There is a lead mine on the Connecticut, two miles from Middletown, which was wrought during the revolutionary war. Copper mines have been discovered and opened in several places, but having proved unprofitable, have been neglected. Iron mines abound in many parts, and are productive. A quarry of valuable stone is found in Chatham, and one of marble in Milford. At Stafford is a mineral spring, the most celebrated in New England.

Connecticut has considerable manufactures of various descriptions, consisting of wool, cotton, paper, iron in different forms, glass, snuff, powder, buttons, hats, clocks, &c. Tin-ware is extensively manufactured, and sent to all parts of the United States.

In 1841 there were in the state 94 cotton manufactories, with a capital of $2,825,000, making annually 2,055,500 yards of cloth. There are, likewise, more than 40 woollen manufactories in this state. The total value of all kinds of manufactures in 1841 was estimated at about $1,600,000.

There are in Connecticut 31 banks, including a bank for public deposits at Hartford. The amount of bank stock in 1841 was $8,800,000.

Education. The colleges in Connecticut are Yale College, at New Haven, which has connected with it medical, theological, and law schools; Washington College, at Hartford; and Wesleyan College or University, recently founded at Middletown. At Hartford is the American Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb; and there are other respectable literary seminaries and academies at New Haven, Hartford, and various other places.

This state possesses an important School Fund, which was derived from the sale of lands, reserved by Connecticut, in the state of Ohio, and which amounted on the first of April, 1840, to $2,040,228 74. The income of this fund is appropriated to the support of primary schools. In the year ending March 31, 1841, the sum of $112,600 was divided among the different free schools throughout the state. The number of children between the ages of 4 and 16, in 1841, was 84,899; and the dividends amounted to $1 35 to each child.

The number of periodical presses in 1841 was 35.

Religious denominations. The Congregationalists have 236 ministers and 36 licentiates; the Baptists, 99 churches, 78 ministers, 14 licentiates, and 9,732 communicants; the Episcopalians, 59 ministers; the Methodists, 40 ministers, and 7,000 communicants; there are also several societies of Friends, several of Universalists, two of Unitarians, one of Catholics, one of Shakers and some Free-will Baptists, and a few Sandemanians.

History. The territory of Connecticut originally comprised two colonies; the colony of Connecticut, and the colony of New Haven.

The settlement of Hartford, in the colony of Connecticut, was commenced by emigrants from Massachusetts, in 1635; and that of New Haven, in 1638, by emigrants from England.

In 1662, a charter was granted by Charles II., with ample privileges, uniting the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven under one government; but the colony of New Haven refused, for some time, to accept the charter, and the union did not take place till 1665.

The charter was suspended, in 1687, by Sir Edmund Andros; but it was restored again after the revolution of 1688 in England; and it formed the basis of the government till 1818.

Constitution and government. The charter granted in 1662 by Charles II., formed the basis of the government of Connecticut till 1818, when the present constitution was framed. The legislative power is vested in a senate and house of representatives, which together are styled the General Assembly.

The members of the house of representatives are chosen by the different towns in the state: the more ancient towns, the majority of the whole number, send each two representatives; the rest only one each. The present number is 208.

The senate must consist of not less than 18, nor more than 24 members, who are chosen by districts. The present number is 21.

The executive power is vested in a governor. A lieutenant-governor is also chosen, who is president of the senate, and on whom the duties of the governor devolve in case of his death, resignation, or absence.

The representatives, senators, governor, and lieutenant-governor are all elected annually by the people on the first Monday in April.

The general assembly has one stated session every year, on the first Wednesday in May, alternately at Hartford (1831) and at New Haven (1832).

"Every white male citizen of the United States, who shall have gained a settlement in this state, attained the age of 21 years, and resided in the town in which he may offer himself to be admitted to the privilege of an elector, at least six months preceding, and have a freehold estate of the yearly value of seven dollars, in this state; or having been enrolled in the militia, shall have performed military duty therein for the term of one year next preceding the time he shall offer himself for admission, or being liable thereto, shall have been, by authority of law, excused therefrom; or shall have paid a state tax within the year next preceding the time he shall present himself for such admission, and shall sustain a good moral character, shall, on his taking such an oath as may be prescribed by law, be an elector."

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court of Errors, a Superior Court, and such inferior courts as the general assembly may, from time to time, establish. The judges are appointed by the general assembly; and those of the Supreme and Superior Courts hold their offices during good behavior; but not beyond the age of 70 years.

No person is compelled to join, or support, or to be classed with, or associated to any congregation, church, or religious association. But every person may be compelled to pay his proportion of the expenses of the society to which he may belong: he may, however, separate himself from the society by leaving a written notice of his wish with the clerk of such society.

The governor's annual salary is 1100 dollars.

This state sends six representatives to congress.

## PRACTICAL QUESTIONS ON CONNECTICUT.

1. How is Connecticut bounded?
2. What was the population in 1830 and 1840?
3. How many counties does it contain?
4. Which is the most populous city?
5. What is said of the Farmington Canal?
6. What is said of the face of the country?—Soil and productions?
7. How does Connecticut rank in point of a dense population?
8. What are its principal exports?—What was the amount in 1839?
9. Mention the principal articles manufactured.
10. How many cotton manufactories were there in 1841?
11. What was the amount of capital employed in them?
12. How many yards of cloth do they make annually?
13. How many banks are there in Connecticut?
14. Mention the principal literary institutions.
15. What was the amount of the school fund in 1840?
16. From what was the school fund derived?
17. Which denomination of Christians is the most numerous?
18. What can you say of the history of the state?
19. What formed the basis of the government of Connecticut till 1818?
20. When is the annual election for governor, senators, and representatives?
21. When and how often does the general assembly meet?
22. What is a necessary qualification for an elector?
23. What is the governor's salary?
24. How many representatives does Connecticut send to congress?

# NEW YORK.



ARMS OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK is the most northern of the middle states, and the most populous state in the Union. It is bounded N. by lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence and Lower Canada; E. by Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut; S. by the Atlantic, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; W. by Pennsylvania, Lake Erie, and the Niagara. Between 30° 45′ and 45° N. latitude; and 2° 51′ W. and 5° E. longitude from Washington. Length, 316 miles. Breadth, 304. Containing 47,000 square miles. Population to a square mile, 50½.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

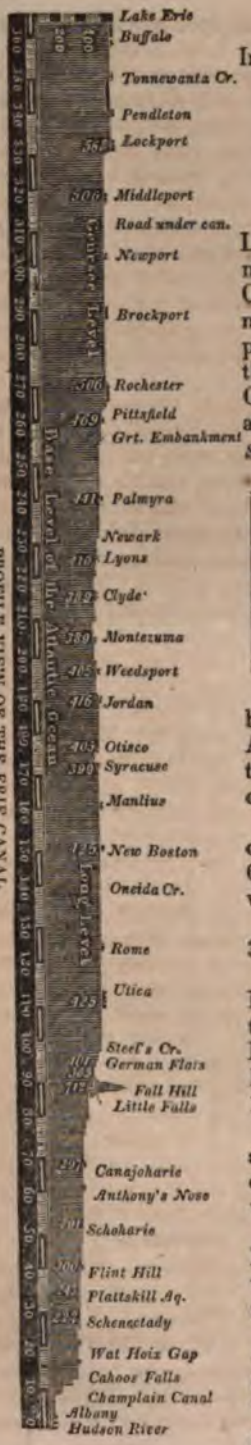
*South District.*

| Counties. | | Pop. 1820. | Pop. 1830. | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Columbia | *e* | 38,330 | 39,952 | 43,252 | Hudson |
| Dutchess | *se* | 46,615 | 50,926 | 52,398 | Poughkeepsie |
| Green | *em* | 22,996 | 29,525 | 30,446 | Catskill |
| Kings | *s* | 11,187 | 20,537 | 47,613 | Flatbush |
| New York | *s* | 123,706 | 203,007 | 312,710 | New York |
| Orange | *s* | 41,213 | 45,372 | 50,739 | Goshen, Newburgh |
| Putnam | *se* | 11,268 | 12,701 | 12,825 | Carmel |
| Queens | *s* | 21,519 | 22,276 | 30,324 | N. Hempstead |
| Richmond | *s* | 6,135 | 7,084 | 10,965 | Richmond |
| Rockland | *s* | 8,837 | 9,388 | 11,975 | Clarkstown |
| Suffolk | *se* | 24,272 | 26,980 | 32,469 | Suffolk C. H |
| Sullivan | *s* | 8,900 | 12,372 | 15,629 | Monticello |
| Ulster | *sm* | 30,934 | 36,551 | 45,822 | Kingston |
| Westchester | *se* | 32,638 | 36,456 | 48,686 | Bedford |
| 14 *Total S. Dist.* | | 428,550 | 537,041 | 745,853 | |

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS—*Concluded.*

*North District.*

| Counties. | | Pop. 1830. | Pop. 1835. | Pop. 1840 | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | *em* | 53,560 | 59,762 | 68,593 | ALBANY |
| Alleghany | *wm* | 26,218 | 35,214 | 40,975 | Angelica |
| Broome | *sm* | 17,582 | 20,190 | 22,328 | Binghampton |
| Cattaraugus | *wm* | 16,726 | 24,986 | 28,872 | Ellicottsville |
| Cayuga | *m* | 47,947 | 49,202 | 50,338 | Auburn |
| Chatauque | *w* | 34,057 | 44,869 | 47,975 | Mayville |
| Chemung | *swm* | | 17,459 | 20,732 | Elmira |
| Chenango | *sm* | 37,404 | 40,762 | 40,785 | Norwich |
| Clinton | *ne* | 19,344 | 20,742 | 28,157 | Plattsburg |
| Cortlandt | *m* | 23,693 | 24,168 | 24,607 | Cortlandville |
| Delaware | *sm* | 32,933 | 34,192 | 35,396 | Delhi |
| Erie | *w* | 35,710 | 57,594 | 62,465 | Buffalo |
| Essex | *ne* | 19,387 | 20,699 | 23,634 | Elizabethtown |
| Franklin | *n* | 11,312 | 12,501 | 16,518 | Malone |
| Fulton | *em* | | | 18,049 | Johnstown |
| Genesee | *w* | 51,992 | 58,588 | 59,587 | Batavia |
| Hamilton | *m* | 1,324 | 1,654 | 1,907 | |
| Herkimer | *m* | 35,869 | 36,201 | 37,477 | Herkimer |
| Jefferson | *nw* | 48,515 | 53,088 | 60,984 | Watertown |
| Lewis | *nm* | 14,958 | 16,093 | 17,830 | Martinsburgh |
| Livingston | *wm* | 27,719 | 31,092 | 35,140 | Geneseo |
| Madison | *m* | 39,037 | 41,741 | 40,008 | Morrisville |
| Monroe | *wm* | 49,862 | 58,085 | 64,902 | Rochester |
| Montgomery | *em* | 43,595 | 46,705 | 35,818 | Fonda |
| Niagara | *w* | 18,845 | 26,490 | 31,132 | Lockport |
| Oneida | *m* | 71,326 | 77,518 | 85,310 | Rome<br>Whitesboro' |
| Onondaga | *m* | 58,974 | 60,908 | 67,911 | Syracuse |
| Ontario | *wm* | 40,176 | 40,870 | 43,501 | Canandaigua |
| Orleans | *wm* | 18,485 | 22,893 | 25,127 | Albion |
| Oswego | *wm* | 27,104 | 38,245 | 43,619 | Oswego<br>Pulaski |
| Otsego | *m* | 51,372 | 50,428 | 49,628 | Cooperstown |
| Rensselaer | *e* | 49,472 | 55,515 | 60,295 | Troy |
| Saratoga | *em* | 36,616 | 38,012 | 40,553 | Ballston |
| St. Lawrence | *nw* | 36,351 | 42,047 | 56,706 | Canton |
| Schenectady | *em* | 12,334 | 16,230 | 17,387 | Schenectady |
| Schoharie | *m* | 27,910 | 28,508 | 32,338 | Scholiarie |
| Seneca | *wm* | 21,031 | 22,627 | 24,874 | Ovid<br>Waterloo |
| Steuben | *swm* | 33,975 | 41,435 | 46,138 | Bath |
| Tioga | *swm* | 27,704 | 16,540 | 20,527 | Owego |
| Tompkins | *swm* | 36,545 | 38,008 | 37,948 | Ithaca |
| Warren | *em* | 11,795 | 12,034 | 13,422 | Caldwell |
| Washington | *e* | 42,615 | 39,326 | 41,080 | Salem<br>Sandy Hill |
| Wayne | *wm* | 33,555 | 37,788 | 42,057 | Lyons |
| Yates | *wm* | 19,019 | 19,796 | 30,444 | Penn Yann |
| *44 Total N. Dist.* | | 1,366,467 | 1,527,804 | 1,683,068 | |
| *58 Total N. York.* | | 1,913,508 | 2,171,517 | 2,428,921 | |




PROFILE VIEW OF THE ERIE CANAL.

*Population at Different Periods.*

| | Population. | Increase from | | Slaves |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1790, | 340,120 | | | 21,324 |
| 1800, | 586,050 | 1790 to 1800, | 245,930 | 20,613 |
| 1810, | 959,049 | 1800 1810, | 372,999 | 15,017 |
| 1820, | 1,372,812 | 1810 1820, | 413,763 | 10,088 |
| 1825, | 1,616,458 | | | |
| 1830, | 1,913,508 | 1820 1830, | 540,696 | 46 |

The principal rivers are the Hudson, Mohawk, St. Lawrence, Delaware, Susquehannah, Tioga, Allegheny, Genesee, Oswego, Niagara, Tonnewanta, Black, Oswegatchie, St. Regis, Racket, Salmon, and Saranac. A part of the lakes Erie, Ontario, and Champlain, belongs to New York. The other lakes in this state are, lakes George, Cayuga, Seneca, Oneida, Oswegatchie, Canandaigua, Chatauque, Skeneateles, and several smaller ones.

*Statement of the Length, Receipts, and Expenditures of the N. Y. State Canals, during the year ending 30 Sept., 1839.*

| Canals. | Miles. | Receipts. | Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Erie and Champlain, | 426 | $1,617,246 65 | $505,729 63 |
| Oswego, | 36 | 37,278 80 | 48,776 42 |
| Cayuga and Seneca, | 22 | 19,354 67 | 37,245 35 |
| Chemung, | 37 | 4,767 62 | 31,303 65 |
| Crooked Lake, | 8 | 1,893 90 | 9,663 42 |
| Chenango, | 97 | 17,999 19 | 136,993 44 |
| *Total,* | 626 | $1,698,540 83 | $769,711 91 |

The Erie Canal, which forms a communication between the Hudson and lake Erie, extending from Albany to Buffalo, is the most magnificent work of the kind in America, and is much longer than any canal in Europe.

The Champlain Canal, which forms a communication between the Hudson and lake Champlain, is 63 miles long, and extends from Whitehall to Watervliet, where it unites with the Erie Canal.

The Oswego Canal extends from Oswego to Salina, 38 miles, and unites lake Ontario with the Erie Canal.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal, formed by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, extends from the Hudson to the Delaware, 60 miles; thence up the Delaware, 22 miles; thence up the valley of the Lackawaxen to Honesdale, 24 miles; total length, 106 miles: average cost, about $15,000 a mile.

Cayuga and Seneca Canal commences at Geneva, and runs along the north end of Seneca lake to the outlet, thence down the outlet to Montezuma—whole distance 22 miles.

Chemung Canal extends from the head of Seneca lake to Elmira. It is supplied with water by a navigable feeder, taken from the Chemung river, 16 miles long, and making the whole length 37 miles.

The surface of the eastern part of the state of New York, is greatly diversified; there are some level tracts; but the greater part is hilly, or mountainous. The Catskill mountains are the principal range in the state. There are numerous summits west of Lake

Champlain, the highest of which is estimated at nearly 3,000 feet above the lake. The western part of the state is mostly a level, or moderately uneven country; but towards the Pennsylvania line it becomes hilly and broken.

A great part of this state has a good soil, and a considerable portion is celebrated for its fertility. Much of the country is excellent for grazing; and a great proportion is exceedingly well adapted to raising grain, and to the various purposes of agriculture. The level tracts in the western part have a deep rich soil, and yield abundant crops of Indian corn, wheat, &c. A considerable part of the state is under good cultivation, particularly the west end of Long Island, and the counties of West-Chester and Duchess and other counties.

Wheat is raised in greater abundance than any other kind of grain. Indian corn, rye, oats, flax, hemp, peas, beans, various kinds of grass, &c., are extensively cultivated. Orchards are abundant, and great quantities of excellent cider are made. Various other kinds of fruit flourish well, as pears, peaches in the southern part, plums, cherries, &c.

Iron ore is found in great abundance, in various parts. Gypsum, limestone, marble, slate, lead, &c., occur in different places. Salt springs are found in the counties of Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Genesee, and Oneida. These springs supply 20,000,000 bushels of salt annually, and the manufacture may be extended to any desirable quantity. The mineral waters of New York are the most celebrated in America. The waters of Saratoga and Ballston are visited from all parts of the Union. New Lebanon Springs are much resorted to for bathing. Sulphur springs are numerous; of these Clifton springs at Farmington, are the most noted. Oil springs, which produce Seneca oil, are found in Cataraugus and Alleghany counties.

There are many natural curiosities in this state; the most celebrated of which is the great cataract of Niagara. Baker's and Glen's Falls on the Hudson, Adgate Falls on Sable river, the Cohoes on the Mohawk, and the falls on the Genesee, Salmon river, Fall Creek, Black river, and West Canada Creek, are all objects of interest. The passage of the Hudson through the Highlands, Rockbridge in Chester, Split Rock on Lake Champlain, the Ridge road extending from the Genesee to Lewiston, and the scenery around Lake George, are all regarded as curiosities.

Not long since there was discovered on the north bank of Black river, opposite to the village of Watertown, an extraordinary cavern, the mouth of which is about 10 rods from the river. It has been but partially explored, although it is said to have been traversed to the distance of more than 100 rods. It is of vast extent, comprising a great number of spacious rooms, halls, and chambers, with immense quantities of calcareous concretions in different states, from the consistence of lime mortar to that of the most beautiful stalactites as hard as marble. The mouth of the cavern is a small hollow, about 5 feet below the surrounding surface of the earth. You then descend 16½ feet into a room, about 16 feet by 20, and 8 feet high; and behold in front of you a large table rock, 12 or 14 feet square, 2 thick, and elevated about 4 feet from the bottom of the cavern; the roof over-head is covered with stalactites, some of which reach to the rock. On your left hand is an arched way of 150 feet, and on your right is another arched way, 6 feet broad at the bottom, and 6 high, leading into a large room. Passing by this arch about 20 feet, you arrive at another, which leads into a hall 10 feet wide, and 100 long, from 5 to 8 high, supported by pillars and arches, and the side bordered with curtains, plaited in variegated forms, as white as snow. Near the middle of this hall an arched way extends through, which, like the hall, is bordered with curtains, hung over with stalactites. Returning into the hall, you pass through another arch into a number of rooms on the left hand, curtained, and having stalactites hanging from the roof. You then descend 10 feet into a chamber about 20 feet square, 2 high, curtained in like manner, and hung over with stalac-

tites. In one corner of this chamber, a small mound is formed, about 12 feet in diameter, rising 3 feet from the floor; the top of which is hollow and full of water, from the drippings of stalactites above, some of which reach near to the basin.

The number and spaciousness of the rooms, curtained and plaited with large plaits, extending along the walls from 2 or 3 feet from the roof, of the most perfect whiteness, resembling the most beautiful tapestry; the large drops of water which are constantly suspended from the roofs above; the columns of spar resting on pedestals, which in some places seem to be formed to support the arches; the reflection of the lights, and the great extent and variety of the scenery of this wonderful cavern, form altogether one of the most pleasing and interesting scenes of the kind ever beheld by the eye of man.

The exports of New York exceed those of any other state in the Union, and amounted, in 1839, to 33,268,000 dollars. They consist of beef, pork, wheat, flour, Indian corn, rye, butter, cheese, pot and pearl ashes, flaxseed, peas, beans, horses, cattle, lumber, &c.

Manufactures. There were in this state in 1841, 258 woollen manufactories, and the total value of woollens manufactured annually was estimated at $3,000,000. The number of iron works in the state is over 200, and the total value of all manufactures of iron is estimated at $4,000,000.

There are in the state of New York, rising 120 cotton manufactories.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of capital invested, | $4,485,500 |
| Value of goods manufactured annually, | 3,530,250 |
| Pounds of cotton used annually, | 7,961,670 |
| Equal to 26,538 bales, of 300 lbs. each. | |
| Number of spindles in use, | 157,316 |
| Number of persons employed and sustained by said establishments, | 15,971 |

The following will give some idea of the amount of several of the principal manufactures in this state made annually.

| | |
|---|---|
| Woollens | $2,500,000 |
| Cottons | 3,520,250 |
| Iron and manufactures | 4,000,000 |
| Paper | 700,000 |
| Leather | 3,458,650 |
| Hats | 3,500,000 |
| Boots and shoes, deducting leather | 3,000,000 |
| Window glass | 200,000 |
| Domestic articles made in families | 4,823,831 |
| The above is by estimate | |
| | $25,702,731 |

*Onondaga Salt Springs.*—On the borders of Onondaga lake there are valuable saline springs, which are the property of the state, and from which salt, in large quantities, is manufactured. The water yields salt at the rate of one bushel to 45 gallons. The salt is made at the villages of Salina, Syracuse, Liverpool, and Geddes.

The amount made annually at these works is about 2,200,000 bushels, and the state duty amounts to about 150,000 dollars.

### *Banks.*

There are in the state of New York, January, 1842, 198 banks, with an aggregate capital of rising 37,000,000 of dollars.

Education. The principal literary seminaries in this state are Columbia College, in the city of New York; Union College, at Schenectady; Hamilton College, at Clinton; Geneva College, at Geneva; the Medical Colleges in New York city and at Fairfield; the Theological Seminaries in New York city at Auburn, Hartwick, and Hamilton; the Polytechny, at Chittenango; the Albany Academy, and about 60 other academies.

The Common School System was established by the act of 19 June, 1812, and the first distribution of the income was made in 1814.

The capital of the School Fund, *unproductive*, consists of 423,729 acres of lands unsold, valued at $190,809·75. The *productive* fund, on the 1st of January, 1840, amounted to the sum of $1,978,069·63.

There are 58 organized counties in the state, 9 cities, containing 57 wards, and 823 towns. Total, 880. Whole number of school districts, 10,706. Number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 years, residing in said districts, 564,790. Number of children taught in 1838, 557,229. Average number attending school in each district, 55. Average term during which schools were taught by qualified teachers, 8 months. Amount of public money received by the commissioners for distribution in April, 1839, $632,615·66. Amount apportioned among the districts for teachers' wages, $524,674·76. Average wages of male teachers, $16·60 per month. Amount apportioned for the establishment of district school libraries, $94,937·52.

### Asylums for the Insane.

The *Bloomingdale Asylum*, connected with the New York Hospital, has been liberally endowed by the State; but it is not appropriated exclusively to the insane. The number of patients treated for insanity during the year 1839, was 251. Of these, 68 were discharged cured, 32 improved, 11 at the request of friends; 14 died, and 126 remained. Average number during the year, 140.

The *State Lunatic Asylum*, a magnificent institution, is now building at Utica, and is intended to accommodate, when completed, 1,000 patients. The building now going up, is 550 feet in length, including the wings, the centre being 46, and the wings 40 feet in width.

The *Asylum on Blackwell's Island* affords accommodations for 200 patients. And improvements are constantly making in all these institutions.

### Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

The New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, is situated near the city of New York, and is under the fostering care of the State. Of 169, the whole number resident at the Asylum in 1839, 120 were supported at the expense of the State.

### Institution for the Blind.

The managers of this Institution, which is situated in the neighborhood of New York city, are authorized to receive 16 pupils, between the ages of 8 and 25 years, from each Senate district, to be boarded and educated at the expense of the State. The number at the Institution on the 1st of January, 1840, was only 59, although, by law, 120 may be received.

Religious denominations.

The Presbyterians have 5 synods, 30 presbyteries, 600 churches, 500 ministers, 12½ licentiates, and 56,093 communicants; the Dutch Reformed, 158 churches, 120 ministers, 7 licentiates, and 9,672 communicants; the Associate Synod of N. A., 15 congregations, 13 ministers, and 1,668 communicants; the Methodists, 73,174 members; the Baptists, 600 churches, 400 ministers, and 45,565 communicants; the Episcopalians, 150 ministers; the Lutherans, 35 ministers, and 3,000 communicants; the Roman Catholics, Friends, and Universalists are considerably numerous; the Unitarians have 5 societies and two ministers, and there are some Shakers, and some United Brethren. A part of this is from estimate.

History.

The settlement of this state was commenced by the Dutch, in 1614, who named the country *New Netherlands*, and established a colonial government in 1629. In 1664, Charles II. of England granted to his brother, the duke of York, a patent for a large tract of country, forming the present states of New York and New Jersey; and during the same year, colonel Nicolls, with a considerable force, in the service of the duke, made a conquest of the country; and the name of New Netherlands was afterwards changed into *New York*. In 1673, the colony was recaptured by the Dutch, and held by them a few months; but, with the exception of this short period, it was in the possession of the English from 1664 till the American Revolution, in 1775.

Constitution and government.

The present constitution of the state of New York was formed in 1821. The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected by the people every two years; and, at the same time, a lieutenant-governor is also chosen, who is president of the senate, and on whom, in case of the impeachment, resignation, death, or absence of the governor from office, the powers and duties of governor devolve.

The legislative power is vested in a senate of 32 members, who are chosen for four years, and an assembly of 128 members, who are elected annually; and these bodies united are styled The Legislature.

For the election of the senators, the state is divided into eight districts, each being entitled to choose four senators, one of whom is elected every year. The members of the assembly are chosen by counties, and are apportioned according to population.

The election of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and members of the assembly, is held at such time in the month of October or November, as the legislature may by law provide.

The political year commences on the first day of January; and the legislature meets annually (at Albany) on the first Tuesday in January, unless a different day is appointed by law.

The constitution grants the right of suffrage, in the election of public officers, to every white male citizen, of the age of 21 years, who has been an inhabitant of the state one year next preceding any election, and, for the preceding six months, a resident in the county where he may offer his vote; but no man of color is entitled to vote unless he is possessed of a freehold estate of the value of 250 dollars, without any encumbrance.

The chancellor and judges are appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate. The chancellor and justices of the supreme and circuit courts hold their offices during good behavior, or until they attain the age of 60 years. The judges of the county courts, or courts of common pleas, are appointed for a term of five years.

The governor's annual salary is $4,000. This state sends 40 representatives to congress.

## PRACTICAL QUESTIONS ON NEW YORK.

1. How is New York bounded?
2. How many square miles does it contain?—3. How many counties?
4. What was the total population in 1840?
5. How many were slaves?
6. Mention the principal rivers and lakes.
7. Mention the canals in New York, length, and their cost?
8. What can you say of the Erie canal?—9. Champlain?
10. Delaware and Hudson?—Principal cities and towns?
11. Describe the face of the country.—12. Soil.
13. What is said of the different kinds of grain?
14. How many bushels of salt do the salt springs of the state supply annually?
15. What was the amount of exports in 1839?
16. What do the exports consist of?
17. What was the number of woollen manufactures in the state in 1841?
18. What the value of woollens manufactured annually?
19. What is the number of iron works?
20. What is the value of all the manufactures of iron?
21. Give an account of the manufacture of cotton.
22. Can you mention the annual amount of the principal manufactures in the state?
23. How many banks were there in the state, January 1842?
24. Mention the principal literary seminaries.
25. How many scholars were taught in the common schools of the state in 1831?
26. What was the total number of clergy in 1842?
27. Can you give a short history of the state?
28. When was the present constitution of the state formed?
29. In whom is the executive power of the state vested?
30. What is said of the legislative power?
31. Into how many districts is the state divided for the election of senators?
32. When does the political year commence?
33. To whom does the constitution grant the right of suffrage?
34. What is the governor's salary?
35. How many representatives does the state send to congress?

# NEW JERSEY.



ARMS OF NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey is bounded N. by New York; E. by the Atlantic and by Hudson river, which separates it from New York; S. by Delaware bay, and W. by Delaware river, which separates it from Pennsylvania. It extends from long. 1° 26′ to 3° 9′ E. from Washington, and from lat. 39° to 41° 24′ N. It is 160 miles long from N. to S. and contains 8,320 square miles, or 5,324,000 acres.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

| Counties. | | Pop. 1830. | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic | *se* | | 8,726 | May's Landing |
| Bergen | *ne* | 22,414 | 13,223 | Hackensack |
| Burlington | *m* | 31,066 | 32,831 | Mount Holly |
| Cape May | *se* | 4,945 | 5,324 | Cape May C. H. |
| Cumberland | *s* | 14,091 | 14,374 | Bridgetown |
| Essex | *nm* | 41,928 | 44,621 | Newark |
| Gloucester | *sm* | 28,431 | 25,438 | Woodbury |
| Hunterdon | *wm* | 31,066 | 24,789 | Flemington |
| Hudson | *e* | | 9,483 | Jersey city |
| Mercer | *w* | | 21,502 | Trenton |
| Middlesex | *m* | 23,157 | 21,893 | New Brunswick |
| Monmouth, | *e* | 29,233 | 32,909 | Freehold |
| Morris | *nw* | 23,580 | 25,844 | Morristown |
| Passaic | *ne* | | 16,734 | Paterson |
| Salem | *sw* | 14,155 | 16,024 | Salem |
| Somerset | *m* | 17,689 | 17,455 | Somerville |
| Sussex | *nw* | 20,349 | 21,770 | Newtown |
| Warren | *nw* | 18,634 | 20,366 | Belvidere |
| 18 | *Total* | 320,779 | 383,306 | |

Delaware river separates this state from Pennsylvania, and the Hudson forms the northern part of the eastern boundary. The other most considerable rivers are the Raritan, Passaic, Hackensack, Great Egg Harbour River, and Musconetcunk.

Trenton is the seat of government. The other most considerable towns are Newark, New Brunswick, Elizabethtown, Burlington, and Amboy.

The Morris Canal connects the Delaware and Hudson rivers, extending




PROFILE VIEW OF THE MORRIS CANAL.

from Easton to Jersey City. The whole line is about 101 miles long. Hopatcong lake, at the summit level, being about 900 feet above tide-water, supplies the canal with water throughout. This company have also banking and trust privileges.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal extends from New Brunswick, on the Raritan, to Bordentown, on the Delaware, a distance of 43 miles, being 75 feet in width at the top water-line, and 7 feet deep. The feeder to the canal ascends the Delaware river from its junction with the canal at Trenton, 22 miles, and is 60 feet wide and 6 deep.

The Camden and Amboy Rail-road, as its name imports, extends from Camden, opposite Philadelphia, to South Amboy, on Raritan Bay; is 60 miles and 67 chains in length, and has a deviation of only 67 chains from forming a straight line. The receipts from this road, for 1835, amounted to $679,463, being an increase over the preceding year of $132,460. The Delaware and Raritan Canal Company and this Rail-road Company were made by act of legislature, in 1832, a joint company. The cost of property belonging to both companies is $5,500,000.

The Paterson and Hudson River Rail-road extends from Paterson to Jersey City, a distance of 16 miles.

The New Jersey Rail-road extends from Jersey City, through Newark, Elizabethtown, and Rahway, to New Brunswick, a distance of 37 miles; and on the 1st of January, 1839, the Camden and Amboy Company completed their road from Bordentown through Trenton and Princeton, to intersect this at New Brunswick.

The Canal of the Trenton Delaware Falls Company ascends the Delaware from the head of tide, below Trenton, 5 miles and 62 chains. It is principally used as a head race for mills, 7 of which, although the work is just completed, are already erected upon it. The company estimate the body of water in their canal as equal in power to 529 horses, and as capable of being increased to an amount equal to 1170 horses.

The four northern counties, Sussex, Warren, Morris, and Bergen, are mountainous. The next four, Hunterdon, Somerset, Essex, and Middlesex, are agreeably diversified with hills and valleys. South Mountain, a great ridge of the Alleghany range, crosses the state in lat. 41 N., and the Kittatinny ridge crosses a little to the north of South Mountain. The greater part of the six southern counties is composed of the long range of level country which commences at Sandy Hook, and lines the coast of the middle and

southern states. Much of this range is nearly barren, producing only shrub-oaks and yellow pines; but the rest of the state has a large proportion of good soil, excellent for grazing, and for the various purposes of agriculture. The productions are wheat, rye, maize, buckwheat, potatoes, oats, and barley. Great numbers of cattle are raised in the mountainous parts for the markets of New York and Philadelphia. Large quantities of butter and cheese are also made.

The exports are flour, wheat, horses, cattle, hams, cider, lumber, flax-seed, leather, and iron. The greater part of the produce exported from this state passes through New York and Philadelphia; and hence the amount of the direct foreign exports in 1839 was but $98,000.

Great quantities of leather are manufactured at the valuable tanneries of Trenton, Newark, and Elizabethtown. Large quantities of shoes are made at Newark; and glass is manufactured in the southern counties, particularly in Gloucester, to a great amount. But the most important manufacture is that of iron. In the county of Morris there are 7 rich iron mines, 2 furnaces, 9 rolling and slitting mills, and 30 forges. The annual produce of these works is about 540 tons of bar iron, 800 tons of pig, besides large quantities of hollow ware, sheet iron, and nail rods. There are also iron works in the counties of Burlington, Gloucester, Sussex, &c. The annual produce in the whole state is computed at about 1200 tons of bar iron, 1200 tons of pig, and 80 tons of nails, exclusive of small articles.

There are 26 banks in New Jersey, viz. Belvidere Bank, Belvidere; Cumberland Bank, Bridgeton; Salem Banking Company, Salem; State Bank, Camden; Farmers' Bank of New Jersey, Mount Holly; Trenton Banking Company, and Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank, Trenton; State Bank, and Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, New Brunswick; State Bank, Elizabeth; State Bank, Newark Banking and Insurance Company, and Mechanics' Bank, Newark; Commercial Bank of New Jersey, Perth Amboy; People's Bank, and Paterson Bank, Paterson; State Bank, and Morris Bank, Morristown; Sussex Bank, Newton; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Rahway; Orange Bank, Orange; Morris Canal and Banking Company, Jersey City; Princeton Bank, Princeton; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Middletown Point; Union Bank, Dover; Manufacturers' Bank, Belleville.

Education. There are colleges and theological seminaries at Princeton and New Brunswick, and academies at various places.

This state has a school fund, which amounted, in October, 1840, to $320,000 which is all in productive stocks, yielding an interest, on an average, of about 5 per cent. A tax of half of one per cent. on the amount of the capital stock of the several banks, subscribed and paid in, is also appropriated to this fund; and the whole annual income is about $22,000. By a law passed in 1829, $20,000 were annually appropriated to the support of common schools out of the income of the fund.

Religious denominations. The Presbyterians have 85 churches, 88 ministers, 20 licentiates, and 12,519 communicants; the Methodists, 10,730 members; the Dutch Reformed, 28 churches and 28 ministers; the Baptists, 34 churches, 21 ministers, and 2,324 communicants; the Episcopalians, 20 ministers; the Friends are considerably numerous, and there are some Congregationalists.

Constitution and government. The constitution of New Jersey was formed in 1776; and no revision of it has since taken place, except that the legislature has undertaken to explain its provisions in particular parts. The government is vested in a governor, legislative council, and general assembly; and these bodies united are styled The Legislature.

The members of the legislative council and of the general assembly are elected annually, on the second Tuesday in October.

Finances. New Jersey is one of the few States of the Union that has not incurred a permanent debt; while the improvements in canals and rail-roads have been perhaps as great as in any state, in proportion to extent and population. The state derives an income of more than $40,000 annually for dividends and transit duties paid by rail-road and canal companies; which, with a state tax, varying from $20,000 to $30,000, is sufficient to pay all public expenses.

The legislature meets annually (at Trenton), on the 4th Tuesday in October.

The governor is chosen annually by a joint vote of the council and assembly, at their first joint meeting after each annual election. The governor is president of the council; and the council also elect from their own body, at their first annual meeting, a vice-president, who acts in the place of the governor in his absence. The governor and council form a court of appeals, in the last resort in all causes of law; and they possess the power of granting pardon to criminals after condemnation.

The constitution grants the right of suffrage to "all persons of full age who are worth fifty pounds proclamation-money, clear estate in the same, and have resided within the county in which they claim to vote for twelve months immediately preceding the election." The legislature has declared, by law, that every white male inhabitant, who shall be over the age of 21 years, and shall have paid a tax, shall be considered worth fifty pounds, and entitled to a vote.

The judges are appointed by the legislature, those of the supreme court for a term of seven years, and those of the inferior courts for five years; both are capable of being reappointed.

This state sends 6 representatives to congress. Governor's salary, $2,000.

NOTE.—The practical questions will be omitted in the remaining states as the teacher may easily ask questions, similar to those which are given on the other states, and any others that he may think useful.

## PENNSYLVANIA.




ARMS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA is bounded N. by New York and lake Erie; E. by New Jersey, S. E. by Delaware, S. by Maryland and Virginia, and W. by part of Virginia and Ohio. It extends from 39° 42′ to 47° 17′ N. lat. and from 3° 31′ W. lon. to 2° 18′ E. lon. from Washington. Its greatest length from east

to west is 307 miles, and its average breadth 160. Extent, 46,000 square miles, or 29,440,000 acres.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

| Counties. | | Pop. 1820. | Pop. 1830. | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Eastern District.* | | | | | |
| Adams | *s* | 19,370 | 21,379 | 23,044 | Gettysburg |
| Berks | *se* | 46,275 | 53,357 | 64,569 | Reading |
| Bucks | *se* | 37,842 | 45,740 | 48,107 | Doylestown, Bristol |
| Chester | *se* | 44,451 | 50,908 | 57,515 | West Chester |
| Cumberland | *sm* | 23,606 | 29,218 | 30,953 | Carlisle |
| Delaware | *se* | 14,810 | 17,361 | 19,791 | Chester |
| Dauphin | *sem* | 21,653 | 25,303 | 30,118 | Harrisburg |
| Franklin | *s* | 31,892 | 35,103 | 37,793 | Chambersburg |
| Lehigh | *e* | 18,895 | 22,266 | 25,785 | Allentown |
| Lancaster | *se* | 68,336 | 76,558 | 84,203 | Lancaster |
| Lebanon | *sem* | 16,988 | 20,546 | 21,872 | Lebanon |
| Monroe | *e* | | | 9,879 | Strondsburg |
| Montgomery | *e* | 35,793 | 39,404 | 47,241 | Norristown |
| Northampton | *e* | 31,765 | 39,267 | 40,996 | Easton |
| Perry | *m* | 11,342 | 14,257 | 17,096 | New Bloomfield |
| Philadelphia | *se* | 73,295 | 108,503 | 258,037 | Philadelphia |
| Pike | *e* | 2,894 | 4,843 | 3,832 | Milford |
| Schuylkill | *em* | 11,339 | 20,783 | 29,053 | Orwigsburg |
| Wayne | *ne* | 4,127 | 7,663 | 11,848 | Bethany |
| York | *s* | 38,759 | 42,658 | 47,010 | York |
| *Western District.* | | | | | |
| Alleghany | *w* | 27,673 | 37,964 | 81,235 | Pittsburg |
| Armstrong | *w* | 10,324 | 17,625 | 28,365 | Kittaning |
| Beaver | *w* | 15,340 | 24,206 | 29,368 | Beaver |
| Bedford | *s* | 20,248 | 24,536 | 29,335 | Bedford |
| Bradford | *n* | 11,554 | 19,669 | 32,769 | Towanda |
| Butler | *w* | 10,193 | 14,683 | 22,378 | Butler |
| Cambria | *m* | 2,287 | 7,079 | 11,256 | Ebensburg |
| Centre | *m* | 13,797 | 18,765 | 20,492 | Bellefonte |
| Clearfield | *m* | 2,342 | 4,803 | 7,834 | Clearfield |
| Clinton | | | | 8,323 | |
| Columbia | *em* | 17,621 | 20,049 | 24,267 | Danville |
| Crawford | *nw* | 9,397 | 16,005 | 31,724 | Meadville |
| Erie | *nw* | 8,553 | 16,906 | 31,344 | Erie |
| Fayette | *sw* | 27,285 | 29,237 | 33,574 | Uniontown |
| Green | *sw* | 15,554 | 18,028 | 19,147 | Waynesburg |
| Huntingdon | *m* | 20,144 | 27,159 | 35,484 | Huntingdon |
| Indiana | *wm* | 8,882 | 14,251 | 20,782 | Indiana |
| Jefferson | *wm* | 561 | 2,225 | 7,253 | Brookville |
| Juniatta | *m* | | | 11,080 | Mifflin |
| Luzerne | *em* | 20,027 | 27,304 | 44,006 | Wilkesbarre |
| Lycoming | *m* | 13,517 | 17,637 | 22,649 | Williamsport |
| McKean | *n* | 728 | 1,439 | 2,975 | Smithport |
| Mercer | *w* | 11,681 | 19,731 | 32,873 | Mercer |
| Mifflin | *m* | 16,618 | 21,529 | 13,092 | Lewistown |
| Northumberland | *m* | 15,424 | 18,168 | 20,027 | Sunbury |

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.—*Continued.*

*Western District.*

| Counties. | | Pop. 1820. | Pop. 1830. | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Potter | *n* | 186 | 1,265 | 3,371 | Cowdersport |
| Somerset | *s* | 13,974 | 17,441 | 19,650 | Somerset |
| Susquehannah | *ne* | 9,660 | 16,777 | 21,195 | Montrose |
| Tioga | *n* | 4,021 | 9,062 | 15,498 | Wellsborough |
| Union | *m* | 18,619 | 20,749 | 22,787 | New Berlin |
| Venango | *w* | 4,915 | 9,128 | 17,900 | Franklin |
| Warren | *nw* | 1,976 | 4,706 | 9,278 | Warren |
| Washington | *sw* | 40,038 | 42,860 | 41,279 | Washington |
| Westmoreland | *sw* | 30,540 | 38,400 | 42,699 | Greensburg |
| 54 *Total of Penn.* | | 1,049,313 | 1,347,672 | 1,724,033 | |

*Population at Different Periods.*

| | Population. | Increase from | | | Slaves. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1701, | 20,000 | | | | |
| 1763, | 280,000 | 1701 to | 1763, | 260,000 | |
| 1790, | 434,373 | 1763 | 1790, | 154,373 | 3,737 |
| 1800, | 602,545 | 1790 | 1800, | 168,172 | 1,706 |
| 1810, | 810,091 | 1800 | 1810, | 207,546 | 795 |
| 1820, | 1,049,313 | 1810 | 1820, | 239,222 | 211 |
| 1830, | 1,347,672 | 1820 | 1830, | 298,659 | 386 |

There are three incorporated cities in this state, Philadelp a, Pittsburg, and Lancaster. The other most noted towns are Reading, Easton, Bethlehem, Carlisle, York, Germantown, Chambersburg, Columbia, Sunbury, Brownsville, Washington, &c.

The principal rivers are the Delaware, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Susquehanna, Juniata, Alleghany, Monongahela, and Ohio.

Canals.

The Union Canal extends from Reading on the river Schuylkill, where it intersects the Schuylkill Canal, to Middletown on the Susquehannah river, a distance of 80 miles.

The Schuylkill Canal extends from Philadelphia to the coal mines at Port Carbon, a distance of 114 miles.

The Lehigh Canal extends along that river from Easton to Whites Haven, a distance of 66 miles. A rail-road, 9 miles in length, extends from Mauch Chunk to the coal mines.

The Lackawaxen Canal extends from the Delaware river, at the mouth of Lackawaxen creek, up it to Honesdale, 24 miles; it there unites with a rail-road 9 miles in length, which extends to the coal mines at the Lackawannock mountains, at Carbondale.

The Conestoga Canal connects the city of Lancaster with the Susquehanna river, length 18 miles.




PROFILE VIEW OF THE UNION AND SCHUYLKILL CANALS.

The Susquehanna Canal extends along the west side of that river from the mouth of the Juniata river to near the junction of the north and west branches, a distance of 39 miles. The canal is then extended along the north branch to the state of New York, a distance of 165 miles, and along the west branch to Dunnstown, a distance of 70 miles.




PROFILE VIEW OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.




PROFILE VIEW OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The Pennsylvania canal extend sfrom Columbia on the Susquehannah to the Juniata river, and thence to Pittsburg, a distance of 322 miles.

The Pittsburg and Erie Canal is intended to unite the Ohio river at Pittsburg, with lake Erie at the town of Erie. Length 168 miles, of which about 20 miles are now finished.

The Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal extends from Easton, at the mouth of the Lehigh river, to Bristol on the Delaware, a distance of 60 miles.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal will extend through the south-west part of Pennsylvania, from the state line at Wills' creek to Pittsburg, a distance of 151 miles.

Finances. The state debt of Pennsylvania amounts to $34,141,663 80, of which $29,914,003 32 bear an annual interest of $1,494,700 16. The amount borrowed by the state from the 15th of January, 1839, to October 31st, was $6,524,000, all of which, with the exception of $180,000 for the survey of a rail-road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, was appropriated to the payment of debts and liabilities due and falling due in the year 1839.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts into the Treasury during the year ending October 31st, 1839, - - - - - - - - | $8,209,301 55 |
| Of this sum the receipts by loans amounted to - - | 6,309,750 00 |
| Payments at the State Treasury during the same year, | 6,971,490 21 |

Rail-Roads. The Columbia Rail-Road extends from Philadelphia to Columbia, on the Susquehanna river, and is 83 miles in length. It crosses the river Schuylkill on a substantial bridge of three arches, about two miles above the city of Philadelphia.

VIEW OF THE COLUMBIA RAIL-ROAD.




The Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Rail-Road extends from the city of Philadelphia, in a north-western direction, to Norristown, upon the river Schuylkill, a distance of about 18 miles.

Pennsylvania is intersected by various mountains. The principal ridges of the Alleghany mountains, comprehended in Pennsylvania, are the Kittatinny, or the Blue mountains. Behind these and nearly parallel to them, are Peters, Tuscarora, and Nescopeck mountains, on the east side of the Susquehanna; on the west, Shareman's hill, Sideling hill, Ragged, Great, Warrior's, Evit's, and Wills' mountains; then the great Alleghany ridge, which being the largest, gives name to the whole; and west of this are the Chestnut ridges. Between the Juniata and the west branch of the Susquehanna, are Jacks, Tussys, Nittiny, and Bald Eagle mountains. The valleys between these mountains are often of a rich, black soil, suited to the various kinds of grass and grain. Some of the mountains admit of cultivation almost to their summits. The other parts of the state are generally level, or agreeably diversified with hills and valleys.

The soil of Pennsylvania is various; a small part of it is barren, but a great proportion of it fertile and a considerable part very excellent. It is generally better adapted to tillage than grazing; and much of it, particularly the south-east part, is under excellent cultivation. The two best tracts of land are, one in the south-east part, along the Susquehanna, the other in the north-west part, between lake Erie and Alleghany river. Wheat is the most important

article of produce. The next in value is Indian corn. Buckwheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, hemp, beans, peas, and potatoes are extensively cultivated. Cherries, peaches, apples, and cider are abundant. There are large dairies in many parts. Pennsylvania has an excellent breed of horses.

Iron ore is distributed in large quantities in many parts of the state; and in some places copper, lead, and alum are found. Here are also numerous lime-stone quarries, and various kinds of marble; and in the middle and western parts there is an abundance of coal.

Pennsylvania exceeds all the other states in the variety and extent of her manufactures; some of which are of superior excellence. In 1842 there were 76 cotton manufactories in the state, with an aggregate capital of $4,000,000, and making annually 24,332,467 yards of cloth. In the article of iron manufactures Pennsylvania far excels any other state in the Union. The total value of manufactures, including about 250 different articles, is estimated at $70,000,000.

In 1841 there were 70 banks in this state, 13 of which were in the city of Philadelphia.

Internal improvement. According to the report of the Canal Commissioners for the year ending October 31st, 1839, this state had then completed and in operation, 726½ miles of canals and rail-roads, and 207¾ miles of canals in progress:—total number of miles of canals and rail-roads completed and in progress, 934.

Education. The principal literary seminaries in this state are the University of Pennsylvania, with its Medical School, at Philadelphia; Dickinson College, at Carlisle; Jefferson College, at Canonsburg; Washington College, at Washington; Western University, at Pittsburg; Alleghany College, at Meadville; Madison College, at Union Town; Mount Airy College, at Germantown; the Theological Seminaries, at Gettysburg, York, and Alleghany Town; and the Moravian schools, at Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Litiz.

The Constitution declares that "the legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis." Under this injunction means have been provided in nearly all the counties of the state, for the instruction of the children of indigent parents. They are sent to the most convenient schools of the neighborhoods in which they respectively reside, and the expense is paid by the county commissioners. In the city and county of Philadelphia, which constitutes the First School District of Pennsylvania, the Lancasterian system has been introduced for the education of the children described in the Constitution. In the Twelfth Annual Report of the Comptrollers of the Public Schools of this district, dated Feb. 23, 1830, it is stated, that "during twelve years, 34,703 children had received the benefits of tuition under the wise and beneficent provisions of the existing act of the General Assembly." These schools are superintended by gentlemen who serve without compensation. The teachers are well qualified for their duties, and are liberally paid.

*Comparative View of the Returns of Common School Districts, from* 1835 *(the Commencement of the System) to* 1839.

| Year. | Receipts from State Treasury. | Receipts from School Tax. | Expenditure for School Houses. | No. School Districts. | No. accepting | No. not accepting. | No of Scholars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1835 | $ 29,460·33 | not ascertained. | not ascertained. | | | | 100,000 |
| 1836 | 146,288·08 | $207,105·37 | $111,803·01 | 907 | 536 | 371 | 139,604 |
| 1837 | 553,286·06 | 231,552·36 | 202,230·52 | 987 | 603 | 384 | 182,355 |
| 1838 | 363,372·92 | 385,787,00 | 149,132·23 | 1001 | 765 | 236 | 233,719 |
| 1839 | 316,404·92 | 382,527·89 | 161,384·06 | 1033 | 840 | 193 | 254,908 |

History.

Pennsylvania was granted by Charles II. by a charter signed on the 4th of March, 1681, to the illustrious William Penn, who was constituted the proprietary of the province. In 1682, William Penn, together with about two thousand settlers, most of whom, like himself, belonged to the society of Friends or Quakers, arrived in the country; and in the following year he laid out the plan of the city of Philadelphia. He established a friendly intercourse with the Indians, which was not interrupted for more than seventy years.

From the beginning of the 18th century till the commencement of the American Revolution, the government was generally administered by deputies appointed by the proprietaries, who mostly resided in England.

Constitution and government.

The first Constitution of Pennsylvania was adopted in 1776; the present Constitution in 1838.

The legislative power is vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives.

The representatives are elected annually on the second Tuesday in October by the citizens of Philadelphia and of the several counties, apportioned accord ing to the number of taxable inhabitants.

The senators are chosen for three years, one third being elected annually, at the time of the election of the representatives. Their number cannot be greater than one third, nor less than one fourth of the number of the representatives.

[In 1829, it was enacted by the General Assembly, "that until the next enumeration of taxable inhabitants, and an apportionment thereon, the senate, at a ratio of 7,700 [taxable inhabitants], shall consist of 33 members;" and "the house of representatives, at a ratio of 2,554, shall consist of 100 members."—The following statement shows the representative number, and the number of members of the legislature, at different periods.

| | Ratio. | Senators. | Ratio. | Reps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1793 to 1800 | | 24 | | 78 |
| 1800 " 1807 | 4,670 | 25 | 1,350 | 86 |
| 1807 " 1814 | 4,500 | 31 | 1,500 | 95 |
| 1814 " 1821 | 5,250 | 31 | 1,750 | 97 |
| 1821 " 1828 | 6,300 | 33 | 2,100 | 100 |
| 1828 " 1835 | 7,700 | 33 | 2,544 | 100.] |

The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected by the people on the second Tuesday in October, and who holds his office during three years, from the third Tuesday in January next following his election; and he cannot hold the office more than 6 years in any term of 9 years.

The General Assembly meets annually (at Harrisburg) on the first Tuesday in January, unless sooner convened by the governor.

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, in courts of oyer and terminer and jail-delivery, in courts of common pleas, an orphan's court, a register's court, a court of quarter sessions of the peace for each county, and in such other courts as the legislature may, from time to time, establish. The judges of the Supreme Court and the several courts of common pleas, are nominated by the governor, and, by and with the consent of the senate, appointed and commissioned by him. The judges of the Supreme Court hold their office for fifteen years; the president judges of the courts of common pleas, for ten years; and the associate judges for the term of five years.

The right of suffrage is possessed by every freeman of the age of 21 years, who has resided in the state one year next preceding an election, and within that time paid a state or county tax, assessed at least ten days before the election.

The state sends 28 representatives to congress. Governor's salary, $4,000

# DELAWARE.



ARMS OF DELAWARE.

DELAWARE is bounded N. by Pennsylvania; E. by Delaware river, Delaware bay, and the Atlantic; S. and W. by Maryland. It extends from lat. 38° 30′ to 39° 45′ N. and from lon. 1° 13′ to 1° 57′ E. from Washington. It is 87 miles long from N. to S. and from 10 to 36 broad, containing 2,120 square miles.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

| Counties. | | Pop. 1820. | Pop. 1830. | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kent | *m* | 20,793 | 19,911 | 19,872 | DOVER |
| New Castle | *n* | 27,899 | 29,710 | 33,120 | New Castle, Wilmington |
| Sussex | *s* | 24,057 | 27,118 | 25,093 | Georgetown |
| 3 | *Total* | 72,674 | 76,739 | 78,085 | |

Population of Wilmington, the largest town, in 1820, 5,268; in 1830, 6,628; in 1840, 8,367.

*Population at different periods.*

| Population. | | | | Slaves. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1790, 59,094 | | | | 8,887 |
| 1800, 64,273 | Increase from 1790 to 1800, | | 5,179 | 6,153 |
| 1810, 72,674 | ——— 1800 | 1810, | 8,401 | 4,177 |
| 1820, 72,749 | ——— 1810 | 1820, | 75 | 4,509 |
| 1830, 76,739 | ——— 1820 | 1830, | 3,990 | 3,305 |

The principal rivers besides the Delaware which forms a part of the boundary, are Brandywine Creek, Christiana Creek, Duck Creek, Mispillion Creek, Indian river, Choptank, and Nanticoke.

The general aspect of this state is that of an extended plain, favorable for cultivation. Some of the upper parts of the county of New Castle, indeed, are irregular and broken. The heights of Christiana are lofty and command- [illegible] he hills of Brandywine are rough and stony; but in the lower coun-

try, there is very little diversity of level. The highest ridge between Delaware and Chesapeake bays, passes through this state. On the summit of the ridge there is a chain of swamps, from which a number of waters descend on the west to Chesapeake bay, and on the east to the river Delaware. Along the Delaware river, and about nine miles into the interior, the soil is generally a rich clay, which produces large timber, and is well adapted to the purposes of agriculture; but between this tract and the swamps the soil is light, sandy, and of an inferior quality. In the county of New Castle the soil is a strong clay; in Kent it is mixed with sand, and in Sussex the sand greatly predominates.

The principle articles of produce are wheat, Indian corn, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, and potatoes. The county of Sussex contains some excellent grazing lands, and it exports great quantities of timber, obtained from Cyprus Swamp or Indian river, which extends about six miles from east to west, and nearly twelve from north to south. The staple commodity is wheat, which is produced of a superior quality, and is highly esteemed for its uncommon softness and whiteness, and is preferred in foreign markets. Large establishments have been erected for manufacturing wheat into flour. Of these the Brandywine mills, in the vicinity of Wilmington, are the most important. These are one of the finest collection of mills in the United States, and are celebrated both for the excellence and the quantity of flour which they manufacture.

In 1832 there were ten cotton manufactories, with an aggregate capital of $384,500, and making annually 5,203,746 yards of cloth. The other manufactures of note are woollens, paper, and powder.

Delaware contains very few minerals. In the county of Sussex and among the branches of the Nanticoke, are large quantities of bog iron ore, well adapted for casting; but it is not wrought to any extent.




PROFILE VIEW OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

This canal, which lies partly in Maryland, but chiefly in Delaware, 13½ miles long, 66 wide at the surface of the water, and 10 feet deep, opens a highly advantageous communication between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and other places, by sloops and steamboats. During the year beginning June 1, 1830, and ending June 1, 1831, there were employed between Philadelphia and Baltimore, Alexandria, Richmond, Petersburg, and Norfolk, in the transportation of passengers and merchandise, by way of this canal, 2 lines of steam-boats and 7 lines of packets. But the trade through this canal has since greatly diminished. Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Finances. Delaware has no state debt, but possesses funds, exclusive of the school fund, to the amount of $339,686 43; and the balance in favor of the revenue, after the settlements of the accounts for the year 1839, was $19,223 34.

There is a rail-road extending from Newcastle on the Delaware to French-

town, a distance of 16 miles, on which the passengers between Philadelphia and Baltimore are now transported. There is yet but one track completed.

The number of banks in 1842 was 9, *viz.* 4 at Wilmington, 1 at Newcastle, 1 at Georgetown, 1 at Dover, 1 at Smyrna, and 1 at Milford.

Education. This state has a school fund, amounting to $173,000, the interest of which, together with a small tax levied on each school district of four miles square, at the will of the majority of the taxable inhabitants, is appropriated to the support of common schools. No district is entitled to any share of the school fund, that will not raise, by taxation, a sum equal to its share of the income of the fund. But few of the districts have yet gone into operation under the school law.

The number of periodical presses is 6, two of which are semi-weekly.

Religous denominations. The Methodists in this state have 15 preachers, and 12,304 members; the Presbyterians, 8 churches, 9 ministers, and 1300 communicants; the Baptists, 9 churches, 9 ministers, and 520 communicants; the Episcopalians have 6 churches and 6 ministers.

History. The first European settlement in this state was formed by Swedes and Finns, in 1627; in 1655, the colony was taken from the Swedes by the Dutch, under governor Stuyvesant; and after the conquest of New York by the English, in 1664, it was placed under the jurisdiction of the government of New York.

In 1682, the country was granted to William Penn, and it was placed under the same executive and legislative government with Pennsylvania. It was then, as it is now, divided into three counties, Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, generally styled, till the American revolution, "The Three Lower Counties upon the Delaware."

In 1701, the representatives of Delaware withdrew from those of Pennsylvania; the first separate legislative assembly met at Newcastle, in 1704.

Outlines of the constitution as amended Dec. 1831. The legislative power is vested in a general assembly, consisting of a senate and house of representatives for two years. The representatives are elected, 7 from each county, the whole number being 21. The senators are elected for 4 years, 3 from each county, the whole number being 9.

The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected by the people for 4 years; and he is not eligible a second time to said office.

The general assembly meets on the first Tuesday in January, biennially. The first meeting under the amended constitution was in 1833.

The constitution grants the right of suffrage to every free white male citizen of the age of twenty-two years or upwards, having resided in the state one year next before the election, and the last month thereof in the county where he offers to vote, and having within two years next before the election, paid a county tax, which shall have been assessed at least six months before the election; and every free white male citizen of the age of twenty-one years and under the age of twenty-two years, having resided as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote without payment of any tax.

The judicial power of this state is vested in a court of errors and appeals, a superior court, a court of chancery, an orphan's court, a court of oyer and terminer, a court of general sessions of the peace and jail delivery, a register's court, justices of the peace, and such other courts as the general assembly may direct.

The governor's annual salary is $1,333 33⅓. This state sends one representative to congress.

# MARYLAND.



MARYLAND is bounded N. by Pennsylvania; E. by Delaware and the Atlantic; S. and W. by Virginia. It lies between long. 2° 31′ W. and 1° 58 E. and between lat. 38° and 39° 44′ N. It contains 13,959 square miles, or 8,933,760 acres, of which one-fifth is water. Chesapeake bay runs through the state from N. to S. dividing it into two parts. The part east of the bay is called the eastern shore, and the part west of the bay, the western shore. The state is divided into 19 counties, 11 of which are on the western shore, and 8 on the eastern.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

| Counties. | | Pop. 1820. | Pop. 1830. | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Western Shore.* | | | | | |
| Alleghany | *nw* | 8,654 | 10,602 | 15,690 | Cumberland |
| Anne Arundel | *m* | 27,165 | 28,295 | 29,532 | ANNAPOLIS |
| Baltimore | | 96,000 | 120,876 | 134,397 | Baltimore |
| Calvert | *s* | 8,073 | 8,899 | 9,229 | Prince Fred'ktown |
| Carroll | *w* | | | 16,000 | Westminster |
| Charles | *s* | 16,500 | 17,666 | 16,023 | Port Tobacco |
| Frederick | *n* | 40,459 | 45,793 | 36,405 | Frederick |
| Harford | *ne* | 15,924 | 16,315 | 17,120 | Belair |
| Montgomery | *wm* | 16,400 | 19,816 | 14,669 | Rockville |
| Prince George's | *sm* | 20,216 | 20,473 | 19,939 | Upper Marlboro' |
| St. Mary's | *s* | 12,974 | 13,455 | 13,224 | Leonardtown |
| Washington | *nwm* | 23,075 | 25,265 | 28,850 | Hagerstown |
| *Eastern Shore.* | | | | | |
| Caroline | *e* | 10,018 | 9,070 | 7,806 | Denton |
| Cecil | *ne* | 10,048 | 15,432 | 15,232 | Elkton |
| Dorchester | *se* | 17,759 | 18,685 | 18,843 | Cambridge |
| Kent | *e* | 11,453 | 10,502 | 10,842 | Chestertown |
| Queen Anne's | *e* | 14,952 | 14,396 | 12,633 | Centreville |
| Somerset | *se* | 19,579 | 20,155 | 19,508 | Princess Anne |
| Talbot | *em* | 14,387 | 12,947 | 12,090 | Easton |
| Worcester | *se* | 17,421 | 18,271 | 18,377 | Snowhill |
| 19 | *Total* | 407,350 | 446,913 | 469,233 | |

*Different Classes of Population in* 1840.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whites . . . | 317,717 | Slaves . . . | 89,495 |

Free colored persons, 62,020

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deaf and dumb white persons | 178; | slaves and colored persons | 66 |
| Blind white persons | 165; | slaves and colored persons | 91 |

*Population of Maryland at different Periods.*

| | Population. | | | | | Slaves. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1790, | 319,728 | | | | | 103,036 |
| " 1800, | 345,824 | Increase from | 1790 to | 1800, | 26,096 | 108,554 |
| " 1810, | 380,546 | ——— | 1800 | 1810, | 34,722 | 111,502 |
| " 1820, | 407,350 | ——— | 1810 | 1820, | 16,804 | 107,398 |
| " 1830, | 446,913 | ——— | 1820 | 1830, | 39,563 | 102,878 |

The principal rivers are the Potomac, which divides this state from Virginia, Susquehannah, Patapsco, Patuxent, Elk, Sassafras, Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke, and Pocomoke.

In the counties on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake, the land is generally level and low, and in many places is covered with stagnant waters, giving rise in the summer and fall months to agues, and intermittent fevers. On the western shore, the land below the lowest falls of the river, is principally level and free from stones. Above these falls the country becomes successively uneven and hilly, and in the western part of the state is mountainous. The principal range of mountains is the Blue Ridge or South Mountains, which pass through the state in a northerly direction from Virginia into Pennsylvania. The extreme western part of the state is crossed by the Alleghany mountains. Between these and the Blue Ridge are several inferior chains, as Will's mountain, Evit's, Warrior, and Ragged mountains, and Sideling hill. The soil is well adapted to the culture of tobacco and wheat, which are the staple productions of the state. Some cotton of inferior quality is also raised, and in the western counties, considerable quantities of flax and hemp. Two articles are said to be peculiar to Maryland; the genuine *white* wheat, which grows in Kent, Queen Ann's, and Talbot counties, on the eastern shore; and the bright *kite's-foot* tobacco, which is produced on some parts of the western shore, south of Baltimore. The forests abound with various kinds of nuts, used for fattening hogs, which run wild in the woods, and are killed in considerable numbers for exportation. Apples and peaches are abundant.

Excellent roads proceed from Baltimore in various directions. There is a turnpike from Baltimore to Cumberland on the Potomac, a distance of 135 miles. From Cumberland to Brownsville on the Monongahela, in Pennsylvania, there is now completed by the United States, a free turnpike road, of the most superior construction. The distance is 72 miles, making the whole distance from Baltimore to Brownsville 207 miles. This is the shortest and best communication yet opened between the tide water of the Atlantic and the navigable western waters. A turnpike extends from Baltimore, in a north-west direction, 16 miles, to Reistertown, and there divides; one branch turning more to the north meets the Pennsylvania line in 19 miles; the other in a W. N. W. direction, runs 29 miles in Maryland.

Iron ore abounds in various parts of the state, and coal is found in inexhaustible quantities, and of a superior quality, on the Potomac, in the neighborhood of Cumberland. Furnaces have been erected in various places for the manufacture of iron. Glass, paper, and whiskey are also made in considerable quantities. The value of manufactures in 1840, was $12,468,794. The principal exports are flour and tobacco. The value of the exports for the year ending September 30th, 1839, was $4,804,364. Maryland is the fourth state

in the Union in amount of shipping. In 1815, the number of tons was 156,062, in 1828, it was 170,948, and in 1840, 190,000.

In 1842 there were 28 cotton manufactories in this state, with an aggregate capital of $2,300,000, which make annually 8,000,000 yards of cloth.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL-ROAD.

The Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road, which is to extend from the city of Baltimore to the river Ohio, about 350 miles, is finished to the Point of Rocks, and is the greatest enterprise of the kind undertaken in America.




The Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail-Road is to extend from the city of Baltimore to York-haven, in Pennsylvania.

The number of banks and branches in this state in 1841, was 34, fourteen of which were in the city of Baltimore.

Education.

The principal literary seminaries in this state are the University of Maryland, St. Mary's College, and Baltimore College, in Baltimore; and St. John's College, at Annapolis. There are several academies in the state, which receive $800 a year from the state treasury. A law in favor of primary schools was passed in 1825, and has been partially carried into effect in two or three of the counties. The state has a School Fund consisting of a sum advanced by Maryland during the late war and paid by the national government, amounting to $75,000, together with a tax on bank capital of 20 cents on $100. The fund is at interest, and the amount received from the banks has also generally been placed at interest, to the credit of the several counties; but in some instances it has been expended for its proper object. The intention of the state was, that it should be used to pay teachers only; and that the expense of building school-houses, and other expenses, should be paid by a tax on property within the several school districts.

The number of periodical presses in 1840 was 30.

Religious denominations.

The Roman Catholics are the most numerous sect of Christians in this state; they have one archbishop, the metropolitan of the United States, and 30 or 40 churches; the Methodists are numerous; the Episcopalians have 57 ministers; the Presbyterians, 11 ministers, 6 licentiates, and 1,058 communicants; the Baptists, 15 churches, 12 ministers, and 680 communicants; the German Reformed, 9 ministers; and the Friends are considerably numerous.

History.

This country was granted by Charles I. to George Calvert, lord Baltimore, a Roman Catholic; the first settlement was formed by his son Leonard Calvert, together with about 200 Catholics, in 1634; and it was named Maryland, from Henrietta Maria, the queen of Charles.

Constitution and government.

The constitution of this state was formed in 1776; since which time many amendments have been made. The legislative power is vested in a senate, consisting of 15 members, and a house of delegates, consisting of 80 members; and these two branches united are styled The General Assembly of Maryland.

The members of the house of delegates, four from each county, are elected annually by the people, on the first Monday in October; and the members of the senate are elected every fifth year on the third Monday in September, at Annapolis, by electors who are chosen by the people on the first Monday of the same month of September. These electors choose by ballot nine senators from the Western Shore, and six from the Eastern, who hold their office five years.

The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected annually on the first Monday in January, by a joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly. No one can hold the office of governor more than three years successively, nor be eligible as governor until the expiration of four years after he has

been out of that office. The governor is assisted by a council of five members, who are chosen annually by a joint ballot of the senate and house of delegates.

The general assembly meets annually (at Annapolis) on the last Monday in December. The council of the governor is elected on the first Tuesday in January; the governor nominates to office, and the council appoints.

The constitution grants the right of suffrage to every free white male citizen, above 21 years of age, having resided twelve months within the state, and six months in the county, or in the city of Annapolis or Baltimore, next preceding the election at which he offers to vote.

The chancellor and judges are nominated by the governor, and appointed by the council; and they hold their offices during good behavior.

The executive council, consisting of five members, are elected annually on the first Tuesday in January; and in case of the demise of the governor during his term of office, the first named of the council, for the time being, becomes the governor of the state, till the next meeting of the general assembly. In appointing officers under the state, the governor has the right of nomination, and the council the right of appointment. The governor does not possess the power of a *veto* on the acts of the general assembly.

The house of delegates is composed of 80 members, elected annually, four from each of the 19 counties, and two from each of the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore. The senate consists of 15 members, elected for five years, by an electoral college of 40 members, two from each of the counties, and one from each of the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore. The electors are chosen on the first Monday in September every 5th year, and they elect the senators on the succeeding 3d Monday in September.

One of the peculiarities of the declaration of rights of the state is the section which declares, "That every gift, sale, or devise of lands, to any minister, public teacher, or preacher of the gospel, as such, or to any religious sect, order, or denomination, or to or for the support, use, or benefit of, or in trust for, any minister, public teacher, or preacher of the gospel, as such, or any religious sect, order, or denomination; and every gift or sale of goods or chattels to go in succession, or to take place after the death of the seller or donor, or to or for such support, use, or benefit, and also every devise of goods or chattels to or for the support, use, or benefit of any minister, public teacher, or preacher of the gospel, as such, or any religious sect, order, or denomination, without the leave of the legislature, shall be void; except always any sale, gift, lease, or devise, of any quantity of land not exceeding two acres for a church, meeting, or other house of worship and for a burying ground, which shall be improved, enjoyed, or used only for such purposes, or such sale, gift, lease, or devise shall be void."

The governor's annual salary is $2,666⅔.

This state sends eight representatives to congress.

# VIRGINIA.



ARMS OF VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA is bounded N. by Pennsylvania; N. E. by Maryland; E. by the Atlantic: S. by North Carolina and Tennessee; W. by Kentucky and Ohio. It lies between 36° 30′ and 40° 43′ N. lat. and between 6° 34′ W. and 1° 20′ E. long. It is 370 miles long, and contains about 64,000 square miles.

TABLE OF COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

*Eastern District.*

| Counties. | | Total Pop. 1830. | Total Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Accomac | *e* | 19,656 | 17,096 | Accomac C. H. |
| Albemarle | *m* | 22,618 | 22,924 | Charlottesville |
| Amelia | *sm* | 11,031 | 10,320 | Amelia C. H. |
| Amherst | *m* | 12,072 | 12,576 | Amherst C. H. |
| Bedford | *s* | 20,253 | 20,203 | Liberty |
| Brunswick, | *s* | 15,770 | 14,346 | Lawrenceville |
| Buckingham | *nm* | 18,351 | 18,786 | Buckingham C. H. |
| Campbell, | *sm* | 15,704 | 21,030 | Campbell C. H. |
| Caroline | *em* | 17,774 | 17,813 | Bowling Green |
| Charles City | *em* | 5,504 | 4,774 | Charles City C. H. |
| Charlotte | *sm* | 15,252 | 11,595 | Charlotte C. H. |
| Chesterfield | *em* | 18,637 | 17,148 | Chesterfield C. H. |
| Culpeper | *nm* | 24,026 | 11,393 | Culpeper C. H. |
| Cumberland | *m* | 11,689 | 10,399 | Cumberland C. H. |
| Dinwiddie | *sm* | 18,637 | 22,558 | Dinwiddie C. H. |
| Elizabeth City | *se* | 5,068 | 3,706 | Hampton |
| Essex | *e* | 10,531 | 11,309 | Tappahannock |
| Fairfax | *ne* | 9,206 | 9,370 | Fairfax C. H. |
| Fauquier | *nm* | 26,379 | 21,877 | Warrenton |
| Fluvanna | *m* | 8,221 | 8,812 | Palmyra |
| Franklin | *s* | 14,911 | 15,832 | Rocky Mount |
| Gloucester | *e* | 10,608 | 10,715 | Gloucester C. H. |
| Goochland | *m* | 10,358 | 9,760 | Goochland C. H. |

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.—*Continued.*

*Eastern District—Continued.*

| Counties. | | Total Pop. 1830. | Total Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Greene | | | 4,232 | |
| Greenville | *s* | 7,117 | 6,366 | Hicksford |
| Halifax | *s* | 28,032 | 25,936 | Halifax C. H. |
| Hanover | *em* | 16,253 | 14,968 | Hanover C. H. |
| Henrico | *em* | 28,738 | 33,076 | RICHMOND |
| Henry | *s* | 7,100 | 7,335 | Martinsville |
| Isle of Wight | *se* | 10,517 | 9,972 | Smithfield |
| James City | *e* | 3,838 | 3,679 | Williamsburg |
| King and Queen | *e* | 11,644 | 18,862 | King and Queen C. H. |
| King George | *ne* | 6,397 | 5,927 | King George C. H. |
| King William | *em* | 9,812 | 9,258 | King William C. H. |
| Lancaster | *e* | 4,800 | 4,628 | Lancaster C. H. |
| Loudon | *ne* | 21,938 | 20,431 | Leesburg |
| Louisa | *m* | 16,151 | 15,432 | Louisa C. H. |
| Lunenburg | *s* | 11,957 | 11,055 | Lunenburg C. H. |
| Madison | *m* | 9,236 | 8,107 | Madison |
| Matthews | *e* | 7,663 | 7,442 | Matthews C. H. |
| Mecklenburg | *s* | 20,366 | 20,724 | Boydton |
| Middlesex | *e* | 4,122 | 4,392 | Urbanna |
| Nansemond | *se* | 11,784 | 10,795 | Suffolk |
| Nelson | *m* | 11,251 | 12,287 | Lovington |
| New Kent | *em* | 6,457 | 6,230 | New Kent C. H. |
| Norfolk | *se* | 24,814 | 27,969 | Portsmouth—Norfolk |
| Northampton | *e* | 8,644 | 7,715 | Eastville |
| Northumberland | *e* | 7,953 | 7,924 | Northumberland C. H. |
| Nottoway | *sm* | 10,141 | 9,719 | Nottoway C. H. |
| Orange | *m* | 14,637 | 9,125 | Orange |
| Patrick | *s* | 7,393 | 8,032 | Patrick C. H. |
| Pittsylvania | *s* | 26,022 | 26,398 | Pittsylvania C. H. |
| Powhatan | *m* | 8,517 | 7,924 | Scotsville |
| Prince Edward | *sm* | 14,107 | 14,069 | Prince Edward C. H. |
| Prince George | *em* | 8,368 | 7,175 | City Point |
| Prince William | *ne* | 9,330 | 8,144 | Brentsville |
| Princess Anne | *se* | 9,102 | 7,285 | Princess Anne C. H. |
| Rappahannock | | | 9,257 | |
| Richmond | *e* | 6,056 | 5,965 | Richmond C. H. |
| Southampton | *se* | 16,073 | 14,525 | Jerusalem |
| Spottsylvania | *em* | 15,227 | 15,161 | Fredericksburg |
| Stafford | *ne* | 9,362 | 8,454 | Stafford C. H. |
| Surrey | *se* | 7,108 | 6,480 | Surrey C. H. |
| Sussex | *se* | 12,720 | 11,229 | Sussex C. H. |
| Warwick | *se* | 1,570 | 1,456 | Warwick C. H. |
| Westmoreland | *e* | 8,411 | 8,019 | Westmoreland C. H. |
| York | *e* | 5,354 | 4,720 | Yorktown |
| 67 *Total of E. Dist.* | | 832,979 | 806,942 | |

*Western District.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alleghany | *m* | 2,816 | 2,749 | Covington |
| Augusta | *m* | 19,929 | 19,628 | Staunton |
| Bath | *m* | 4,008 | 4,300 | Bath C. H. |
| Berkeley | *n* | 10,528 | 10,972 | Martinsburg |
| Botetourt | *sm* | 16,354 | 11,679 | Fincastle |
| Brooke | *nw* | 7,040 | 7,948 | Wellsburg |
| Braston } | | | 2,575 | |
| Clark | | | 6,353 | |
| Cabell | *w* | 5,884 | 8,163 | Cabell |
| Fayette | | | 3,924 | |

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.—*Continued.*

*Western District.—Continued.*

| Counties. | | Total Pop. 1830. | Total Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Floyd | | | 4,453 | |
| Frederick | *n* | 26,045 | 14,242 | Winchester |
| Giles | *w* | 5,298 | 5,307 | Giles |
| Grayson | *s* | 7,675 | 9,087 | Grayson C. H. |
| Greenbrier | *wm* | 9,015 | 8,695 | Lewisburg |
| Harrison | *nw* | 14,677 | 17,669 | Clarksburg |
| Hampshire | *n* | 11,279 | 12,295 | Romney |
| Hardy | *n* | 6,798 | 7,622 | Moorfields |
| Jackson | | | 4,890 | Jackson C. H. |
| Jefferson | *n* | 12,927 | 14,082 | Charleston |
| Kenhawa | *w* | 9,261 | 13,567 | Kenhawa C. H. |
| Lee | *sw* | 6,461 | 8,441 | Jonesville |
| Lewis | *wm* | 6,241 | 8,151 | Weston |
| Logan | *w* | 3,680 | 4,309 | Logan C. H. |
| Monongalia | *n* | 14,056 | 17,368 | Morgantown |
| Marshall | | | 6,937 | Elizabethtown |
| Mercer | | | 2,233 | Mercer C. H. |
| Mason | *w* | 6,534 | 6,777 | Point Pleasant |
| Monroe | *wm* | 7,798 | 8,422 | Union |
| Montgomery | *sw* | 12,304 | 7,405 | Christiansburg |
| Morgan | *n* | 2,692 | 4,253 | Berkeley Springs |
| Nicholas | *wm* | 3,349 | 2,515 | Nicholas C. H. |
| Ohio | *nw* | 15,590 | 13,357 | Wheeling |
| Page | | | 6,194 | Page C. H. |
| Pulaski | | | 3,739 | Pulaski C. H. |
| Pendleton | *nm* | 6,272 | 6,940 | Franklin |
| Pocahontas | *wm* | 2,541 | 2,922 | Huntersville |
| Preston | *n* | 5,099 | 6,866 | Ringwood |
| Randolph | *nm* | 5,000 | 6,208 | Beverly |
| Roanoke | | | 5,499 | Roanoke C. H. |
| Rockbridge | *m* | 14,244 | 14,248 | Lexington |
| Rockingham | *m* | 20,693 | 14,284 | Harrisonburg |
| Russell | *sw* | 6,713 | 7,878 | Lebanon |
| Scott | *sw* | 5,702 | 7,303 | Estillville |
| Shenandoah | | 19,750 | 11,618 | Woodstock |
| Smythe | | | 6,522 | Marion |
| Tazewell | *sw* | 4,104 | 6,290 | Tazewell C. H. |
| Tyler | *nw* | 5,750 | 6,954 | Middlebourne |
| Warren | | | 5,629 | Warren C. H. |
| Washington | *sw* | 15,614 | 13,001 | Abington |
| Wood | *w* | 6,409 | 7,923 | Parkersburg |
| Wythe | *sw* | 12,163 | 9,375 | Wythe C. H. |
| 52 | *Total W. Dist.* | 378,293 | 432,855 | |
| 119 | *Total of Virg.* | 1,211,272 | 1,239,797 | |

The principal rivers are the Potomac, Shenandoah, Rappahannock, Mattapony, Pamunky, York, James, Rivanna, Appomatox, Elizabeth, Nottaway, Meherrin, Staunton, Kenhawa, Ohio, Sandy, Monongahela, and Cheat.




PROFILE VIEW OF THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.

The Dismal Swamp Canal, 22 miles long, opens a communication between Norfolk, in Virginia, and Elizabeth City, in North Carolina.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which is to extend from the city of Washington to the river Ohio, is now in progress. Its course is partly on the Virginia, and partly on the Maryland side of the Potomac.

The staple productions of Virginia are wheat and tobacco. The exports of the state, for the year ending September 30, 1839, amounted to $5,787,000.

The state of Virginia may be divided into four zones, essentially differing from one another. The first extending from the sea-coast to the termination of tide at Fredericksburg, Richmond, &c., is low and flat, sometimes fenny, sometimes sandy, and on the margin of rivers composed of a rich loam covered with a luxuriant and even rank vegetation. This part is unhealthy in the months of August, September, and October.

The next division extends from the head of tide-water to the Blue Ridge. The surface near the tide-water is level; higher up the rivers it becomes swelling; and near the mountains it is often abrupt and broken. The soil is divided into sections of very unequal quality, parallel to each other, and extending throughout the state. The parallel of Chesterfield, Henrico, Hanover, &c. is a thin, sandy, and, except on the rivers, an unproductive soil. That of Goochland, Cumberland, Prince Edward, Halifax, &c., is generally fertile. Fluvanna, Buckingham, Campbell, Pittsylvania, again, are poor; and Culpeper, Orange, Albemarle, Bedford, &c., a rich, though frequently a stony, broken soil, on a substratum of tenacious and red-colored clay. The population of this section, especially near the mountains, is more robust and healthy than that of any other part of the state. The scenery of the upper part is highly picturesque and romantic. There is a vein of lime-stone running through Albemarle, Orange, &c. Pit coal of a good quality is found within 20 miles above Richmond, on James river.

The third division is the valley between the Blue Ridge, and North and Alleghany mountains; a valley which extends, with little interruption, from the Potomac, across the state, to North Carolina and Tennessee, narrower, but of greater length than either the preceding divisions. The soil is a mould formed on a bed of lime-stone. The surface of the valley is sometimes broken by sharp and solitary mountains detached from the general chain, the sides of which, nearly bare, or but thinly covered with blasted pines, form disagreeable objects in the landscape. The bed of the valley is fertile, producing good crops of Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, hemp, flax, timothy, and clover. The farms are smaller than in the lower parts of Virginia, and the cultivation is better. Here are few slaves. This valley has inexhaustible mines of excellent iron ore. Chalk is found in Botetourt county.

The fourth division extends from the Alleghany mountains to the river Ohio; a country wild and broken, in some parts fertile, but generally lean or barren; but having mines of iron, lead, coal, salt, &c.—The soil of a great proportion of the county of Randolph and the adjacent counties in the north-west part of the state, is of an excellent quality, producing large crops of grain. The surface is uneven and hilly. The county is well watered, is excellent for grazing, and has a very healthy climate.

There are many mineral springs in Virginia. The hot and warm springs of Bath county, the sweet springs of Monroe county, the sulphur springs of Greenbrier and of Montgomery counties, and the baths of Berkeley county, are much frequented. The most remarkable curiosities are the Natural Bridge, the passage of the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, the cataract of Falling Spring, and several caves.

Gold Mines. Since the year 1827, the gold mines of Virginia have attracted considerable attention. The belt of country in which they are found extends through Spotsylvania and some neighboring counties. The gold region abounds in quartz, which contains cubes of sulphuret of iron. These cubes are often partly or totally decomposed; and the cells thus created are sometimes

filled with gold. The gold is found on the surface, and in the structure of quartz; but in greatest abundance resting upon slate, and in its fissures. The gold is diffused over large surfaces, and has not yet been found sufficiently in mass, except in a few places, to make mining profitable. The method of obtaining the metal is by filtration, or washing the earth, and by an amalgam of quicksilver. The average value of the earth yielding gold is stated at 20 cents a bushel. The amount received from this state at the United States' mint in 1830, was $24,000, and in 1840, $57,600.

The number of cotton manufactories in this state in 1842 was ten, with an aggregate capital of 300,000 dollars, making annually 700,000 yards of cloth.

The Natural Bridge, the most sublime of nature's works, is on the ascent of a hill, which seems to have been cloven through its length by some great convulsion. The fissure, just at the bridge, is by some admeasurements 270 feet deep, by others only 205. It is about 45 feet wide at the bottom, and 90 feet at the top—this of course determines the length of the bridge, and its height from the water. The breadth in the middle is about 60 feet, but more at the ends, and the thickness of the mass at the summit of the arch, about 40 feet. A part of this thickness is constituted by a coat of earth, which gives growth to many large trees. The residue, with the hill on both sides, is one solid rock of lime-stone.

The arch approaches the semi-elliptical form, but the larger axis of the ellipsis, which would be the cord of the arch, is many times longer than the transverse. Though the sides of this bridge are provided, in some parts, with a parapet of fixed rocks, yet few men have resolution to walk to them and look over into the abyss. You involuntarily fall on your hands and feet, creep to the parapet, and peep over it.

If the view from the top be painful and intolerable, that from below is delightful in an equal extreme. It is impossible for the emotions arising out of the sublime to be felt beyond what they are here; so beautiful an arch, so elevated, so light, and springing, as it were, up to heaven, the rapture of the spectacle is really indescribable.

"The fissure continuing narrow, deep, and straight for a considerable distance above and below the bridge, opens a short but very pleasing view of the North Mountain on one side, and the Blue Ridge on the other, at the distance, each of them, of about five miles. This bridge is in the county of Rockbridge, to which it has given name; and affords a public and commodious passage over a valley, which cannot be crossed elsewhere for a considerable distance. The stream passing under it, is called Cedar creek. It is a tributary of James' river, and sufficient in the driest season to turn a grist-mill, though its fountain is not more than two miles above.

The following account is from another source: "As we stood under this beautiful arch, we saw the place where visitors have often taken the pains to engrave their names upon the rock. Here Washington climbed up 25 feet and carved his own name, where it still remains. Some wishing to immortalize their names, have engraved them deep and large, while others have tried to climb up and insert them high in this book of fame.

"A few years since, a young man, being ambitious to place his name above all others, came very near losing his life in the attempt. After much fatigue he climbed up as high as possible, but found that the person who had before occupied his place was taller than himself, and consequently had placed his name above his reach. But he was not thus to be discouraged. He opened a large jack-knife, and in the soft lime-stone began to cut places for his hands and feet. With much patience and industry he worked his way upwards, and succeeded in carving his name higher than the most ambitious had done before him.

"He could now triumph, but his triumph was short, for he was placed in

such a situation that it was impossible to descend unless he fell upon the ragged rocks beneath him. There was no house near, from which his companions could get assistance. He could not remain in that condition, and, what was worse, his friends were too much frightened to do any thing for his relief. They looked upon him as already dead, expecting every moment to see him precipitated upon the rocks below, and dashed to pieces. Not so with himself. He determined to ascend. Accordingly he plied himself with his knife, cutting places for his hands and feet, and gradually ascended with incredible labor. He exerted every muscle. His life was at stake, and all the terrors of death arose before him. He dared not look downwards lest his head should become dizzy, and perhaps on this circumstance his life depended.

"His companions stood at the top of the rock exhorting and encouraging him. His strength was almost exhausted; but a bare possibility of saving his life still remained, and hope, the last friend of the distressed, had not yet forsaken him. His course upwards was rather oblique than perpendicular. His most critical moment had now arrived. He had ascended considerably more than 200 feet, and had still further to rise, when he felt himself fast growing weak. He now made his last effort, and succeeded. He had cut his way not far from 250 feet from the water, in a course almost perpendicular; and in a little less than two hours, his anxious companions reached him a pole from the top, and drew him up. They received him with shouts of joy; but he himself was completely exhausted. He immediately fainted away on reaching the spot, and it was some time before he could be recovered!

"It was interesting to see the path up these awful rocks, and to follow in imagination this bold youth as he thus saved his life. His name stands far above all the rest, a monument of hardihood, of rashness, and of folly."

The passage of the Potomac through the Blue Ridge, says Mr. Jefferson, is perhaps one of the most stupendous scenes in nature. You stand on a very high point of land. On your right comes the Shenandoah, having ranged along the foot of the mountain a hundred miles to seek a vent. On your left approaches the Potomac in quest of a passage also. In the moment of their junction they rush together against the mountain, rend it asunder, and pass off to the sea.

The first glance of this scene hurries our senses into the opinion that the mountains were formed first; that the rivers began to flow afterwards; that in this place particularly they have been dammed up by the Blue Ridge, and have formed an ocean which filled the whole valley; that, continuing to rise, they have at length broken over at this spot, and have torn the mountain down from its summit to its base. The piles of rock on each side, but particularly on the Shenandoah, the evident marks of their disrupture and avulsion from their beds by the most powerful agents of nature corroborate the impression.

But the distant finishing which nature has given to the picture is of a very different character. It is a true contrast to the foreground. It is as placid and delightful as that is wild and tremendous. For the mountain being cloven asunder, she presents to your eye, through the cleft, a small catch of smooth blue horizon, at an infinite distance in the plain country, inviting you, as it were, from the riot and tumult roaring around, to pass through the breach, and participate the calm below.

Here the eye ultimately composes itself, and that way too the road happens to lead. You cross the Potomac above the junction, pass along its side through the base of the mountain for three miles, its terrible precipices hanging in fragments over you, and within about 20 miles reach Fredericktown, and the fine country around. This scene is worth a voyage across the Atlantic. Yet here, as in the neighborhood of the Natural Bridge, are people who have passed their lives within a half dozen miles, and have never been to survey these monu-

ments of a war between rivers and mountains, which must have shaken the earth itself to its centre.

In the lime-stone country of Virginia there are several caves of considerable extent. The most remarkable one is Wier's Cave, which is on the north side of the Blue Ridge, and on the south fork of the Shenandoah. It is in a hill, which is about 200 feet in perpendicular height, and so steep that you may pitch a biscuit from its summit into the river which washes its base. It was discovered in 1804. Its entrance is only about 100 yards from that of Madison's Cave, another celebrated cavern, which, though it has been much longer known, is greatly inferior to Wier's Cave. The following is an account of a visit to this extraordinary place.

There were three of us, besides our guide, with lighted torches, and our loins girded, now ready to descend into the cave. We took our lights in our left hands, and entered. The mouth was so small, that we could descend only by creeping one after another. A descent of almost 20 yards brought us into the first room. The cave was cold, dark, and silent. In this manner we proceeded, now descending 30 or 40 feet—now ascending as high—now creeping on our hands and knees, and now walking in large rooms, the habitations of solitude.

The mountain seems to be composed almost wholly of lime-stone, and, by this means, the cave is lined throughout with the most beautiful incrustations and stalactites of carbonated lime, which are formed by the continual dripping of the water. These stalactites are of various and elegant shapes and colors, often bearing a striking resemblance to animated nature. At one place we saw over our heads what appeared to be a waterfall of the most delightful kind, descending 12 or 15 feet. Nor could the imagination be easily persuaded that it was not in reality a waterfall. You could see the water dashing and boiling down, with its white spray and foam, but it was all solid, carbonated lime-stone.

Thus we passed on in this world of solitude; now stopping to admire the beauties of a single stalactite; now wondering at the magnificence of a large room; now creeping through narrow passages, hardly wide enough to admit the body of a man; and now walking in superb galleries, until we came to the largest room, called Washington Hall. This is certainly the most elegant room I ever saw. It is about 270 feet in length, about 35 in width, and between 30 and 40 feet high. The roof and sides are very beautifully adorned by the tinsels which nature has bestowed in the greatest profusion, and which sparkle like the diamond, while surveyed by the light of torches. The floor is flat, smooth, and solid.

I was foremost of our little party in entering this room, and was not a little startled on approaching the centre, and by my small light seeing a figure as it were rising up before me, out of solid rock. It was not far from seven feet high, and corresponded in every respect to the common idea of a ghost. It was very white, and resembled a tall man clothed in a shroud. I went up to it sideways, though I could not really expect to meet a ghost in a place like this. On examination, I found it was a very beautiful piece of the carbonate of lime, very transparent, and very much in the shape of a man. This is called Washington's Statue.

In one room we found an excellent spring of water, which boiled up, slaked our thirst, sunk again into the mountain, and was seen no more. In another room was a noble pillar, called the Tower of Babel. It is composed entirely of stalactites of lime, or, as its appearance would seem to suggest, of petrified water. It is about 30 feet in diameter, and a little more than 90 in circumference, and about 30 high. It would appear as if there must be many millions of stalactites in this one pillar.

Thus we wandered in this world within a world till we had visited 12 very beautiful rooms, and as many creeping places, and had now arrived at the end, a distance from our entrance of between 2,400 and 2,500 feet, or about half a

[illegible] and [illegible] towards the common [illegible] the ordinary three [illegible] was a [illegible] through [illegible] like the [illegible] once more [illegible]

[illegible] with branches [illegible] Farmers' [illegible] with branches at Norfolk, [illegible] and Danville. Bank [illegible] Charlestown, and [illegible] Bank at Norfolk. [illegible] Mechanics' Bank [illegible]

[illegible] incorporated in 1819, and [illegible] There are three colleges [illegible] Williamsburg; Hampden [illegible] and Washington [illegible] James river. Academies [illegible] towns. This state has [illegible] Washington, the [illegible] It has furnished four of the [illegible] generally much neglected, particularly among the lower classes. This state has a Literary Fund, created in [illegible] and amounting in available capital, according to a late report, to $1,[illegible] 71. The income during the year 1840 was $1[illegible]2,590. All escheats, confiscations, and derelict property; also all lands forfeited for the non-payment of taxes, and all funds refunded by the national government for the expenses of the late war, have been appropriated to the encouragement of learning. Of the interest of the fund, $15,000 are annually appropriated to the University of Virginia, and $45,000 to the education of the poor in the different counties, according to the ratio of white population.

Internal improvement. The state has a permanent fund devoted to the purposes of internal improvement of $2,822,877; and a disposable fund of $1,056,293; total $3,879,170, [of this about $170,000 is at present unproductive.] Annual income from both funds, $121,836 75. This fund is managed by 13 directors, styled the Board of Public Works, 10 of whom are chosen annually by the legislature, 3 from the Trans-Alleghany District, 2 from the Valley District, 3 from the Middle District, and 2 from the Tide-Water District. The governor, treasurer, and first auditor of the state, are, *ex officio*, members. In all canals and roads authorized by the state, this fund contributes three-fifths of the stock. The Board meets annually on the first Monday in January, and the members are paid $4 a day, and 20 cents a mile for travel.

The number of periodical papers in 1831 was estimated at 45.

Religious denominations. The Baptists in this state have 337 churches, 192 ministers, and 39,140 communicants; the Methodists, 77 preachers and 27,947 members; the Presbyterians, 104 churches, 75 ministers, 15 licentiates, and 7,008 communicants; the Episcopalians, 45 ministers; the Friends are considerably numerous, and there are some Lutherans, Roman Catholics, and Jews.

History. The first permanent English settlement formed in America was made, in 1607, by 105 adventurers, on James river, in this state, at a place named Jamestown, in honor of James I. of England. Several unsuccessful attempts had been made in the latter part of the preceding century

during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in honor of whom the country was named Virginia; which name, though now limited to a single state, at the time of the settlement was applied to all the country in America lying between lat. 34° and 45° N. The early history of the colony is replete with interesting and affecting incidents, occasioned by dangers and calamities; by sickness, want, and contests with the Indians.

Outlines of the Constitution, amended in 1830.

By this constitution the legislative power is vested in a senate and a house of delegates, which are together styled The General Assembly of Virginia. The house of delegates consists of 134 members, chosen annually; 31 from the 26 counties west of the Alleghany mountains; 25 from the 14 counties between the Alleghany mountains and Blue Ridge; 42 from the 29 counties east of the Blue Ridge, and above tide-water; and 36 from the counties, cities, towns, and boroughs lying upon tide-water. The senate consists of 32 members, 13 from the counties west of the Blue Ridge, and 19 from the counties, cities, towns, and boroughs east thereof. The senators are elected for four years; and the seats of one-fourth of them are vacated every year. In all elections to any office or place of trust, honor, or profit, the votes are given openly, or *viva voce*, and not by ballot.

A reapportionment for representatives in both houses, is to take place every ten years, commencing in 1841, until which time there is to be no change in the number of delegates and senators from the several divisions; and after 1841, the number of delegates is never to exceed 150; nor that of the senators, 36.

The executive power is vested in a governor elected by the joint vote of the two houses of the general assembly. He holds his office three years, commencing on the 1st of January next succeeding his election, or on such other day as may be, from time to time, prescribed by law; and he is ineligible for the three years next after the expiration of his term of office.

There is a council of state, consisting of three members elected for three years, by the joint vote of the two houses; the seat of one being vacated annually. The senior counsellor is lieutenant-governor.

The judges of the supreme court of appeals and of the superior courts are elected by a joint vote of both houses of the general assembly, and hold their offices during good behavior, or until removed by a concurrent vote of both houses; but two-thirds of the members present must concur in such a vote, and the cause of removal be entered on the journals of each house.

The right of suffrage is extended to every white male citizen of the commonwealth, resident therein, aged 21 years and upwards, who is qualified to exercise the right of suffrage according to the former constitution and laws;—or who owns a freehold of the value of $25; or who has a joint interest to the amount of $25 in a freehold;—or who has a life estate in, or reversionary title to, land of the value of $50, having been so possessed for six months; or who shall own and be in the actual occupation of a leasehold estate, having the title recorded two months before he shall offer to vote—of a term originally not less than five years, and of the annual value or rent of $200;—or who, for twelve months before offering to vote, has been a house-keeper and head of a family, and shall have been assessed with a part of the revenue of the commonwealth within the preceding year, and actually paid the same.

It was enacted by the legislature, that the state elections for the year 1831 should be held in the month of August, on the respective court days in the different counties, and for all future years, in the month of April; that the election for members of congress should be held in 1830, in August, and, afterwards, every second year, in April; that the election of electors of president and vice-president of the United States should be held every fourth year on the 1st Monday in November; that the legislature should meet hereafter on the 1st Monday in December; that the term of the office of governor should commence on the 31st of March; that the lieutenant-governor, while acting as governor,

should receive the same compensation as the governor; and that the salaries of the officers of the executive department should remain the same as heretofore.

The governor's annual salary is $3,333⅓.

This state sends 21 representatives to congress.

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## NORTH CAROLINA.



ARMS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NORTH CAROLINA is bounded N. by Virginia; E. by the Atlantic; S. by South Carolina and Georgia, and W. by Tennessee. It extends from lat. 33° 50′ to 36° 30′ N. and from long. 6° 20′ W. to 1° 33′ E. and contains 48,000 square miles.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

| Counties. | | Pop. 1830. | Pop. 1840 | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anson | *s* | 14,081 | 15,077 | Wadesborough |
| Ashe | *nw* | 6,991 | 7,467 | Jeffersonton |
| Beaufort | *e* | 10,949 | 12,225 | Washington |
| Bertie | *em* | 12,276 | 12,175 | Windsor |
| Bladen | *s* | 7,801 | 8,022 | Elizabethtown |
| Brunswick | *s* | 6,523 | 5,265 | Smithville |
| Buncombe | *w* | 16,259 | 10,084 | Ashville |
| Burke | *w* | 17,727 | 15,799 | Morgantown |
| Cabarras | *wm* | 8,796 | 9,259 | Concord |
| Camden | *ne* | 6,721 | 5,663 | New Lebanon |
| Carteret | *e* | 6,607 | 6,591 | Beaufort |
| Caswell | *n* | 15,188 | 14,693 | Caswell C. H. |
| Chatham | *m* | 15,499 | 16,242 | Pittsborough |
| Cherokee | | | 3,247 | |
| Chowan | *ne* | 6,688 | 6,690 | Edenton |
| Columbus | *s* | 4,141 | 3,941 | Whitesville |
| Craven | *e* | 14,325 | 13,438 | Newbern |
| Cumberland | *m* | 14,824 | 15,284 | Fayetteville |
| Currituck | *ne* | 7,654 | 6,703 | Currituck |

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.—*Continued.*

| Counties. | | Pop. 1820. | Pop. 1830. | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Davie | | | | 7,574 | |
| Davidson | *wm* | | 13,421 | 14,606 | Lexington |
| Duplin | *sm* | 9,744 | 11,373 | 11,182 | Kenansville |
| Edgecombe | *m* | 13,276 | 14,933 | 15,708 | Tarborough |
| Franklin | *nm* | 9,741 | 10,665 | 10,980 | Louisburg |
| Gates | *ne* | 6,837 | 7,866 | 8,161 | Gates C. H. |
| Granville | *n* | 18,222 | 19,343 | 18,817 | Oxford |
| Green | *m* | 4,533 | 6,313 | 6,595 | Snow Hill |
| Guilford | *wm* | 14,511 | 18,735 | 19,175 | Greensborough |
| Halifax | *n* | 17,237 | 17,738 | 16,865 | Halifax |
| Haywood | *w* | 4,073 | 4,593 | 4,975 | Haywood C. H. |
| Henderson | | | | 5,129 | |
| Hertford | *ne* | 7,712 | 8,541 | 7,484 | Winton |
| Hyde | *e* | 4,967 | 6,177 | 6,458 | Lake Landing |
| Iradell | *w* | 13,071 | 15,262 | 15,685 | Statesville |
| Johnston | *m* | 9,607 | 10,938 | 10,599 | Smithfield |
| Jones | *se* | 5,216 | 5,628 | 4,945 | Trenton |
| Lenoir | *m* | 6,799 | 7,635 | 7,605 | Kingston |
| Lincoln | *sw* | 18,147 | 22,625 | 25,160 | Lincolnton |
| Macon | *w* | | 5,390 | 4,869 | Franklin |
| Martin | *ew* | 6,320 | 8,544 | 7,637 | Williamston |
| Mecklenburg | *sw* | 16,895 | 20,076 | 18,273 | Charlotte |
| Montgomery | *wm* | 8,693 | 10,918 | 10,780 | Lawrenceville |
| Moore | *m* | 7,128 | 7,753 | 7,988 | Carthage |
| Nash | *m* | 8,185 | 8,492 | 9,047 | Nashville |
| New Hanover | *se* | 10,866 | 10,759 | 13,312 | Wilmington |
| Northampton | *n* | 13,242 | 13,103 | 13,369 | Northampton C. H. |
| Onslow | *se* | 7,016 | 7,814 | 5,527 | Onslow C. H. |
| Orange | *m* | 23,492 | 23,875 | 24,356 | Hillsborough |
| Pasquotank | *ne* | 8,008 | 8,616 | 8,514 | Elizabeth City |
| Perquimans | *ne* | 6,857 | 7,417 | 7,346 | Hertford |
| Person | *n* | 9,029 | 10,027 | 9,790 | Roxborough |
| Pitt | *em* | 10,001 | 12,174 | 11,806 | Greenville |
| Randolph | *wm* | 11,331 | 12,400 | 12,875 | Ashborough |
| Richmond | *s* | 7,537 | 9,326 | 8,909 | Rockingham |
| Robeson | *s* | 8,204 | 9,355 | 10,370 | Lumberton |
| Rockingham | *n* | 11,474 | 12,920 | 13,442 | Wentworth |
| Rowan | *wm* | 26,009 | 20,796 | 12,109 | Salisbury |
| Rutherford | *sw* | 15,351 | 17,557 | 19,202 | Rutherfordton |
| Sampson | *m* | 8,908 | 11,768 | 12,157 | Clinton |
| Stokes | *nw* | 14,033 | 16,196 | 16,265 | Salem |
| Surrey | *nw* | 12,320 | 14,501 | 15,079 | Rockford |
| Tyrrell | *e* | 4,319 | 4,732 | 4,657 | Columbia |
| Wake | *m* | 20,102 | 20,417 | 21,118 | RALEIGH |
| Warren | *n* | 11,004 | 10,916 | 12,929 | Warrenton |
| Washington | *e* | 3,986 | 4,562 | 4,525 | Plymouth |
| Wayne | *m* | 9,040 | 10,902 | 10,890 | Waynesborough |
| Wilkes | *nw* | 9,967 | 11,942 | 12,577 | Wilkesborough |
| Yancey | | | | 5,962 | Burnsville |
| 68 | *Total,* | 638,829 | 738,470 | 753,419 | |

***Population at different periods.***

| | Population. | | | | Slaves. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1790, | 393,951 | | | | 100,571 |
| 1800, | 478,103 | Increase from | 1790 to 1800, | 84,152 | 133,296 |
| 1810, | 555,500 | ——— | 1800 1810, | 77,397 | 168,824 |
| 1820, | 638,829 | ——— | 1810 1820, | 83,329 | 205,017 |
| 1830, | 738,470 | ——— | 1820 1830, | 99,641 | 246,462 |

Along the whole coast of North Carolina is a ridge of sand, separated from the main land, in some places by narrow sounds, in others by broad bays. The passages or inlets through it are shallow and dangerous, and Ocracoke inlet is the only one north of Cape Fear, through which vessels pass. In the counties on the sea-coast, the land is low, and covered with extensive swamps and marshes, and for 60 or 80 miles from the shore is a dead level. Beyond this, the country swells into hills, and in the most western part rises into mountains. Coal has lately been found in Chatham county, and lead ore a few miles north of Raleigh. The principal rivers are the Chowan, Roanoke, Pamlico, Neuse, Cape Fear, Yadkin, Catawba, and Broad. Most of the produce of North Carolina is exported from the neighboring states. Not a single point has yet been found on the coast, within the limits of the state, at which a safe and commodious port could be established. Hitherto the productions of the northern parts of the state, lying on the Roanoke and its branches, and also on the upper parts of the Tar and Neuse, have been sent to the markets of Virginia; and the trade of Broad river, the Catawba, and the Yadkin, has gone to South Carolina. The principal exports are pitch, tar, turpentine, lumber, rice, cotton, tobacco, wheat and Indian corn. The value of the exports from the ports of North Carolina in 1839 was only $427,926.

In the level parts the soil generally is but indifferent. On the banks of some of the rivers, however, and particularly the Roanoke, it is remarkably fertile; and in other parts, glades of rich swamp, and ridges of oak-land, of a black and fruitful soil, form an exception to its general sterility. The sea-coast, the sounds, inlets, and lower parts of rivers, have invariably a soft muddy bottom. That part of the state which lies west of the mountains, is, for the most part, remarkably fertile, and abounds with oak trees of various kinds, walnut, elm, linc, and cherry trees; the last of which grows there to such a size that many of them are three feet in diameter. The soil and productions, in the hilly country, are nearly the same as in the northern states. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, and flax, are the crops most generally cultivated, and seem to suit well the nature of the soil. Throughout the whole state, Indian corn and pulse of all kinds are abundant. Cotton is raised in considerable quantities.

Of the plains in the low country, the large natural growth is almost universally pitch pine, a tall and beautiful tree, which grows here to a size far superior to the pitch pine of the northern states. This valuable tree affords pitch, tar, turpentine, and various kinds of lumber, which, together, constitute about one-half of the exports of North Carolina. It is of two kinds, the common and the long-leaved. The latter differs from other pines, not in shape, but in the length of its leaves, which are nearly half a yard long, and hang in large clusters. The trees in the low countries both of North and South Carolina, are loaded with quantities of a long, spongy moss, which, hanging in clusters from the limbs, give to the forests a singular appearance. The misletoe frequently engrafts itself upon the trees in the back country. In this part plums, grapes, blackberries and strawberries grow spontaneously; also several valuable medicinal plants, as ginseng, Virginia snake-root, Seneca snake-root, and some others. The rich bottoms are overgrown with canes, the leaves of which continue green through the winter, and afford good pasture for cattle.

North Carolina is far removed from that perfection of culture which is necessary to give it the full advantage of the natural richness of its soil and the value of its productions. One great cause of its backwardness in agricultural improvement, is the want of inland navigation and of good harbors.

Gold mines. The gold mines of North Carolina, which have lately excited much interest, are found on the Yadkin and its branches, in the neighborhood of Wadesborough and Salisbury, and extend over a considerable district, in almost any part of which gold may be found in greater or less abundance,

mixed with the soil. It exists in grains or masses, from almost imperceptible particles to lumps of two pounds' weight.

The first account of gold from North Carolina, on the records of the mint of the United States, occurs in 1814, in which year it was received to the amount of $11,000. It continued to be received during the succeeding years, until 1824 inclusive, in different quantities, but less than that of 1814, and on an average not exceeding $2,500 a year. In 1825, the amount received was $17,000; in 1826, $20,000; in 1827, about $21,000; in 1828, nearly $46,000; in 1829, $128,000; and in 1830, $204,000; in 1840, $300,000.

These mines are very extensive; and a succession of gold mines has been discovered in the country lying to the east of the Blue Ridge, extending from the vicinity of the river Potomac into the state of Alabama. These mines are now wrought, to a greater or less extent, in the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Banks

The State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, with six branches; Cape Fear Bank, at Wilmington, with branches at Fayetteville, Salem, Charlotte, and Hillsborough; Newbern Bank, at Newbern, with branches at Raleigh, Halifax, and Milton. The amount of bank capital is $3,200,000.

The deposites of government are made in the State Bank, at Raleigh.

Education

The principal literary institution in this state is the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. Academies are established at various places. The state has a literary fund, arising from bank dividends, &c. amounting to upwards of $70,000. It is provided, that when this fund shall have accumulated to a sufficient amount, the income of it shall be divided among the several counties, in proportion to the free population, for the support of common schools.

There are 12 periodical presses in this state.

Religious denominations.

The Baptists in this state have 14 associations, 272 churches, 139 ministers, and 15,530 communicants; the Presbyterians have 126 churches, 57 ministers, 9 licentiates, and 5,907 communicants; the Methodists, 32 preachers, and 12,641 members; the Lutherans, 45 congregations, 16 ministers, and 1,888 communicants; the Episcopalians, 11 ministers; the United Brethren, 4 congregations, and 1,727 members; the Friends have a number of societies.

History.

The first permanent settlements were formed about the middle of the seventeenth century. North Carolina was long united under the same government with South Carolina: it was for many years called the County of Albemarle, or the County of Albemarle in Carolina, and about the beginning of the 18th century, the Colony of North Carolina. As early as 1715, it had a separate legislative assembly, at which Charles Eden was governor; and in the year 1727, it was formed into an entirely distinct province.

Constitution and government.

The constitution of North Carolina was agreed to and resolved upon, by representatives chosen for that purpose, at Halifax, December 18, 1776.

The legislative authority is vested in a body, styled The General Assembly, consisting of a senate and a house of commons, both elected annually by the people. One senator and two members of the house of commons are sent from each of the 62 counties; and one of the latter also from each of the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Salisbury, Hillsborough, and Halifax.

The chief executive officer is the governor, who is chosen annually by a joint vote of the two houses; and he is eligible for 3 years only in 6. He is assisted by an executive council of seven members, chosen annually by a joint vote of the two houses. In case of the death of the governor, his duties devolve upon the speaker of the senate.

The judges of the supreme and superior courts are appointed by a joint vote of the two houses, and hold their offices during good behavior.

The constitution grants the right of voting for members of the house of commons to all freemen of the age of 21 years, who have been inhabitants of any one county within the state twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and have paid public taxes; but in order to be entitled to vote for senators, they must be possessed of a freehold of 50 acres of land.

The governor's annual salary is $2,000. This state sends 13 representatives to congress.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.



ARMS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

LENGTH, 188 miles; breadth, 160: containing 30,000 square miles. Between 32° 2′ and 35° 10′ N. long. and between 1° 45′ and 6° 15′ W. long. Bounded N. and N. E. by North Carolina; S. E. by the Atlantic; and S. W. by Georgia, from which it is separated by the Savannah.

TABLE OF THE DISTRICTS AND SEATS OF JUSTICE.

| Districts. | | Seats of Justice. | Dist. fr. Columbia. | Districts. | | Seats of Justice. | Dist. fr. Columbia. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abbeville | *nw* | Abbeville | 100 | Lancaster | *n* | Lancaster C. H. | 73 |
| Anderson | *nw* | Anderson C. H. | 129 | Laurens | *wm* | Laurens C. H. | 79 |
| Barnwell | *sw* | Barnwell C. H. | 62 | Lexington | *m* | Lexington C. H. | 12 |
| Beaufort | *s* | Coosawhatchie | 147 | Marion | *ne* | Marion C. H. | 115 |
| Charleston | *se* | Charleston | 110 | Marlboro' | *n* | Marlboro' C H. | 102 |
| Chester | *n* | Chester C. H. | 57 | Newberry | *wm* | Newberry C. H. | 45 |
| Chesterfield | *n* | Chesterf'ld C. H. | 102 | Orangeb'gh | *m* | Orangeb'gh C.H. | 43 |
| Colleton | *se* | Walterborough | 93 | Pickens | *nw* | Pickens C. H. | 157 |
| Darlington | *ne* | Darlington C. H. | 86 | Richland | *m* | COLUMBIA | |
| Edgefield | *w* | Edgefield C. H. | 57 | Spartanburgh | *n* | Spartanb'gh C.H. | 104 |
| Fairfield | *m* | Winnsborough | 29 | Sumter | *m* | Sumterville | 44 |
| Georgetown | *e* | Georgetown | 134 | Union | *n* | Unionville | 77 |
| Greenville | *nw* | Greenville C. H. | 117 | Williamsb'gh | *e* | Kingstree | 86 |
| Horry | *ne* | Conwayborough | 150 | York | | York C. H. | 78 |
| Kershaw | *m* | Camden | 33 | | | | |

*Population of the Districts, as given in the Census of* 1840.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abbeville | District, | 29,351 | Laurens | District, | 21,584 |
| Anderson | do. | 18,493 | Lexington | do. | 12,111 |
| Barnwell | do. | 21,471 | Marion | do. | 13,932 |
| Beaufort | do. | 35,794 | Marlborough | do. | 8,408 |
| Charleston | do. | 82,661 | Newberry | do. | 18,350 |
| Chester | do. | 17,747 | Orangeburgh | do. | 18,519 |
| Chesterfield | do. | 8,574 | Pickens | do. | 14,356 |
| Colleton | do. | 25,548 | Richland | do. | 16,397 |
| Darlington | do. | 14,822 | Spartanburg | do. | 23,669 |
| Edgefield | do. | 32,852 | Sumter | do. | 27,292 |
| Fairfield | do. | 20,165 | Union | do. | 18,936 |
| Georgetown | do. | 18,274 | Williamsburg | do. | 10,327 |
| Greenville | do. | 17,839 | York | do. | 18,383 |
| Horry | do. | 5,755 | | | |
| Kershaw | do. | 12,281 | Total, | | 594,398 |
| Lancaster | do. | 9,907 | | | |

Slaves, 327,038.

*Population at different Periods.*

| | Population. | | | | | Slaves. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1790, | 249,073 | | | | | 107,094 |
| 1800, | 345,591 | Increase from | 1790 | to 1800, | 96,518 | 146,151 |
| 1810, | 415,115 | ——— | 1800 | 1810, | 69,524 | 196,365 |
| 1820, | 502,741 | ——— | 1810 | 1820, | 86,626 | 258,475 |
| 1830, | 581,458 | ——— | 1820 | 1830, | 78,717 | 315,365 |

The distinguishing virtues of the Carolinians are hospitality to strangers, and charity to the indigent and distressed. The planters, who in general have large incomes, live in a luxurious and splendid style, devoting much of their time to the pursuit of pleasure, and possessing much of that pride and dignity of spirit which characterize an independent country gentleman. The virtues of the farmers of the upper country are less brilliant, but more substantial. They have fewer vices, are of more frugal and industrious habits, and exhibit greater fortitude in the reverses of fortune. Labor in the lower country is performed almost entirely by slaves.

The principal rivers are the Waccamaw, Pedee, Black River, Santee, Cooper, Ashley, Stono, Edisto, Asheppo, Cambahee, Coosaw, Broad, and Savannah.

South Carolina is divided by nature into two parts, which, from their physical situation, have been called Upper and Lower Carolina. The latter is supposed to have once been under the dominion of the ocean. Towards the coast the country is a level plain, extending more than 100 miles westward from the sea. Here the eye finds no relief from the dull uniformity of boundless forests, swamps, and level fields. This fatiguing plain is succeeded by a curious range of little sand-hills, exactly resembling the waves of an agitated sea. This singular country occupies an extent of about 60 miles. It is extremely barren, enlivened here and there by spots of verdure, or by some straggling pines; and its few inhabitants earn a scanty subsistence by the cultivation of corn and sweet potatoes. After passing these sand-hills, we come next to a remarkable tract of ground, called the Ridge, which, on its approach

from the sea, is lofty and bold, but on the north-west is level from its summit. This is a fine belt of land, extending from the Savannah to Broad River, fertile, well cultivated, and watered by considerable streams. The country beyond this ridge resembles, in its scenery, the most interesting of the northern states. The traveller is gratified by the pleasant alternation of hill and dale; the lively verdure of the hills is contrasted with the deeper tints of the extensive forests, which decorate their sides; and in the valleys broad rivers roll their streams through the varied beauties of luxuriant and cultivated fields. From these delightful regions the ground still continues to rise till we reach the western limit of the state. Here 7 or 8 mountains run in regular direction, the most distinguished of which is Table Mountain; other mountains are Oolenoy, Oconee, Paris', Glassey, Hogback, and King's. These are all in the districts of Pendleton, Greenville, Spartanburg, and York.

The soil of South Carolina is divided into 6 classes: 1. Tide-swamp. 2 Inland swamp. 3. High river swamp, or low grounds, distinguished by the name of second low grounds. 4. Salt marsh. 5. Oak and hickory high land. 6. Pine barren. The first two classes are peculiarly adapted to the culture of rice and hemp; the third is most favorable to the growth of hemp, corn, and indigo. The salt marsh has been much neglected. The oak and hickory land is remarkably fertile, and well adapted to the culture of corn, as well as indigo and cotton. The pine-barren, though the least productive, is so much more salubrious than the other soils in the low country, that a proportion of pine-barren is an appendage indispensably necessary to every swamp plantation.

The staple commodities of this state are cotton and rice, of which great quantities are annually exported. These articles have so engrossed the attention of the planters, that the culture of wheat, barley, oats, and other crops equally useful, but less profitable, has been almost wholly neglected. So little wheat is raised throughout the state, that considerable quantities are annually imported. Cotton was not raised in any considerable quantities till as late as 1795. Before that period indigo was, next to rice, the most important article of produce; but it is now neglected. Tobacco thrives well. The exports, in 1839, amounted to $10,385,426. The fruits which flourish best are pears, pomegranates, and water-melons; the latter, in particular, grow to an enormous size, and are superior perhaps to any in the world. Other fruits are figs, apricots, nectarines, apples, peaches, olives, almonds, and oranges.

The period of vegetation comprehends, in favorable years, from 7 to 8 months, commencing in January or February, and terminating in October or November. The frosts generally in the months of November, December, January, and February, are too severe for the delicate productions of more southern latitudes. The low country is seldom covered with snow; but the mountains near the western boundary are often mantled in that wintry robe. Frost sometimes binds up the earth, but seldom penetrates deeper than two inches, or lasts longer than three or four days. At some seasons, and particularly in February, the weather is very variable. The temperature has been known to vary 46 degrees in one day. In Charleston for seven years the thermometer was not known to rise above 93 degrees, or to fall below 17 above 0. The number of extreme hot days in Charleston is seldom more than 30 in a year; and there are about as many sultry nights, in which the heat and closeness of the air are such as to prevent the enjoyment of sound sleep.

The low country is infested with all the diseases which spring from a warm, moist, and unelastic atmosphere. Of these the most frequent are fevers, from which the inhabitants suffer more than from any, or perhaps from all other diseases together. The districts of the upper country enjoy as salubrious a climate as any part of the United States.

The Santee Canal, 22 miles long, forms a junction between the Santee and the Cooper river, which flows into Charleston harbor; and it opens to the city

the commerce of the interior of South and North Carolina. A rail-road from Charleston to Hamburg, on the Savannah, opposite to Augusta, 120 miles long, is now in progress. Several miles, extending from Charleston, were completed in 1830, and a locomotive steam-car has been placed upon it, moving at the rate of 15 miles an hour.

Gold is found in considerable quantities; the amount received, at the United States' mint, in 1830, from this state, was $26,000.

There are 16 banks and branches of banks in this state; 7 at Charleston, 2 at Columbia, 2 at Georgetown, 2 at Camden, 2 at Cheraw, 1 at Hamburg.

Education.

The principal literary institutions of this state are the College of South Carolina, at Columbia, and Charleston College, in Charleston. The college of South Carolina has been built and supported by the state legislature; and the sum of nearly $200,000 has been expended upon the buildings, library, philosophical apparatus, and occasional repairs. In addition to this, the legislature makes an annual appropriation of about $15,000 to defray the expenses of the institution; and it also supports two beneficiaries at the college, at the annual expense of $260 each.

The legislature makes an annual appropriation of nearly $40,000 for the support of free schools. The Commissioners of Free Schools, at the session of the legislature, in 1828, reported that 840 schools were established throughout the state, in which 9,036 scholars were instructed, at the expense of $39,716. The annual appropriation, in 1839, was $40,200.

The number of periodical presses in 1841, was 20.

Religious denominations.

The Methodists in this state have 54 preachers and 25,114 members; the Baptists, 6 associations, 159 churches, 131 ministers, and 12,316 communicants; the Presbyterians, 77 churches, 46 ministers, 7 licentiates, and 6,671 communicants; the Episcopalians, 34 ministers; there are also some Associate Presbyterians, Lutherans, Roman Catholics, and Unitarians.

This state, together with North Carolina and Georgia, was first granted to the earl of Clarendon and others, by Charles II., in 1663; and the first permanent settlement was made at Charleston, in 1680.

South Carolina was for a considerable time the seat of the revolutionary war; and Charleston and Camden, also the places named Eutaw Springs and Cowpens, were rendered memorable by warlike achievements.

Constitution and government.

The first constitution of this state was formed in 1775; the present constitution was adopted in 1790. The legislative authority is vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The senate consists of 45 members, who are elected by districts for four years, one half being chosen biennially. The house of representatives consists of 124 members, who are apportioned among the several districts, according to the number of white inhabitants and taxation; and are elected for two years. The representatives and one half of the senators are chosen every second year, on the second Monday in October and the day following.

The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected for two years, by a joint vote of the senate and house of representatives, at every first meeting of the house of representatives. A governor, after having performed the duties of the office for two years, cannot be re-elected till after the expiration of four years. At the time of the election of governor, a lieutenant-governor is chosen in the same manner, and for the same period. The general assembly meets annually, at Columbia, on the fourth Monday in November. The chancellor and judges are appointed by the joint ballot of the senate and house of representatives, and hold their offices during good behavior. The constitution grants the right of suffrage to every free white male citizen, of the age of 21 years, having resided in the state two years pre-

vious to the day of election, and having been possessed of a freehold of 50 acres of land, or a town lot, at least six months before such election, or (not having such freehold or town lot) having been a resident in the election district in which he offers his vote, six months before said election, and having paid a tax the preceding year of 3*s.* sterling towards the support of the government.

The governor's annual salary is 3,500 dolllars.

South Carolina sends 9 representatives to congress.

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# GEORGIA.



ARMS OF GEORGIA.

LENGTH, 300 miles; breadth, 200: containing 58,000 square miles. Between 30° 19′ and 35° N. L. and 3° 52′ and 8° 47′ W. L. Bounded north by Tennessee and North Carolina; north-east by South Carolina; south-east by the Atlantic; south by Florida; and west by Alabama.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

| Counties. | | Pop. 1830. | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Appling | *sm* | 1,468 | 2,052 | Appling C. H. |
| Baker | *sw* | 1,253 | 4,226 | Newton |
| Baldwin | *m* | 7,295 | 7,250 | MILLEDGEVILLE |
| Bibb | *m* | 7,154 | 9,802 | Macon |
| Bryan | *se* | 3,139 | 3,182 | Bryan C. H. |
| Bullock | *em* | 2,587 | 3,102 | Statesborough |
| Burke | *e* | 11,833 | 13,176 | Waynesborough |
| Butts | *nm* | 4,944 | 5,308 | Jackson |
| Camden | *se* | 4,578 | 6,075 | Jeffersonton |
| Campbell | *nw* | 3,323 | 5,370 | Campbellton |
| Carroll | *nw* | 3,419 | 5,252 | Carrollton |
| Cass | | | 9,390 | Cassville |
| Chatham | | 14,127 | 18,801 | Savannah |
| Chattooga | | | 3,438 | |

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.—*Continued.*

| Counties. | | Pop. 1830. | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cherokee | | | 5,895 | Canton |
| Clarke | | 10,176 | 10,522 | Watkinsville |
| Cobb | | | 7,539 | Marietta |
| Columbia | | 12,606 | 11,356 | Applingville |
| Coweta | nw | 5,006 | 10,364 | Newman |
| Crawford | wm | 5,314 | 7,981 | Knoxville |
| Dade | | | 1,364 | |
| Decatur | sw | 3,843 | 5,872 | Bainbridge |
| Dekalb | nw | 10,047 | 10,467 | Decatur |
| Dooly | wm | 2,135 | 4,427 | Berrien |
| Early | sw | 2,051 | 5,444 | Blakely |
| Effingham | e | 2,969 | 3,075 | Willoughby |
| Elbert | n | 12,354 | 11,125 | Elberton |
| Emanuel | em | 2,681 | 3,129 | Swainsborough |
| Fayette | nw | 5,501 | 6,191 | Fayetteville |
| Floyd | | | 4,441 | |
| Forsyth | | | 5,619 | |
| Franklin | | 10,107 | 9,086 | |
| Gilmer | | | 2,536 | |
| Glynn | se | 4,467 | 5,302 | Brunswick |
| Green | nm | 12,551 | 11,690 | Greensborough |
| Gwinett | nw | 13,220 | 10,804 | Lawrenceville |
| Habersham | n | 10,648 | 7,961 | Clarksville |
| Hall | nw | 11,755 | 7,875 | Gainesville |
| Hancock | nm | 11,882 | 6,659 | Sparta |
| Harris | w | 5,105 | 13,933 | Hamilton |
| Heard | | | 5,329 | |
| Henry | nwm | 10,567 | 11,756 | McDonough |
| Houston | wm | 7,369 | 9,711 | Perry |
| Irwin | sm | 1,180 | 2,038 | Irwin C. H. |
| Jackson | n | 9,000 | 8,522 | Jefferson |
| Jasper | m | 13,131 | 11,111 | Monticello |
| Jefferson | em | 7,309 | 7,254 | Louisville |
| Jones | m | 13,342 | 10,065 | Clinton |
| Laurens | m | 5,578 | 5,885 | Dublin |
| Lee | wm | 1,674 | 4,520 | Pindertown |
| Liberty | se | 7,234 | 7,241 | Riceborough |
| Lincoln | nm | 6,137 | 5,895 | Lincolnton |
| Lowndes | s | 2,453 | 5,574 | Franklinville |
| Lumpkin | | | 5,671 | |
| Macon | | | 5,045 | |
| Madison | n | 4,626 | 4,510 | Danielsville |
| McIntosh | se | 4,998 | 5,360 | Darien |
| Marion | wm | 1,436 | 4,812 | Marion C. H. |
| Meriwether | nw | 4,424 | 14,132 | Greenville |
| Monroe | m | 16,202 | 16,275 | Forsythe |
| Montgomery | m | 1,269 | 1,616 | Mount Vernon |
| Morgan | nm | 12,023 | 9,121 | Madison |
| Murray | | | 4,695 | |
| Muscogee | w | 3,508 | 11,699 | Columbus |
| Newton | nwm | 11,154 | 11,628 | Covington |
| Oglethorpe | nm | 13,558 | 10,868 | Lexington |
| Paulding | | | 2,556 | |
| Pike | wm | 6,056 | 9,176 | Zebulon |
| Pulaski | m | 4,899 | 5,389 | Hartford |
| Putnam | m | 13,656 | 10,260 | Eatonton |
| Rabun | n | 2,175 | 1,912 | Clayton |
| Randolph | w | 2,191 | 8,276 | Randolph C. H. |
| Richmond | e | 11,644 | 11,932 | Augusta |
| Scriven | e | 4,776 | 4,794 | Jacksonborough |
| Stewart | | | 12,933 | Lumpkin |
| Sumpter | | | 5,759 | Americus |
| Talbot | w | 5,940 | 15,627 | Talbotton |
| Taliaferro | nm | 4,934 | 5,190 | Crawfordsville |
| Tatnall | em | 2,040 | 2,724 | Reidsville |
| Telfair | m | 2,136 | 2,762 | Jacksonville |
| Thomas | s | 3,299 | 6,766 | Thomasville |

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.—*Continued.*

| Counties. | | Pop. 1830. | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Troup | *w* | 5,799 | 15,733 | Lagrange |
| Twiggs | *m* | 8,029 | 8,422 | Marion |
| Union | | | 3,115 | Blairsville |
| Upson | | 7,013 | 9,408 | Thomaston |
| Walker | | | 6,572 | Lafayette |
| Walton | *nwm* | 10,929 | 10,209 | Monroe |
| Ware | *s* | 1,205 | 2,323 | Waresborough |
| Warren | *nm* | 10,946 | 9,789 | Warrentown |
| Washington | *m* | 9,820 | 10,560 | Sandersville |
| Wayne | *se* | 963 | 1,258 | Waynesville |
| Wilkes | *nw* | 14,237 | 10,148 | Washington |
| Wilkinson | *m* | 6,513 | 6,842 | Irwinton |
| 93 | *Total* | 516,567 | 691,392 | |

*Population at different Periods.*

| | Population. | | | | | Slaves. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1790, | 82,548 | | | | | 29,264 |
| 1800, | 162,686 | Increase from | 1790 | to 1800, | 80,138 | 59,699 |
| 1810, | 252,433 | ——— | 1800 | 1810, | 89,747 | 105,218 |
| 1820, | 348,989 | ——— | 1810 | 1820, | 88,456 | 149,656 |
| 1830, | 516,567 | ——— | 1820 | 1830, | 165,578 | 217,470 |
| 1840, | 691,392 | ——— | 1830 | 1840, | 174,825 | 280,944 |

Milledgeville is the seat of government. Savannah and Augusta are the largest towns. The other most considerable towns are Washington, Louisville, Darien, St. Mary's, Greensborough, Petersburg, and Sparta.

The principal rivers are the Savannah, Ogechee, Altamaha, Satilla, Oakmulgee, Oconee, St. Mary's, Flint, Chatahoochee, Tallapoosa, and Coosa.

The coast of Georgia for four or five miles inland is a salt marsh, mostly uninhabited. In front of this, towards the sea, there is a chain of islands of a gray rice soil, covered in their natural state with pine, hickory, and live oak, and yielding on cultivation sea-island cotton. The principal of these islands are Wassaw, Ossabaw, St. Catharine's, Sapello, St. Simon's, Jekyl, and Cumberland. Back of the salt marsh there is a narrow margin of land, of nearly the same quality with that of the islands. In the rear of this margin commences the pine barrens. The rivers and creeks are everywhere bordered with swamps or marsh, which, at every tide, for fifteen or twenty miles from the coast, are either wholly or partially overflowed. These constitute the rice plantations. The pine barrens extend from 60 to 90 miles from the sea, beyond which the country becomes uneven, diversified with hills and mountains, of a strong, rich soil, producing cotton, tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and other kinds of grain. The north-western part of the state is mountainous, and abounds in sublime and picturesque scenery.

The soil of Georgia is various; but a large proportion of it is very productive. At a distance from the sea it changes from gray to red; in some places it is gravelly, but fertile; and farther back into the country its tint is gradually deepened, till it becomes what is called the mulatto soil, consisting of black mould and red earth. This sort of land is generally strong, and affords abundant crops of wheat, tobacco, corn, &c. It is succeeded in its turn by a soil that is nearly black, and very rich, on which are large quantities of black walnut and mulberry.

The staple commodities of this state are cotton and rice, of which great quantities are exported. The forests afford an abundant supply of fine timber, consisting chiefly of oak, pine, hickory, mulberry, and cedar. The kinds of

fruit are melons in great perfection, figs in plenty, oranges, pomegranates, olives, lemons, limes, citrons, pears, and peaches. The pine barrens produce grapes of large size and excellent flavour. The exports, which consist chiefly of cotton, rice, lumber, tobacco, canes, deer-skins, and maize, amounted, in 1829, to 4,981,939 dollars, and in 1839, 5, 970,443 dollars.

The winters in Georgia are mild and pleasant; snow is seldom seen, nor is vegetation interrupted by severe frosts. The thermometer usually fluctuates between 40 and 60 degrees. In the low country, in the vicinity of the swamps, bilious complaints and fevers are very common, during the months of July, August, and September. At the approach of this season, the rich planters, with their families, remove either to the sea islands, or to more elevated situations.

There are several valuable mineral springs in this state; one near Washington; one in Jefferson county, 12 miles south-east of Louisville; and another in Madison county, five miles from Danielsville.

Two considerable tribes of Indians reside partly within the chartered limits of this state; the Cherokees in the north-western part, and the Creeks in the western. The Cherokees have made greater advances in the arts of civilized life than any other tribe of North American Indians. A treaty with them was ratified on the 23d of May, 1836, by which they agree to remove west of the Mississippi river, where the undisturbed possession of 7,800,000 acres of land, with the right of self government, as far as is compatible with the well being of the adjoining districts, is guaranteed them for ever. In consideration of this guarantee, and of five millions of dollars, they relinquish all lands owned by them east of the Mississippi, to the United States.

Gold is found in considerable quantities in this state. The amount received from Georgia, at the United States' mint, in 1830, was $212,000. The gold mines which have been discovered are in the northern part of the state, near the sources of the Catahooche, Tallapoosa, and Coosa.

There are 43 banks and branches in this state, 6 at Savannah, 8 at Augusta, 4 at Milledgeville, 1 at Washington, 1 at Darien, 1 at Jonesborough, 1 at Eatonton, 8 at Macon, 6 at Columbus, and the others in different places.

The state penitentiary is at Milledgeville.

The principal literary seminary in this state is Franklin College, or the University of Georgia, at Athens, which has funds to the amount of $136,000, of which $100,000 are invested in the Bank of the State of Georgia, which stock the state guaranties to yield eight per cent. per annum.

The following statement relating to education is given by Mr. Sherwood in his "Gazetteer of Georgia."—"There are about 80 incorporated academies in this state, 64 of which have been brought into operation. The average number of pupils in each, is 47=3,008. In the northern and southern sections of the state, there are probably 5 common schools in each county; 40 counties; 30 pupils each =6,000. In the middle section, say 7 common schools in each county; 25 counties =5,250. Total number of pupils in the academies and common schools, 14,258." The state possesses "Academy and Poor School Funds" to a considerable amount. By an act of the legislature of 1792, each county academy was allowed to purchase the value of £1,000 of confiscated property: 1,000 acres of land in each county were granted for the support of schools; and also a fund of $250,000, to be vested in stocks for the same purpose.

In 1841 there were 30 periodical presses in this state.

Religious denominations.

The Methodists, in this state have 100 preachers, and 30,038 members; the Baptists, 12 associations, 390 churches, 205 ministers, and 31,797 communicants; the Presbyterians, 55 churches, 31 ministers, and 3,034 communicants; the Episcopalians, 4 churches and 4 ministers; the Roman Catholics, 3 churches and 3 ministers.

History. The first English settlement of Georgia was commenced in 1733 at Savannah, by general Oglethorpe, together with 160 persons.

Constitution and government. The first constitution of Georgia was formed in 1777; a second, in 1785; and a third, the one now in operation, in 1798. The legislative power is vested in a senate and house of representatives, which together are styled the General Assembly. The members of both houses are chosen annually on the first Monday in October. One senator is elected for each county, and the number of representatives is in proportion to population, including three fifths of all the people of color; but each county is entitled to at least one, and no one to more than four, members. The executive power is vested in a governor, who was formerly elected by the general assembly; but he is now (and ever since 1824 elected by the people on the first Monday in October; and he holds the office for two years. The general assembly meets (at Milledgeville) on the first Monday in November; unless convened at another time by the governor. The constitution grants the right of suffrage to all "citizens and inhabitants, who have attained the age of 21 years, and have paid all the taxes which may have been required of them, and which they may have had opportunity of paying, agreeably to law, for the year preceding the election, and shall have resided six months within the county."

The judicial power is vested in a Superior Court and in such inferior jurisdictions as the legislature may, from time to time, ordain and establish; and the superior and inferior courts sit twice in each county every year. The judges of the Superior Court are elected by the legislature for three years; the justices of the inferior courts, and justices of the peace, are elected quadriennially by the people; and the clerks of the superior and inferior courts biennially.

The annual salary of the governor is 3,000 dollars.

This state sends nine representatives to congress.

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## ALABAMA.

Length, 280 miles; breadth, 160 miles; containing 46,000 square miles. Between 30° 12′ and 35° N. latitude; and between 8° and 11° 30′ W. longitude from Washington. Bounded north by Tennessee; east by Georgia; south by Florida, and west by the state of Mississippi. Pop. in 1810, 10,000, in 1820, 127,901, in 1830, 308,997, in 1840, 590,756.

Slaves in 1820, 41,879, in 1830, 117,294, and in 1840, 253,532.




ARMS OF ALABAMA.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

| Counties. | | Pop. 1830. | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Autauga | *m* | 11,872 | 14,342 | Washington |
| Baldwin | *s* | 2,324 | 2,951 | Blakely |
| Barbour | *se* | | 12,024 | Clayton |
| Benton | *ne* | | 14,260 | Jacksonville |
| Bibb | *m* | 6,305 | 8,284 | Centreville |
| Blount | *nm* | 4,233 | 5,570 | Blountsville |
| Butler | *sm* | 5,634 | 8,685 | Greenville |
| Chambers | *e* | | 17,333 | Lafayette |
| Cherokee | *ne* | | 8,773 | Clarkesville |
| Clarke | *sm* | 7,584 | 8,640 | Sparta |
| Conecuh | *s* | 7,444 | 8,197 | Rockford |
| Coosa | *e* | | 6,995 | Montezuma |
| Covington | *s* | 1,522 | 2,435 | Dale C. H. |
| Dale | *s* | 2,021 | 7,397 | Cahawba |
| Dallas | *m* | 14,017 | 25,199 | Williston |
| De Kalb | *ne* | | 5,929 | Fayette C. H. |
| Fayette | *nm* | 3,470 | 6,942 | Russelville |
| Franklin | *nw* | 11,078 | 14,270 | Erie |
| Green | *wm* | 15,026 | 24,024 | Columbia |
| Henry | *se* | 3,955 | 5,787 | Bellefonte & Woodville |
| Jackson | *ne* | 12,702 | 15,715 | Elyton |
| Jefferson | *m* | 6,855 | 7,131 | Florence |
| Lauderdale | *nw* | 11,782 | 14,485 | Moulton |
| Lawrence | *n* | 14,984 | 13,313 | Athens |
| Limestone | *n* | 14,848 | 14,374 | Lowndes C. H. |
| Lowndes | | 9,421 | 19,539 | Tuskegee |
| Macon | *e* | | 11,247 | |
| Marshall | | | 7,553 | Huntsville |
| Madison | *n* | 28,011 | 25,706 | Linden |
| Marengo | *sm* | 7,742 | 17,264 | Pikeville |
| Marion | *nw* | 4,058 | 5,847 | Mobile |
| Mobile | *sw* | 6,267 | 18,741 | Clairborne |
| Monroe | *sm* | 8,780 | 10,680 | Montgomery |
| Montgomery | *sm* | 12,694 | 24,574 | Somerville |
| Morgan | *n* | 9,053 | 9,841 | Perry C. H. |
| Perry | *m* | 11,509 | 19,086 | Pickens |
| Pickens | *w* | 6,620 | 17,118 | Pike C. H. |
| Pike | *se* | 7,103 | 10,108 | Wedowee |
| Randolph | *e* | | 4,973 | Cusseta |
| Russel | *e* | | 13,513 | Ashville |
| St. Clair | *nem* | 5,975 | 5,638 | Shelbyville |
| Shelby | *m* | 5,521 | 6,112 | Livingston |
| Sumpter | *w* | | 29,927 | Montreal |
| Tallapoosa | *e* | | 6,444 | Talladega |
| Talladega | *e* | | 12,587 | TUSCALOOSA |
| Tuscaloosa | *m* | 13,646 | 16,583 | Walker C. H. |
| Walker | *nm* | 2,202 | 4,032 | Washington C. H. |
| Washington | *sw* | 3,478 | 5,300 | Canton |
| Wilcox | *sm* | 9,469 | 15,728 | |
| 40 | *Total* | 308,997 | 590,756 | |

The principal rivers are the Alabama, Tombigbee, Black Warrior, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Tennessee, Chatahoochee, Perdido, and Cahawba.

The southern part of the country, which borders on the gulf of Mexico and West Florida, for the space of 50 miles wide, is low and level, covered with pine, cypress, and loblolly; in the middle it is hilly, with some tracts of open land; the northern part is somewhat broken and mountainous, and the country generally is more elevated above the sea, than most other parts of the United States at equal distance from the ocean. The Alleghany mountains terminate in the north-east part. The forest trees in the middle and northern part consist of black and white oak, hickory, poplar, cedar, chestnut, pine, mulberry, &c.

Alabama possesses great diversity of soil, climate, natural, vegetable, and mineral productions. A large portion of that part of the state which lies between the Alabama and Tombigbee, of that part watered by the Coosa and Tallapoosa, and of that on the Tennessee, consists of very excellent land. On the

margin of many of the rivers there is a considerable quantity of cane bottom land, of great fertility, generally from a half to three quarters of a mile wide. On the outside of this is a space, which is low, wet, and intersected by stagnant water. Next to the river swamp, and elevated above it ten or fifteen feet, succeeds an extensive body of level land of a black, rich soil, with a growth of hickory, black-oak, post-oak, dog-wood, poplar, &c. After this come the prairies, which are wide-spreading plains of level, or gently waving land, without timber, clothed with grass, herbage, and flowers, and exhibiting in the month of May the most enchanting scenery.

Cotton is the staple of the state. Other productions are corn, rice, wheat, rye, oats, &c. The sugar-cane, the vine, and the olive, it is supposed, may be cultivated with success. Coal abounds on the Cahawba, the Black Warrior, &c.; and valuable iron ore is found in some parts of the state.

The climate of the southern part of the bottom land bordering on the rivers, and of the country bordering on the Muscle Shoals, is unhealthy. In the elevated part of the country the climate is very fine; the winters are mild, and the summers pleasant, being tempered by breezes from the Gulf of Mexico.

The Cherokee and the Creek Indians formerly possessed a large tract in the eastern part of Alabama; and the Choctaws and Chickasaws had possessions in the west, until 1836, when a treaty was ratified with them, by which they agreed to remove to the west of the Mississippi.

**Education.** The University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, is a new but well-endowed institution. It was incorporated in 1820, by an act of the state legislature. By an act of Congress, March 1819, one section of land, containing 640 acres, was granted to the inhabitants of each township for the use of schools, and 72 sections, or two townships, for the support of a seminary of learning. The funds of the university consist of the proceeds of these lands.

There have been 36 academies incorporated in the state, up to 1842.

**Internal improvement.** By an act of congress, March 2, 1819, it was provided that 5 per cent. of the neat proceeds of all the sales of public lands in this state, made subsequently to September 1, 1819, should be reserved for making public roads and canals, and improving the navigation of rivers. Three-fifths of the amount were directed to be applied to these objects within the state, and two-fifths to the making of a road or roads leading to the state, under the direction of congress. This act gave rise to what is commonly called the "Three per cent. Fund," which has been vested in the bank of the state of Alabama; and it amounted, according to the report of the state treasurer, on the 26th of November, 1829, to $96,355 77. A board of internal improvement, to consist of six commissioners, was established by the general assembly in January, 1830, under whose superintendence the income of this fund is to be appropriated to objects of public utility, as roads, canals, &c.

On the 23d of May, 1828, congress made a grant to this state of 400,000 acres of relinquished and unappropriated lands for improving the navigation of the Muscle Shoals and Colbert Shoals in the Tennessee; and likewise for improving the navigation of the Coosa, Cahawba, and Black Warrior rivers.

There are 20 periodical presses in this state, and 8 banks.

**Religious denominations.** The Baptists in this state have 12 associations, 219 churches, 130 ministers, and 8,953 communicants; the Methodists, 44 preachers 13,504 members; the Presbyterians, 38 churches, 27 ministers, 6 licentiates, and 1,669 communicants; the Roman Catholics, 2 ministers; the Episcopalians, 2 ministers.

**History.** Mobile, in the southern part of Alabama, was settled long since by the Spanish; yet the territory which now forms this state contained but very few civilized inhabitants before 1810. Since that time its increase in population has been exceedingly rapid.

Alabama was erected into a territorial government in 1817; the inhabitants formed a constitution in 1819; and in 1820, it was admitted into the Union.

The legislative power is vested in two branches, a senate and house of representatives, which together are styled The General Assembly of the State of Alabama. The representatives are elected annually, and are apportioned among the different counties in proportion to the white population; the whole number cannot exceed 100, nor fall short of 60. The senators are elected for three years, and one-third of them are chosen every year. Their number cannot be more than one-third, nor less than one-fourth of the number of representatives. The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected by the people, for two years; and is eligible four years out of six. The representatives and one-third of the senators are elected annually on the first Monday in August and the day following; and the governor is elected biennially at the same time. The general assembly meets annually (at Tuscaloosa) on the fourth Monday in October. The right of suffrage is possessed by every white male citizen of 21 years of age, who has resided within the state one year next preceding an election, and the last three months within the county, city, or town, in which he offers his vote. The judicial power is vested in one supreme court, in circuit courts, and such inferior courts as the general assembly may, from time to time, direct and establish. The judges, after November in 1833, are to be elected by a joint vote of both houses of the general assembly, every six years. Constitution and government.

The annual salary of the governor is $2,000. This state sends five representatives to congress.

## MISSISSIPPI.

This state is not far from 300 miles in average length, and 160 in average breadth. Between 30° and 34° N. lat.; and 11° and 14° W. long. from Washington. It contains 28,000,000 acres. Bounded on the N. by Tennessee; E. by Alabama; S. by the gulf of Mexico and Louisiana; W. by Louisiana and the Mississippi.

Pop. in 1816, 45,929, in 1820, 75,448, in 1830, 136,806, and in 1840, 375,651, of whom 195,211 were slaves, and 1,336 free colored.



ARMS OF MISSISSIPPI.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

| Counties. | | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. | Counties. | | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | *sw* | 19,434 | Natchez | Lowndes | | 14,531 | Columbus |
| Amity | *w* | 9,511 | Liberty | Madison | *c* | 15,530 | Canton |
| Attala | | 4,303 | Kosciusko | Marion | *s* | 3,630 | Columbia |
| Bolivar | | 1,356 | Bolivar | Marshall | | 17,526 | Holly Springs |
| Carroll | | 10,481 | Carrolton | Monroe | *c* | 9,250 | Athens |
| Chickasaw | | 2,955 | Houston | Neshoba | | 2,437 | Philadelphia |
| Choctaw | | 6,010 | Greensboro' | Newton | | 2,527 | Decatur |
| Claiborne | *w* | 13,078 | Port Gibson | Noxubee | | 9,975 | Macon |
| Clarke | | 2,986 | Quitman | Octibbeha | | 4,276 | Starkville |
| Coahoma | | 1,290 | | Panola | | 4,657 | Ponola |
| Copiah | *swm* | 8,945 | Gallatin | Perry | *se* | 1,887 | Augusta |
| Covington | *sm* | 2,717 | Williamsburg | Pike | *s* | 6,151 | Holmesville |
| De Soto | | 7,002 | Hernando | Pontotoc | | 4,491 | Pontotoc |
| Franklin | *sw* | 4,775 | Meadville | Rankin | *w* | 4,631 | Brandon |
| Green | *se* | 1,636 | Leakeville | Scott | | 1,653 | Hillsborough |
| Hancock | *s* | 3.367 | Shieldsboro' | Simpson | *sm* | 3,380 | Westville |
| Hinds | *m* | 19,098 | Raymond | Smith | | 1,961 | Raleigh |
| Holmes | | 9,452 | Lexington | Tallahatchie | | 2,985 | Tilatoba |
| Itawamba | | 5,375 | Fulton | Tippah | | 9,444 | Ripley |
| Jackson | *se* | 1,965 | Jackson C. H. | Tishamingo | | 6,681 | Jacinto |
| Jasper | | 3,958 | Paulding | Tunica | | 821 | Tunica C. H. |
| Jefferson | *sw* | 11,650 | Fayette | Warren | *w* | 15,820 | Vicksburg |
| Jones | *sm* | 1,258 | Ellisville | Washington | | 7,287 | Princeton |
| Kemper | | 7,663 | De Kalb | Wayne | *e* | 2,120 | Winchester |
| Lafayette | | 6,531 | Oxford | Wilkinson | *sw* | 14,193 | Woodville |
| Lauderdale | | 5,358 | Marion | Winston | | 4,650 | Louisville |
| Lawrence | *sm* | 5,920 | Monticello | Yalabusha | | 12,248 | Coffeeville |
| Leake | | 2,162 | Carthage | Yazoo | *w* | 10,480 | Benton |
| Total of the State, 56 counties, | | | | | | 375,651 | |

The principal rivers are the Mississippi, Pearl, Pascagoula, Yazoo, Black, Tennessee, and the western branches of the Tombigbee. The Mississippi forms the western boundary from lat. 31° to 35° N., 308 miles in a right line, but by the course of the river near 700 miles.

The southern part of the state, extending about 100 miles north from the gulf of Mexico, is mostly a champaign country, with occasional hills of moderate elevation, and is covered with forests of the long-leaved pine, interspersed with cypress swamps, open prairies, and inundated marshes. A considerable portion of this part is susceptible of cultivation. The soil is generally sandy, sometimes gravelly and clayey. It is capable of producing cotton, corn, indigo, sugar, garden vegetables, plums, cherries, peaches, figs, sour oranges, and grapes.

In proceeding north, the face of the country becomes more elevated and agreeably diversified. The growth of timber consists of poplar, hickory, oak, black walnut, sugar-maple, buckeye, elm, hackberry, &c., and the soil is exceedingly fertile, producing abundant crops of cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, indigo, garden vegetables, and fruit. Nearly all the country watered by the Yazoo is described as incomparably fertile, well watered, and healthful.

Cotton is the staple production of the state. Peaches and figs are the fruits most easily produced. Apples, plums, lemons, and oranges are common.

The climate is temperate, and in the elevated parts generally healthy. The local situation of this state, the fertility of its soil, the temperature of its climate, and the value of its productions, will doubtless cause it to remain an important part of the Union.

There are 8 banks and branches in this state; viz. 3 at Natchez, 1 at Port Gibson, 2 at Vicksburg, 1 at Woodville, and 1 at Rodney.

Jefferson College, at Washington, was established in 1802, and has received liberal endowments in public lands from the federal government. It is pleasantly situated; the buildings are large and commodious; the course of study is similar to that of West Point; and the number of cadets or students, ranges from 80 to 120. Education.

There are other seminaries in different parts; but, although an interest in education is manifested in the different counties, yet no system of primary schools has been adopted. The state has a Literary Fund, amounting, at present, to $27,000, derived from the donation of the general government, rents of lands, three per cent. on all sales of public lands, fines, forfeitures, &c. But no portion of it is available till it shall amount to $50,000.

In 1829, a Board of Internal Improvement was organized by the legislature, consisting of the governor and three commissioners. The board was authorized to employ a civil engineer, and to negotiate a loan of the sum of $200,000 upon the credit of the state, to be appropriated for the improvement of the navigable streams and public roads within the state. By an act of congress, passed March 1, 1817, five per cent. of the neat proceeds of the sales of the public lands within the state, was reserved for making roads and canals; and three-fifths of this (called the Three per cent. Fund) are subject to appropriation by the state legislature to those objects *within* the state; the other two-fifths are at the disposal of congress for roads leading *to* the state. Internal improvement.

The number of periodical papers in 1840 was 20.

The Methodists in this state have 33 preachers, and 6,918 members; the Baptists, 3 associations, 58 churches, 12 ministers, and 1,714 communicants; the Presbyterians, 35 churches, 31 ministers, 3 licentiates, and about 950 communicants; the Episcopalians, 6 ministers; and there are some Roman Catholics. Religious denominations.

The first settlement of whites in Mississippi was made by the French at Natchez, about the year 1716; in 1729, these colonists were massacred by the Natchez Indians; but in the succeeding year, this once powerful tribe was extirpated by the French. History.

But few American settlements were made in this country till near the end of the last century. In 1800, the territory was erected into a separate government, and, in 1817, into an independent state.

The constitution of this state was formed at the town of Washington, in August, 1817. Constitution and government.

The legislative power is vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives, which are together styled The General Assembly of the State of Mississippi.

The representatives are elected annually on the first Monday in August, in the ratio of one to every 3,000 white inhabitants. Each county, however, is entitled to one; and the present whole number is 33. According to the constitution, when the number of white inhabitants exceeds 80,000, the number of representatives cannot be less than 36, nor more than 100.

The members of the senate are elected for three years, one third being chosen annually. Their number cannot be less than one fourth, nor more than one third of the whole number of representatives.

The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected by the people, for two years, on the first Monday in August. At every election of governor, a lieutenant-governor is also chosen, who is president of the senate, and on whom the executive duties devolve in case of the death, resignation, or absence of the governor.

The general assembly meets (at Jackson) annually on the first Monday in November.

The right of suffrage is granted to every free white male citizen of the

United States, of the age of 21 years or upwards, who has resided within this state one year next preceding an election, and the last six months within the county, city, or town in which he offers to vote, and is enrolled in the militia thereof, unless exempted by law from military service; or, having the aforesaid qualifications of citizenship and residence, has paid a state or county tax.

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, and such superior and inferior courts of law and equity, as the legislature may, from time to time, establish. The judges of the several courts are elected by the general assembly, and hold their offices during good behavior, till the age of 65 years.

The governor's salary is $2,500.

This state sends two representatives to congress.

## LOUISIANA.

LENGTH, 240 miles; breadth, 210: containing 48,220 square miles. Between 29° and 33° 30′ N. lat. and 12° and 17° 3′ W. lon. Bounded east by Mississippi state, and the Gulf of Mexico, and by the river Mississippi from 31° to 33°, and thence by the parallel of 31° to Pearl river; thence by that stream to ts mouth; south by the Gulf of Mexico; west by the river Sabine, which separates it from the Mexican states, and following that river to the parallel of 32°, thence due north to 33°, thence due east to the Mississippi, having Arkansas territory on the north.



ARMS OF LOUISIANA.

TABLE OF THE PARISHES AND SEATS OF JUSTICE.

*Western District.*

| | Parishes. | Pop. 1820. | Pop. 1830. | Seats of Justice. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Avoyelles | m | 3,488 | 6,616 | Marksville |
| Caddo | | | 5,282 | |
| Calcassieu | | | 2,057 | |
| Caldwell | | | 2,017 | |
| Catahoula | nm | 2,576 | 4,955 | Harrisonburg |
| Claiborne | | 1,764 | 6,185 | Russelville |
| Lafayette | s | 5,606 | 7,841 | Vermilionville |
| Natchitoches | nto | 7,926 | 14,350 | Natchitoches |
| Rapides | m | 7,559 | 14,132 | Alexandria |
| St. Landry | nto | 12,592 | 15,233 | Opelousas |
| St. Martin's | s | 7,804 | 8,674 | St. Martinsville |
| St. Mary's | s | 6,442 | 8,850 | Franklin |
| Union | | | 1,838 | |
| Washita | m | 5,140 | 4,840 | Monroe |
| 14 | Total of West. Dist. | 60,257 | 102,770 | |

TABLE OF THE PARISHES AND SEATS OF JUSTICE.

*Eastern District.*

| | Parishes. | | Pop. 1830. | Pop. 1840. | Seats of Justice. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ascension | *sem* | 5,400 | 6,951 | Donaldson |
| | Assumption | *sem.* | 5,6'0 | 7,141 | Assumption C. H. |
| | Baton Rouge, East | *m* | 6,717 | 8,138 | Concordia |
| | Baton Rouge, West | *m* | 3,092 | 4,638 | Baton Rouge |
| | Carroll | | | 4,237 | |
| | Concordia | *ne* | 4,662 | 9,413 | Concordia |
| | Feliciana, East | *em* | 8,247 | 11,893 | Jackson |
| | Feliciana, West | *em* | 8,629 | 10,910 | St. Francisville |
| | Iberville | *sem* | 7,050 | 8,495 | Iberville |
| | Jefferson | *se* | 6,846 | 10,470 | Coquille |
| | Lafourche Interior | *s* | 5,500 | 7,303 | Thibadeuxville |
| | Livingston | | | 2,315 | |
| | Madison | | | 5,142 | |
| | Orleans | | 49,8'6 | 102,193 | New Orleans |
| | Plaquemines | *se* | 4,489 | 5,060 | Fort Jackson |
| | Point Cupee | *m* | 5,936 | 7,898 | Point Coupee |
| | St. Bernard | *sem* | 3,356 | 3,237 | |
| | St. Charles | *sem* | 5,107 | 4,700 | |
| | St. Helena | *em* | 4,0:7 | 3,525 | St. Helena |
| | St. James | *sem* | 7,672 | 8,548 | Bringier's |
| | St. John Baptist | *sem* | 5,7'0 | 5,776 | Bonnet Carré |
| | St. Tammany | *e* | 2,864 | 4,598 | Covington |
| | Terre Bonne | *s* | 2,121 | 4,410 | Williamsburg |
| | Washington | *e* | 2,2:6 | 2,643 | Franklinton |
| 24 | Total East. Dist. | | 155,318 | 219,611 | |
| 26 | Total of State | | 215,575 | 352,411 | |

***Population at different Periods.***

| | Population. | | | | Slaves. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1810, | 76,556 | | | | 34,660 |
| 1820, | 153,407 | Increase from | 1810 to 1820, | 76,851 | 69,064 |
| 1830, | 215,575 | ——— | 1820 1830, | 62,168 | 109,631 |
| 1840, | 352,411 | ——— | 1830 1840, | 136,836 | 168,452 |

Face of the country, soil, &c.

Three quarters of the state are without an elevation, that can be properly called a hill. The pine woods generally have a surface of a very particular character, rising into fine swells, with table surfaces on the summit, and valleys from 30 to 40 feet deep. But they are without any particular range, and like the waves of a high and regular sea. The alluvial soil is level, and the swamps, which are the only inundated alluvions, are dead flats. The vast prairies which constitute a large portion of the surface of the state, have, in a remarkable degree, all the distinctive aspects of prairies. To the eye they seem as level as the still surface of a lake. They are, except the quaking prairies, higher and drier than the savannas of Florida. A range of hills commences in gentle elevations in Opelousas, rises gradually, and diverges towards the Sabine. In the vicinity of Natchitoches it preserves a distance intermediate between the Sabine and Red Rivers, and continues to increase in elevation to the western parts of the state. Seen from the Pine Hills above Natchitoches, they have, in the distance, the blue outline of a range of mountains. Another line of hills, not far from Alexandria, commences on the north side of Red River, and separating between the waters of that river and Dudgemony, unites with another line of hills, that bound the alluvions of the Washita, as bluffs, gradually diverging from that river, as they pass beyond the western limits of the state. The new and remote parish taken from Natchitoches, called Claiborne, or Allen's Settlement, is a high and rolling country.—There are considerable hills beyond the Mississippi alluvions, east of that river. But, generally speaking, Louisiana is one immense plain divided into pine woods, prairies, alluvions, swamps, and hickory and oak lands.

The pine woods are generally rolling; sometimes, but not often, level. They have almost invariably a poor soil, sufficiently described in our account of Florida and Alabama. They possess the same character here, except, that creeks are more common, with more extensive and somewhat richer bottoms; and there is, perhaps, a greater proportion of laurels, oaks and hickories among the pines. The greater proportion of the prairies is second-rate land. Some of those west of Opelousas, and between Washita and Red River, are even sterile. Some parts of the prairies of Opelousas are of great fertility, and those of Attakapas still more so. As a general fact, they are more level than those of the upper country. A large belt of these prairies, near the gulf, is low, marshy, and in rainy weather inundated. A very considerable extent of them has a cold clayey soil, with a hard pan near the surface. In other places the soil is of inky blackness, and disposed in the hot and dry season to crack in fissures, of a size to admit a man's arm.

The bottoms are generally rich, but in very different degrees. Those of the Mississippi and Red River, and the bayous connected with those streams, are more fertile and productive than the streams west of them, and between them and the Sabine. The fertility of the richer bottoms of the Mississippi and Red River is sufficiently attested by the prodigious growth of the timber, the luxuriance, size, and rankness of the cane and the cotton, the tangle of vines and creepers, the astonishing size of the weeds, and the strength of vegetation in general. We have measured a fig-tree, and a sumach, both ordinarily considered as shrubs, which were larger than a man's body. The richness of the articles of cultivation is sufficiently well known. The cotton on fresh lands of the richest quality grows to the size of a considerable shrub.

The districts of Louisiana, which have the richest soil, are the following:— 1st. The island of New-Orleans. This is so denominated in geography, and correctly. Not far below Baton Rouge, a bayou, or efflux, called Manshac, or Ibberville, makes out from the Mississippi, which, in its course, receives other waters, until swollen into a considerable river, it falls into lake Maurepas. That again is connected by a narrow gorge with lake Ponchartrain, and that by the rigolets with lake Borgne and the Gulf. The Mississippi insulates it on the other side. Consequently, the island of New-Orleans is a narrow strip of land, stretching between this range of lakes and the river. About one third of the average width of this strip is under cultivation. The other two thirds are swamp. Its front is the eastern bank of the Mississippi; and its rear is this bayou and this line of lakes. The bayou Manshac, which completes the insular character of this tract, is narrow, and is seldom seen by persons descending the Mississippi. This tract is the finest part of that rich country, called the *coast*. The *coast* is that part of the bottom of the Mississippi, which commences with the first cultivation above the Balize, that is to say, about 40 miles below New-Orleans, and 150 above. This belt on each side of the river is secured by an embankment, called a levee, from 6 to 8 feet in height, and sufficiently broad, for the most part, to furnish a fine highway. The river, in ordinary inundations, would cover the greater part of this belt from two to six feet in depth. It is from one to two miles in width, and perhaps a richer tract of land of the same extent cannot be found on the face of the globe. The levee extends something higher on the west than on the east side of the river. Above the levee on the east bank of the river are the parishes of Baton Rouge, and East and West Feliciana. The latter parish received its name from its pleasant surface of fertile hills and valleys, and its union of desirable circumstances for a planting country. This parish presents a spectacle very uncommon in this country, hills that are covered with laurels and forest trees, denoting the richest soil. Here are some of the wealthiest planters and best plantations in the state. Bayou Sarah, the point of shipment for this region, sends great quantities of cotton to New-Orleans. Some of the

plantations on this bayou have from 5 to 800 acres under cultivation, worked by a large number of hands.

On the banks of the Mississippi, La Fourche, the Teche, and the Vermilion, below lat. 30° 12′ N. wherever the soil is elevated above the annual inundations, sugar can be produced; and the lands are generally devoted to this crop. In all other parts of the state, cotton is the staple. The best districts for cotton are the banks of Red River, Washita, Teche, and the Mississippi. Rice is more particularly confined to the banks of the Mississippi, where irrigation can be easily performed.—The quantity of land within the state adapted to the cultivation of the three staples, has been estimated as follows: sugar, 250,000 acres; rice, 250,000; cotton, 2,400,000. Some of the sugar-planters have derived a revenue in some years of $600 from the labor of each of their slaves; from $350 to $450 is the ordinary calculation. The cultivation of cotton is believed to be equally profitable. The amount of sugar made in Louisiana in 1810, was about 10,000,000 lbs.; in 1814, not less than 15,000,000; in 1817, 20,000,000; in 1828, 88,000,000; and in 1830, 150,000,000. The extensive prairie land, in the south-west part of the state, embracing the district of Opelousas, and the greater part of Attacapas, is most admirably adapted to the rearing of cattle, and has hitherto been used almost exclusively for that purpose. Many of the richer planters on the Teche and Vermilion, have stock farms established on Mermantau and Calcasiu rivers, and count their cattle by the thousand.

The population is principally confined to the settlements on the Mississippi. In the upper settlements the inhabitants are principally Canadians; in the middle, Germans; and in the lower, French and Spaniards. A few years since a majority of the inhabitants were Roman Catholics. The clergy of this order, however, are not numerous; and the constant introduction of emigrants from the north is effecting a rapid revolution in all the institutions of the country.

In journeying from New Orleans to the mouth of Sabine river, we meet with men in every stage of civilization. In New Orleans, and other places on the banks of the Mississippi, the sugar and cotton planters live in splendid edifices, and enjoy all the luxury that wealth can impart. In Attacapas and Opelousas, the glare of expensive luxury vanishes, and is followed by substantial independence. In the western parts of Opelousas are found herdsmen and hunters; the cabins are rudely and hastily constructed, and the whole scene recalls to the imagination the primeval state of society.

The exports from Louisiana are not confined to its own produce. The bulky articles of all the western states go down the Mississippi, and are cleared out at New Orleans. The value of the exports in 1804, was $1,600,362; in 1806, $3,887,323; in 1815, $5,102,610; in 1817, $13,501,036; and in 1829, $12,386,000.

Canal.

A canal was completed in 1831, connecting New Orleans with lake Ponchartrain. It is 4½ miles long, perfectly straight, and its ascent and descent are only 16 inches.

There are 10 banks and branches in this state; 5 at New Orleans, 1 at Baton Rouge, 1 at Donaldson, 1 at Opelousas, 1 at Alexandria, and one at St. Francisville.

Education.

There are colleges at Jackson and New Orleans. In 1827, the legislature made a grant to each parish in the state, of $2 62½ to every voter, to be applied to the education of the indigent; the amount for one parish not to exceed $1,350, nor to fall short of $800. In consequence of this act, nearly $40,000 are annually appropriated to the education of the poor.

The number of periodical papers in 1831 was 12.

Religious denominations. The Catholic religion is predominant in Louisiana, and there are Catholic churches in all the considerable villages; but there are few Protestant churches in the state.

History. The Mississippi was discovered by Marquette and Joliette, two French missionaries, in 1673. In 1682, the country was explored by La Salle, and named Louisiana in honor of Louis XIV. A French settlement was begun at Iberville in 1699, and in 1717 New Orleans was founded.

In 1803, the extensive country of Louisiana, comprising all the territory now belonging to the United States, lying west of the Mississippi, was purchased of France for the sum of $15,000,000; and in 1812, the southern portion of this country was admitted into the Union as an independent state.

In the latter part of the last war between Great Britain and the United States, a very formidable armament invaded the territory of Louisiana, with a view to the capture of New Orleans. Several thousand volunteers from the adjoining country hastened to the relief of the city, and their energies were ably directed by general Jackson. Four engagements took place, in all of which the British were decisively repulsed. In the last of these, which occurred on the 8th of January, 1815, the loss of the enemy was so great, that he withdrew the remainder of his forces, and desisted from the hopeless attempt.

Constitution and government. The constitution of this state was formed in 1812. The legislative power is vested in a senate and house of representatives, both together styled The General Assembly of the State of Louisiana. The representatives are elected for two years on the first Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in July. Their number cannot be less than 25, nor more than 50; and they are apportioned according to the number of electors, as ascertained by enumeration every four years. The members of the senate are elected for four years; one-half being chosen every two years, at the time of the election of the representatives. The state is divided into 16 senatorial districts, in each of which one senator is chosen. The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected for the term of four years. The people give their votes for a governor at the time and place of voting for representatives and senators; and on the second day of the succeeding session of the general assembly, the two houses, by a joint ballot, elect for governor one of the two candidates who have the greatest number of votes. The governor's term of office commences on the fourth Monday succeeding his election. The general assembly meets (since 1829, at Donaldson or Donaldsonville) annually, on the first Monday in January; except in the years of the election of president of the United States, when it meets on the 3d Monday in November. The right of suffrage is possessed by every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years, who has resided in the county in which he offers to vote one year next preceding the election, and who in the last six months prior to said election has paid a state tax. The judiciary power is vested in a supreme court, which possesses appellate jurisdiction only, and such inferior courts as the legislature may establish. The judges are appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, and hold their offices during good behavior.

**The governor's salary is $7,000. This state sends three representatives to congress.**

# TENNESSEE.



ARMS OF TENNESSEE.

Boundaries. Bounded N. by Kentucky; E. by N. Carolina; S. by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi; and W. by Mississippi river, which separates it from Arkansas. It lies between 35° and 36° 30′ N. lat. and between 4° 30′ and 10° W. long. from W. C. It is 430 miles long, 104 broad, and contains 40,000 square miles, or 25,600,000 acres.

TABLE OF COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

| Counties. | | Pop. 1820. | Pop. 1830. | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson | *m* | 4,468 | 5,312 | 5,658 | Clinton |
| Bledsoe | *m* | 4,005 | 6,448 | 5,676 | Pikeville |
| Blount | *e* | 11,258 | 11,027 | 11,745 | Marysville |
| Bradley | | | | 7,385 | |
| Campbell | *n* | 4,244 | 5,110 | 6,149 | Jacksonborough |
| Carter | *ne* | 4,835 | 6,418 | 5,372 | Elizabethtown |
| Claiborne | *n* | 5,508 | 8,470 | 9,474 | Tazewell |
| Cocke | *e* | 4,892 | 6,048 | 6,992 | Newport |
| Granger | *em* | 7,651 | 10,066 | 10,572 | Rutledge |
| Green | *e* | 11,221 | 14,410 | 16,076 | Greenville |
| Hamilton | *sem* | 821 | 2,274 | 8,175 | Hamilton C. H. |
| Hawkins | *ne* | 10,949 | 13,683 | 15,035 | Rogersville |
| Jefferson | *e* | 8,953 | 11,799 | 12,076 | Dandridge |
| Johnson | | | | 2,658 | |
| Knox | *em* | 13,034 | 14,498 | 15,485 | Knoxville |
| McMinn | *sem* | 1,623 | 14,497 | 12,719 | Athens |
| Marion | *s* | 3,888 | 5,516 | 6,070 | Jasper |
| Meigs | | | | 4,794 | |
| Monroe | *se* | 2,529 | 13,709 | 12,056 | Madisonville |
| Morgan | *n* | 1,676 | 2,582 | 2,660 | Montgomery |
| Polk | | | | 3,570 | |
| Rhea | *em* | 4,215 | 8,182 | 3,985 | Washington |
| Roane | *e* | 7,895 | 11,340 | 10,948 | Kingston |
| Sevier | *e* | 4,772 | 5,117 | 6,442 | Sevier C. H. |
| Sullivan | *ne* | 7,015 | 10,073 | 10,756 | Blountsville |
| Washington | *e* | 9,557 | 10,995 | 11,751 | Jonesborough |
| 26 | *Total of E. Ten.* | 135,312 | 196,374 | 224,259 | |

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

*West Tennessee.*

| Counties. | | Pop. 1820. | Pop. 1830. | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bedford | *m* | 16,012 | 30,444 | 20,546 | Shelbyville |
| Cannon | | | | 7,193 | |
| Carroll | | | 9,378 | 12,363 | Huntingdon |
| Coffee | | | | 8,148 | |
| Davidson | *m* | 20,154 | 22,523 | 30,509 | NASHVILLE |
| De Kalb | | | | 5,868 | |
| Dickson | *wm* | 5,190 | 7,261 | 7,074 | Charlotte |
| Dyer | *w* | | 1,904 | 4,484 | Dyersburg |
| Fayette | *sw* | | 8,654 | 21,501 | Somerville |
| Fentress | *n* | | 2,760 | 3,550 | Jamestown |
| Franklin | *s* | 16,571 | 15,644 | 12,033 | Winchester |
| Gibson | *w* | | 5,801 | 13,689 | Trenton |
| Giles | *s* | 12,558 | 18,920 | 21,491 | Pulaski |
| Hardiman | *sw* | | 11,628 | 14,563 | Bolivar |
| Hardin | *sw* | 1,462 | 4,867 | 8,245 | Savannah |
| Haywood | *w* | | 5,356 | 13,870 | Brownsville |
| Henderson | *wm* | | 8,741 | 11,875 | Lexington |
| Henry | *nw* | | 12,230 | 14,906 | Paris |
| Hickman | *m* | 6,080 | 8,132 | 8,618 | Vernon |
| Humphreys | *wm* | 4,067 | 6,189 | 5,195 | Reynoldsburgh |
| Jackson | *n* | 7,593 | 9,902 | 12,872 | Gainesborough |
| Lauderdale | | | | 3,435 | |
| Lawrence | *s* | 3,271 | 5,412 | 7,121 | Lawrenceburgh |
| Lincoln | *s* | 14,761 | 22,086 | 21,493 | Fayetteville |
| Madison | *w* | | 11,750 | 6,530 | Jackson |
| Marshall | | | | 14,555 | |
| Maury | *m* | 22,141 | 28,153 | 28,186 | Columbia |
| McNairy | *s* | | 5,697 | 9,385 | Purdy |
| Montgomery | *n* | 12,219 | 14,365 | 16,927 | Clarksville |
| Obion | *nw* | | 2,099 | 4,814 | Troy |
| Overton | *n* | 7,188 | 8,246 | 9,297 | Monroe |
| Perry | *wm* | 2,384 | 7,038 | 7,419 | Shannonsville |
| Robertson | *n* | 7,270 | 13,302 | 13,801 | Springfield |
| Rutherford | *m* | 19,552 | 26,133 | 24,282 | Murfreesborough |
| Shelby | *sw* | 354 | 5,652 | 14,721 | Memphis |
| Smith | *n* | 17,580 | 21,492 | 21,197 | Carthage |
| Sumner | *n* | 19,211 | 20,606 | 22,445 | Gallatin |
| Stewart | *nw* | 8,397 | 6,988 | 8,587 | Dover |
| Tipton | *w* | | 5,317 | 6,800 | Covington |
| Warren | *m* | 10,348 | 15,351 | 10,803 | McMinnville |
| Wayne | *s* | 2,459 | 6,013 | 7,745 | Waynesborough |
| Weakley | *nw* | | 4,796 | 9,870 | Dresden |
| White | *m* | 8,701 | 9,967 | 10,747 | Sparta |
| Williamson | *m* | 20,640 | 26,608 | 27,006 | Franklin |
| Wilson | *nw* | 18,730 | 25,477 | 24,460 | Lebanon |
| 45 *Total of W. Tenn.* | | 287,501 | 488,448 | 604,952 | |
| *Total of Tenn.* | | 420,822 | 684,822 | 829,210 | of whom 183,059 are slaves. |

Rivers. The principal rivers are Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, Clinch, Duck, Holston, French-Broad, Notahacky, Hiwassee, Tellico, Reelfoot, Obion, Forked Deer, Wolf, and Elk river.

Tennessee is washed by the great river Mississippi on the west, and the fine rivers Tennessee and Cumberland pass through it in very serpentine courses. The western part is undulating; some of it level; in the middle it is hilly; and the eastern part, known by the name of East Tennessee, abounds in mountains, many of them lofty, and presenting scenery peculiarly grand and picturesque. Of these mountains, the Cumberland, or great Laurel Ridge, is the most remarkable. Stone, Yellow, Iron, Bald, Smoky, and Unaka mountains, join each

other, and form in a direction nearly north-east and south-west, the eastern boundary of the state. North-west of these, and separated from each other by valleys of from 5 to 15 miles wide, are Bay's Mountain, Copper Ridge, Clinch Mountain, Powell's Mountain, and Welling's Ridge. The last four terminate north of Tennessee river. They are all encircled by valleys, which open passages for rivers and roads, and which, together with the numerous cascades, render the views very sublime. Caves of great depth and extent are found throughout the state.

The geological formation of this state is wholly secondary, except a small portion of the eastern part, which is transition, and numerous spots on the banks of rivers, which are alluvial. A considerable portion of the state is bedded on lime-stone. A large deposit of gypsum has been lately discovered. Copperas, alum, nitre, and lead are among the minerals. Some silver has been found. Coal is supposed to be plentiful. Saltpetre is so abundant as to form a great article of commerce. There are several mineral springs, and many valuable salt springs.

The soil in a country so uneven must be very various. The western part of the state has a black, rich soil; in the middle are great quantities of excellent land; in the eastern, part of the mountains are lean, but there are many fertile valleys. There is a great profusion of natural timber, poplar, hickory, walnut, oak, beach, sycamore, locust, cherry, sugar-maple, &c., and in many places are great quantities of cane remarkably thick and strong. The state also abounds with medicinal plants, such as snake-root, ginseng, Carolina pink, angelica, senna, annise, spikenard, &c. Tennessee is also well supplied with animals and birds of various kinds, and the rivers abound in divers sorts of fish.

The climate is generally healthy. In East Tennessee, the heat is so tempered by the mountain air on one side, and by refreshing breezes from the Gulf of Mexico on the other, that this part of the state has one of the most desirable climates in North America. The middle part resembles Kentucky in climate.

The winter in Tennessee resembles the spring in New England. Snow seldom falls to a greater depth than 10 inches, or lies longer than 10 days. Cumberland river has been frozen over but three times since the country was settled. Cattle are rarely sheltered in winter.

In the western parts there are some low bottoms on which the inhabitants are subject to bilious fevers, and fever and ague in the autumn.

The great business of the state is agriculture. The soil produces abundantly cotton and tobacco, which are the staple commodities. The inhabitants also raise a plentiful supply of grain, grass, and fruit. They export cotton, tobacco, and flour, in considerable quantities; also saltpetre, and many other articles. The principal commerce is carried on through the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and from them through the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans. This state also supplies Kentucky, Ohio, &c., with cotton for inland manufactures; and from East Tennessee considerable numbers of cattle are sent to the seaports on the Atlantic.

There are in this state 21 banks and branches, viz.: 3 at Nashville, 1 at Memphis, 1 at Pulaski, 1 at Athens, 1 at Jackson, 1 at Knoxville, and Yeatman, Wood & Co.'s.

The state penitentiary is near Nashville, built in 1831, at an expense of about $50,000. It is 3 stories high, 310 feet in length, and 50 feet in width, containing solitary cells.

Education. Nashville University, at Nashville, is a respectable institution, with considerable endowments. East Tennessee College is at Knoxville. Greenville College, the oldest in the state, is at Greenville; and there is a theological school at Maryville, and Jackson College at Columbia.

The Cherokee Indians possess that part of the state which lies to the south of the Tennessee and Hiwassee rivers. These Indians have made much pro-

gress in the arts of civilized life, and pay considerable attention to education. By the treaty of 23d May, 1836, they are now bound to remove west of the Mississippi.

Religious denominations. The Baptists in this state have 13 associations, 224 churches, 151 ministers, and 12,971 communicants; the Methodists, 125 preachers, and 40,242 members; the Presbyterians, 125 churches, 60 ministers, 20 licentiates, and 8,814 communicants; the Lutherans, 10 ministers. The Cumberland Presbyterians, computed at about 100,000, reside chiefly in Tennessee and Kentucky.

The number of periodical papers in this state is 30.

History. The earliest settlements in this state were made between the years 1765 and 1770, by emigrants from North Carolina and Virginia.

The country was included within the limits of North Carolina till 1790, when it was placed under a separate territorial government, denominated the "Territory South of the Ohio;" and in 1796, the inhabitants formed a constitution, and Tennessee was admitted into the Union as an independent state.

Constitution and government. The constitution of this state was formed at Knoxville, in 1796. The legislative authority is vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a senate and house of representatives; and the members of both houses are elected biennially on the first Tuesday and Friday in August. The number of representatives is 60, who are apportioned among the different counties according to the number of taxable inhabitants. The number of senators cannot be less than one third, nor more than one half of the number of representatives. The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected at the same time with the senators and representatives; and who holds his office for the term of two years, but is not eligible more than six years in any term of eight. The general assembly meets (at Nashville) biennially, on the third Monday in September, next following the election; and it may be called together, if necessary, at other times, by the governor.

The right of suffrage is granted to every freeman of the age of 21 years, possessing a freehold in the county where he offers his vote, and to every freeman who has been an inhabitant of any one county in the state six months immediately preceding the day of election.

The judiciary power is vested in such superior and inferior courts, as the legislature may, from time to time, direct and establish. The judges are appointed by a joint ballot of both houses, and hold their offices during good behavior.

The governor's salary is 2,000 dollars.

This state sends thirteen representatives to congress.

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## KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY is bounded N. by Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio; E. by Virginia, S. by Tennessee; and W. by the Mississippi. It extends from lat. 36° 30′ to 39° 10′ N. and from 5° to 10° W. long. from Washington. Length on the southern line, 300 miles. Extent, 39,000 square miles, or 24,960,000 acres.

# KENTUCKY.



ARMS OF KENTUCKY.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

| Counties. | | Pop. 1830. | Pop. 1810. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adair | *sm* | 8,220 | 4,464 | Columbia |
| Allen | *s* | 6,486 | 7,329 | Scottsville |
| Anderson | *m* | 4,542 | 5,452 | Lawrenceburg |
| Barren | *swm* | 14,821 | 17,288 | Glasgow |
| Bath | *em* | 8,799 | 9,763 | Owingsville |
| Boone | *n* | 9,012 | 10,034 | Burlington |
| Bourbon | *nem* | 18,434 | 14,478 | Paris |
| Bracken | *n* | 6,392 | 7,053 | Augusta |
| Breathitt | | | 2,195 | |
| Breckenridge | *wm* | 7,345 | 8,944 | Hardinsburg |
| Butler | *swm* | 3,055 | 3,898 | Morgantown |
| Bullitt | *nwm* | 5,660 | 6,334 | Shepherdsville |
| Caldwell | *w* | 8,332 | 10,365 | Princeton |
| Callaway | *sw* | 5,159 | 9,794 | Wadesborough |
| Carroll | | | 3,966 | |
| Campbell | *n* | 9,893 | 5,214 | Newport |
| Carter | | | 2,905 | |
| Casey | *m* | 4,342 | 4,939 | Liberty |
| Christian | *sw* | 12,694 | 15,997 | Hopkinsville |
| Clarke | *m* | 13,052 | 10,802 | Winchester |
| Clay | *se* | 3,549 | 4,607 | Manchester |
| Clinton | | | 3,803 | |
| Cumberland | *s* | 8,636 | 6,090 | Burkesville |
| Davies | *wm* | 5,218 | 8,331 | Owensborough |
| Edmondson | *swm* | 2,642 | 2,914 | Brownsville |
| Estill | *em* | 4,618 | 5,535 | Irvine |
| Fayette | *m* | 25,174 | 22,194 | Lexington |
| Fleming | *ne* | 13,493 | 13,268 | Flemingsburg |

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.—*Continued.*

| Counties. | | Pop. 1830. | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Floyd | *e* | 4,266 | 6,302 | Prestonsburg |
| Franklin | *m* | 9,251 | 9,420 | Frankfort |
| Gallatin | *n* | 6,680 | 4,003 | Port William |
| Garrard | *m* | 11,870 | 10,480 | Lancaster |
| Grant | *nm* | 2,987 | 4,192 | Williamstown |
| Graves | *sw* | 2,503 | 7,465 | Mayfield |
| Grayson | *wm* | 3,876 | 4,461 | Litchfield |
| Greene | *m* | 13,718 | 14,212 | Greensburg |
| Greenup | *ne* | 5,853 | 6,297 | Greenupsburg |
| Hancock | *wm* | 1,494 | 2,581 | Hawsville |
| Hardin | *wm* | 13,148 | 16,357 | Elizabethtown |
| Harlan | *se* | 2,928 | 3,015 | Mount Pleasant |
| Harrison | *nm* | 13,180 | 12,472 | Cynthiana |
| Hart | *swm* | 5,292 | 7,031 | Mumfordsville |
| Henderson | *w* | 6,649 | 9,548 | Henderson |
| Henry | *nm* | 11,395 | 10,015 | New Castle |
| Hickman | *sw* | 5,193 | 8,968 | Columbus |
| Hopkins | *w* | 6,763 | 9,171 | Madisonville |
| Jefferson | *nwm* | 24,002 | 36,346 | Louisville |
| Jessamine | *m* | 9,961 | 9,396 | Nicholasville |
| Kenton | | | 7,816 | Covington |
| Knox | *se* | 4,321 | 5,722 | Barbourville |
| Laurel | *sem* | 2,182 | 3,079 | |
| Lawrence | *e* | 3,897 | 4,730 | Louisa |
| Lewis | *ne* | 5,206 | 6,301 | |
| Lincoln | *m* | 11,012 | 10,187 | Stanford |
| Livingston | *w* | 6,607 | 9,025 | Salem |
| Logan | *s* | 13,002 | 13,615 | Russelville |
| McCracken | *w* | 1,298 | 4,745 | Paducah |
| Madison | *m* | 18,035 | 16,355 | Richmond |
| Marion | | | 11,032 | Lebanon |
| Mason | *n* | 16,203 | 15,719 | Maysville |
| Meade | *wm* | 4,111 | 5,780 | Brandonsburg |
| Mercer | *m* | 17,606 | 18,720 | Harrodsburg |
| Monroe | *s* | 5,125 | 6,526 | Tompkinsville |
| Montgomery | *m* | 10,221 | 9,333 | Mount Sterling |
| Morgan | *em* | 2,857 | 4,603 | West Liberty |
| Muhlenberg | *swm* | 5,341 | 6,964 | Greenville |
| Nelson | *wm* | 14,916 | 13,637 | Bardstown |
| Nicholas | *nem* | 8,832 | 8,745 | Carlisle |
| Ohio | *wm* | 4,913 | 6,592 | Hartford |
| Oldham | *nm* | 9,563 | 7,380 | La Grange |
| Owen | *nm* | 5,792 | 8,232 | New Liberty |
| Pendleton | *n* | 3,866 | 4,455 | Falmouth |
| Perry | *se* | 3,331 | 3,089 | Perry C. H. |
| Pike | *e* | 2,677 | 3,569 | Pikeville |
| Pulaski | *sm* | 9,522 | 9,620 | Somerset |
| Rockcastle | *sem* | 2,875 | 3,409 | Mount Vernon |
| Russell | *sm* | 3,883 | 4,238 | Jamestown |
| Scott | *nm* | 14,677 | 13,668 | Georgetown |
| Shelby | *nm* | 19,039 | 17,768 | Shelbyville |
| Simpson | *s* | 6,099 | 6,537 | Franklin |
| Spencer | *m* | 6,815 | 6,581 | Taylorsville |
| Todd | *s* | 8,801 | 9,991 | Elkton |
| Trigg | *sw* | 5,889 | 7,716 | Cadiz |
| Trimble | | | 4,180 | Bedford |
| Union | *w* | 4,435 | 6,673 | Morganfield |
| Warren | *swm* | 10,947 | 13,146 | Bowling Green |
| Washington | *m* | | 10,596 | Springfield |
| Wayne | *s* | 8,731 | 7,399 | Monticello |
| Whitely | *se* | 3,807 | 4,673 | Whitely C. H. |
| Woodford | *m* | 12,294 | 11,740 | Versailles |
| | *Total* | 688,844 | 779,828 | |

*Population at different Periods.*

| | Population. | | | | | Slaves. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1790, | 73,677 | | | | | 12,430 |
| 1800, | 220,959 | Increase from | 1790 | to 1800, | 147,282 | 43,344 |
| 1810, | 406,511 | ——— | 1800 | 1810, | 185,552 | 80,561 |
| 1820, | 564,317 | ——— | 1810 | 1820, | 147,806 | 120,732 |
| 1830, | 688,844 | ——— | 1820 | 1830, | 124,527 | 165,350 |
| 1840, | 779,828 | ——— | 1830 | 1840, | 90,984 | 182,258 |

DIFFERENT CLASSES OF INHABITANTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Persons, | | Slaves and Colored Persons, | |
| Deaf and Dumb, | 400 | Deaf and Dumb, | 77 |
| Blind, | 236 | Blind, | 141 |
| Insane and Idiots, at public charge, | 305 | Insane and Idiots, at public charge, | 48 |
| Do. at private charge, | 490 | Do. at private charge, | 132 |
| Persons employed in —— | | Universities or Colleges, | 10 |
| Mining, | 331 | Students in Universities, &c. | 1,419 |
| Agriculture, | 197,738 | Academies and Grammar Schools, | 116 |
| Commerce, | 3,448 | Students in Academies, &c. | 4,906 |
| Manufactures and Trades, | 23,217 | Primary and Common Schools, | 954 |
| Navigation of the Ocean, | 44 | Scholars in Common Schools, | 24,641 |
| " Canals, Lakes, and Rivers, | 968 | White Persons over 20 years of age unable to read and write, | 45,018 |
| Learned Professions, | 2,487 | | |
| Revolutionary and military Pensioners, | 886 | | |

FINANCES.

The bonds sold by this State for purposes of Internal Improvement are as follows: viz.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,385,000 | 5 per cents.—annual interest, | . . . | $ 69,250 |
| 1,765,500 | 5 per cents, do | . . . | 105,930 |
| 600,000 | do. (6 years' bonds) | . . . | 36,000 |
| $3,750,500 | | | $211,180 |

If to this be added a temporary loan of $40,000 from the banks, the total liabilities of the State will be $3,790,500, and the annual interest, including $8,420 exchange on interest payable in the East, will be $222,000. The State holds 10,709 bank shares, which at par value would be worth $1,070,900; and holds of her own bonds, $937,500; making upwards of two millions, as an offset to her debt.—Value of taxable property, in 1840, as reported by the Second Auditor, $272,250,027.

The whole amount of the surplus revenue of the United States received by Kentucky was $1,433,757 58. Of this $850,000 was set apart as a permanent School Fund, and invested in Internal Improvement bonds.

The principal rivers of Kentucky are the Ohio, which flows along the state 639 miles, following its windings; the Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, Kentucky, Green, Licking, Big Sandy, Salt, and Rolling.

Cumberland mountains form the south-east boundary of this state. The eastern counties, bordering on Virginia, are mountainous and barren. A tract from 5 to 20 miles wide, along the banks of the Ohio, is hilly and broken land, interspersed with many fertile valleys. Between this strip, Green river and the eastern counties, lies what has been called the garden of the state. This is the most populous part, and is about 150 miles long, and from 50 to 100 wide, and comprises the counties of Mason, Fleming, Montgomery, Clarke, Bourbon, Fayette, Scott, Harrison, Franklin, Woodford, Mercer, Jessamine, Madison, Garrard, Casey, Lincoln, Washington, and Green. The surface of this district is agreeably undulating, and the soil black and friable, producing black walnut, black cherry, honey locust, buckeye, pawpaw, sugar-tree, mulberry, elm, ash, cotton

wood, and white thorn. The country between Green and Cumberland rivers is called "the barrens." In 1800 the legislature of Kentucky made a gratuitous grant of this tract to actual settlers, under the impression that it was of little value; but it proves to be excellent land; and hogs and cattle are raised in abundance. The whole state, below the mountains, rests on an immense bed of limestone, usually about eight feet below the surface. There are everywhere apertures in this limestone, through which the waters of the rivers sink into the earth. The large rivers of Kentucky, for this reason, are more diminished during the dry season, than those of any part of the United States, and the small streams entirely disappear. The banks of the rivers are natural curiosities; the rivers having generally worn very deep channels in the calcareous rocks over which they flow. The precipices formed by Kentucky river are in many places awfully sublime, presenting perpendicular banks of 300 feet of solid limestone, surmounted with a steep and difficult ascent, four times as high. In the south-west part of the state, between Green river and the Cumberland, there are several wonderful caves.

The principal productions of Kentucky are hemp, tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn. Salt springs are numerous, and supply not only this state, but a great part of Ohio and Tennessee, with this mineral. The principal manufactures are cloth, spirits, cordage, salt, and maple sugar. Hemp, tobacco, and wheat are the principal exports. These are carried down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans, and foreign goods received from the same place in return. Louisville, on the Ohio, is the centre of this trade. The introduction of steamboat navigation on the Ohio has been of incalculable benefit to the commercial and manufacturing interests of Kentucky.

There is a tract of country in the south-western part of the state, east and north of Cumberland river, and watered by Green and Barren rivers, about 100 miles in extent, called *the barrens*, which, a few years since, was a beautiful prairie, destitute of timber. It is now covered with a young growth of various kinds of trees. These, however, do not prevent the growth of grass, and an almost endless variety of plants, which are in bloom during the whole of the spring and summer; when the whole region is a wilderness of the most beautiful flowers. The soil is of an excellent quality, being a mixture of clay, loam, and sand. Through this country there runs a chain of conical hills, called *knobs*.

Horses are raised in great numbers, and of the noblest kinds. A handsome horse is the highest pride of a Kentuckian, and common farmers own from ten to fifty. Great numbers are carried over the mountains to the Atlantic states; and the principal supply of saddle and carriage horses in the lower country is drawn from Kentucky, or the other western states. The horses are carried down in flat boats. Great droves of cattle are also driven from this state, over the mountains, to Virginia and Pennsylvania.

In 1828 the value of the cattle, horses, and swine, driven out of the state, numbered and valued at one point of passage, the Cumberland ford, was a million dollars. The returns of the value of exports, agricultural and manufactured, in 1829, wanted a number of counties of comprising the whole state; but this partial return gave 2,780,000 dollars, and in 1839 only $3,723.

Mammoth cave. For a very interesting account of this stupendous wonder, we are indebted to Dr. Nathan Ward, who published it in the Monthly Magazine, of October, 1816. It is situated in Warren county, and in a territory not mountainous, but broken, differing in this respect from all the other caverns hitherto known. The doctor, provided with guides, two large lamps, a compass, and refreshments, descended a pit forty feet deep, and one hundred and twenty in circumference; having a spring of fine water at the bottom, and conducting to the entrance of the cavern. The opening, which is to the north, is from forty to fifty feet high, and about thirty in width. It narrows shortly after, but again expands to a width of thirty or forty feet, and a height of

twenty, continuing these dimensions for about a mile to the first *hoppers*,* where a manufactory of saltpetre has recently been established. Thence to the second of these hoppers, two miles from the entrance, it is forty feet in width, and sixty in height. Throughout nearly the whole of the distance handsome walls have been made by the manufacturers, of the loose stones. The road is hard, and as smooth as a flag pavement. In every passage which the doctor traversed, the sides of the cavern were perpendicular, and the arches, which have bid defiance even to earthquakes, are regular. In 1802, when the heavy shocks of earthquakes came on, which were so severely felt in this part of Kentucky, the workmen stationed at the second hoppers, heard, about five minutes before each shock, a heavy rumbling noise issue from the cave, like a strong wind. When that ceased, the rocks cracked, and the whole appeared to be going in this moment to final destruction. However, none was injured, although large portions of rock fell in different parts of the cavern.

In advancing into the cavern, the avenue leads from the second hoppers, west, one mile; and thence, south-west, to the chief area or city, which is six miles from the entrance. This avenue, throughout its whole extent from the above station to the cross-roads, or chief area, is from sixty to one hundred feet in height, of a similar width, and nearly on a level, the floor or bottom being covered with loose lime-stone, and saltpetre earth. When, observes the doctor, I reached this immense area, (called the chief city,) which contains more than eighty acres, without a single pillar to support the arch, which is entire over the whole, I was struck dumb with astonishment. Nothing can be more sublime and grand than this place, of which but a faint idea can be conveyed, covered with one solid arch at least one hundred feet high, and to all appearance entire.

Having entered the area, the doctor perceived five large avenues leading from it, from sixty to one hundred feet in width, and about forty in height. The stone walls are arched, and are from forty to eighty feet perpendicular in height before the commencement of the arch.

In exploring these avenues, the precaution was taken to cut arrows pointing to the mouth of the cave, on the stone beneath the feet, to prevent any difficulty in the return. The first which was traversed, took a southerly direction for more than two miles; when a second was taken, which led first east, and then north, for more than two further. These windings at length brought the party, by another avenue, to the chief city again, after having traversed different avenues for more than five miles. Having reposed for a few moments on the slabs of lime-stone near the centre of this gloomy area, and refreshed themselves and trimmed their lamps, they departed a second time, through an avenue almost north, parallel with the one leading from the chief city to the mouth of the cavern; and, having proceeded more than two miles, came to a second city. This is covered with a single arch, nearly two hundred feet high in the centre, and is very similar to the chief city, except in the number of its avenues which are two only. They crossed it over a very considerable rise in the centre, and descended through an avenue which bore to the east, to the distance of nearly a mile, when they came to a third area, or city, about one hundred feet square, and fifty in height, which had a pure and delightful stream of water issuing from the side of a wall about thirty feet high, and which fell on a broken surface of stone, and was afterwards entirely lost to view.

Having passed a few yards beyond this beautiful sheet of water, so as to reach the end of the avenue, the party returned about five hundred yards, and passing over a considerable mass of stone, entered another, but smaller avenue to the right, which carried them south through a third, of an uncommonly black hue, rather more than a mile; when they ascended a very steep hill about sixty yards, which conducted them to within the walls of the fourth city. It is not

* A hopper is an inverted cone, into which grain is put at a mill, before it runs between the stones.

inferior to the second, having an arch which covers at least six acres. In this last avenue, the extremity of which cannot be less than four miles from the chief city, and ten from the mouth of the cavern, are more than twenty large piles of saltpetre earth on the one side, and broken lime-stone heaped on the other, evidently the work of human hands.

From the course of his needle, the doctor expected that this avenue would have led circuitously to the chief city, but was much disappointed when he reached the extremity, at a few hundred yards' distance from the fourth city. In retracing his steps, not having paid a due attention to mark the entrances of the different avenues, he was greatly bewildered, and once completely lost himself for nearly fifteen or twenty minutes. Thus, faint and wearied, he did not reach the chief area till ten at night; but was still determined to explore the cavern as long as his light should last. Having entered the fifth and last avenue from the chief area, and proceeded south-east about nine hundred yards, he came to the fifth area, the arch of which covers more than four acres of level ground, strewed with lime-stone, and having fire-beds of uncommon size, surrounded with brands of cane, interspersed. Another avenue on the opposite side, led to one of still greater capacity, the walls or sides of which were more perfect than any that had been noticed, running almost due south for nearly a mile and a half, and being very level and straight, with an elegant arch. While the doctor was employed at the extremity of this avenue, in sketching a plan of the cave, one of his guides, who had strayed to a distance, called on him to follow. Leaving the other guide, he was led to a vertical passage, which opened into a chamber at least 1800 feet in circumference, and the centre of the arch of which was 150 feet in height.

It was past midnight when he entered this chamber of eternal darkness; and when he reflected on the different avenues through which he had passed since he had penetrated the cave at eight in the morning, and now found himself buried several miles in the dark recesses of this awful cavern—the grave perhaps of thousands of human beings—he felt a shivering horror. The avenue, or passage which led from it, was as large as any he had entered; and it is uncertain how far he might have travelled had not his light failed him. All those who have any knowledge of this cave, he observes, conjecture that Green river, a stream navigable several hundred miles, passes over three of its branches.

After a lapse of nearly an hour, he descended by what is called the "passage of the chimney," and joined the other guide. Thence returning to the chief area or city, where the lamps were trimmed for the last time, he entered the spacious avenue which led to the second hoppers. Here he found various curiosities, such as spars, petrifactions, &c.; and these he brought away, together with a *mummy*, which was found at the second hoppers. He reached the mouth of the cave about three in the morning, almost exhausted with nineteen hours of constant fatigue. He nearly fainted on leaving it, and on inhaling the vapid air of the atmosphere, after having so long breathed the pure air, occasioned by the nitre of the cave; his pulse beat stronger when within, but not so quick as when on the surface.

Here the doctor observes, that he has hardly described half the cave, not having named the avenues between the mouth and the second hoppers. This part of his narrative is of equal interest with what has been already given. He states that there is a passage in the main avenue, more than nine hundred feet from the entrance, like that of a trap-door; by sliding aside a large flat stone, you can descend sixteen or eighteen feet in a very narrow defile, where the passage comes on a level, and winds about in such a manner, as to pass under the main passage without having any communication with it, at length opening into the main cave by two large passages just beyond the second hoppers. This is called the "glauber-salt room," the bat room, and the flint room, together with a winding avenue, which, branching off at the second hoppers, runs west

and south-east for more than two miles. It is called the "haunted chamber," from the echo within; its arch is very beautifully incrusted with lime-stone spar; and in many places the columns of spar are truly elegant, extending from the ceiling to the floor. Near the centre of this arch is a dome, apparently fifty feet high, hung in rich drapery, festooned in the most fanciful manner, for six or eight feet from the hangings, and in colors the most rich and brilliant. By the reflections of one or two lights, the columns of spar and the stalactites have a very romantic appearance. Of this spar a large cellar, called "Wilkins' arm chair," has been formed in the centre of the avenue, and encircled with many smaller ones. The columns of spar, fluted and studded with knobs of spar and stalactites; the drapery of various colors superbly festooned, and hung in the most graceful manner; these are shown with the greatest brilliancy by the reflection of the lamps.

In the vicinity of the "haunted chamber" the sound of a cataract was heard; and at the extremity of the avenue was a reservoir of water, very clear, and grateful to the taste, apparently having neither inlet nor outlet. Here the air, as in many other parts of the cave, was pure and delightful. Not far from the reservoir, an avenue presented itself, within which were several columns of the most brilliant spar, sixty or seventy feet in height, and almost perpendicular, standing in basins of water; which, as well as the columns, the doctor observes, surpasses in splendor and beauty, every similar work of art he had ever seen.

Returning by a beautiful pool of water, the doctor came to the second hoppers, where he had found the mummy before alluded to. It had been removed from another cave, for preservation, and was presented to him by his friend, Mr. Wilkins, together with the apparel, jewels, music, &c. with which it was accompanied. It has since been placed in the Washington Museum, the proprietor of which thinks it probable that this mummy is as ancient as the immense mounds of the western country, which have so much astonished the world.

Penitentiary and hospitals.

The state penitentiary, at Frankfort, contained, in September, 1830, 101 convicts. This institution was formerly an expense to the state; but since 1825, under the management of its present keeper (Mr. Joel Scott), it has more than supported itself. At Lexington there is a Lunatic Asylum; at Danville, an Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb; at Louisville and Smithland, on the Ohio, hospitals for sick and disabled boatmen.

Canal.

A canal about two miles long, around the falls of the Ohio, at Louisville, was finished in 1831, and during 104 days, before it was closed by the ice, 827 boats, of 76,000 tons, passed through, of which 406 were steam boats. A rail-road is in progress from Lexington to the Ohio.

Banks.

There are 9 banks and branches in this state, viz.: bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, with branches at Lexington, Maysville, Frankfort, Greensburg, Bowling Green, and Hopkinsville; bank of Louisville, at Louisville, and the Northern bank of Kentucky, at Lexington. Total amount of bank capital, about $8,000,000.

Education.

Transylvania University, in Lexington, is the oldest and most celebrated institution in the western states, and has medical and law schools connected with it. Centre College is established at Danville; Augusta College at Augusta; Cumberland College at Princeton; and St. Joseph's College, a respectable Catholic seminary, at Bairdstown.

The number of periodical papers in 1841 was 35.

Religious denominations.

The Baptists in this state have 25 associations, 442 churches, 289 ministers, and 40,520 communicants; the Methodists, 100 preachers, and 30,935 members; the Presbyterians, 123 churches, 71 ministers, 9 licentiates, and 9,832 communicants; the Roman Catholics, about 30 priests,

the Episcopalians, 5 ministers; the Cumberland Presbyterians are also numerous in Kentucky.

History. The first permanent settlement of this state was begun on Kentucky river, in 1775, by the famous Daniel Boone, a native of Maryland. It formed a part of Virginia till 1790; and in 1792, it was erected into an independent state.

Constitution and government. On the separation of Kentucky from Virginia, in 1790, a constitution was adopted which continued in force till 1799, when a new one was formed instead of it; and this is now in force. The legislative power is vested in a senate and house of representatives, which together are styled The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The representatives are elected annually, and are apportioned, every four years, among the different counties according to the number of electors. Their present number is 100, which is the highest number that the constitution authorizes; 58 being the lowest. The senators are elected for four years, one quarter of them being chosen annually. Their present number is 38; and they cannot exceed this number, nor fall short of 24. The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected for four years, and is ineligible for the succeeding seven years after the expiration of his term of office. At the election of governor, a lieutenant-governor is also chosen, who is speaker of the senate, and on whom the duties of the governor devolve, in case of his absence or removal. The representatives and one quarter of the members of the senate are elected annually by the people, on the first Monday in August; the governor is elected by the people, every fourth year, at the same time; and he commences the execution of his office on the fourth Tuesday succeeding the day of the commencement of the election at which he is chosen. The polls are kept open three days; and the votes are given openly, or *viva voce*, and not by ballot. The general assembly meets (at Frankfort) annually on the first Monday in November. The constitution grants the right of suffrage to every free male citizen (people of color excepted), who has attained the age of 21 years, and has resided in the state two years, or in the county where he offers his vote, one year, next preceding the election. The judiciary power is vested in a supreme court, styled the court of appeals, and in such inferior courts as the general assembly may, from time to time, erect and establish. The judges of the different courts, and justices of the peace, hold their offices during good behavior.

The salary of the governor is 2,000 dollars.

This state sends 13 representatives to congress.

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## OHIO.

Length 210 miles; mean breadth, 200 miles: containing 40,000 square miles, and 25,000,000 acres. Between 38° 30′ and 41° 19′ N. latitude; and between 3° 31′ and 7° 41′ W. from Washington. Bounded on the N. by the territory of Michigan, and Lake Erie; E. by Pennsylvania; S. E. by Virginia, from which it is separated by the Ohio; S. by the Ohio, which separates it from Virginia and Kentucky; and W. by Indiana.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pop. in | 1790, | about 3,000 | | | |
| | 1800, | 45,365 | Increase from | 1790 to 1800, | 43,365 |
| | 1810, | 230,760 | ——— | 1800 1810, | 195,395 |
| | 1820, | 581,434 | ——— | 1810 1820, | 350,674 |
| | 1830, | 937,637 | ——— | 1820 1830, | 356,203 |
| | 1840, | 1,519,467 | ——— | 1830 1840, | 581,530 |

# OHIO.



ARMS OF OHIO.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

| Counties. | | Total Pop. 1830. | Total Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | *s* | 12,278 | 13,183 | West Union |
| Allen | *wm* | 578 | 9,079 | Lima |
| Ashtabula | *ne* | 14,584 | 23,724 | Jefferson |
| Athens | *se* | 9,763 | 19,109 | Athens |
| Belmont | *e* | 28,412 | 30,901 | St. Clairsville |
| Brown | *s* | 17,867 | 22,715 | Georgetown |
| Butler | *sw* | 27,044 | 28,173 | Hamilton |
| Carroll | | | 18,018 | Carrollton |
| Champaign | *wm* | 12,130 | 16,921 | Urbana |
| Clark | *swm* | 13,074 | 16,882 | Springfield |
| Clermont | *sw* | 20,466 | 23,106 | Batavia |
| Clinton | *sm* | 11,292 | 15,719 | Wilmington |
| Columbiana | *e* | 35,508 | 40,378 | New Lisbon |
| Coshocton | *em* | 11,162 | 21,590 | Coshocton |
| Crawford | *nm* | 4,778 | 13,152 | Bucyrus |
| Cuyahoga | *ne* | 10,360 | 26,506 | Cleveland |
| Darke | *w* | 6,203 | 13,282 | Greenville |
| Delaware | *m* | 11,523 | 22,060 | Delaware |
| Erie | | | 12,599 | Huron |
| Fairfield | *m* | 24,788 | 31,924 | Lancaster |
| Fayette | *sm* | 8,180 | 10,984 | Washington |
| Franklin | *m* | 14,766 | 25,949 | Columbus |
| Gallia | *s* | 9,733 | 13,444 | Gallipolis |
| Geauga | *ne* | 15,813 | 16,297 | Chardon |
| Green | *swm* | 15,084 | 17,528 | Xenia |
| Guernsey | *em* | 18,036 | 27,748 | Cambridge |
| Hardin | *wm* | | 4,598 | Kenton |
| Hamilton | *sw* | 52,321 | 80,145 | Cincinnati |
| Hancock | *nwm* | 813 | 9,986 | Findlay |
| Harrison | *e* | 20,920 | 20,099 | Cadiz |
| Henry | *nw* | 260 | 2,503 | Damascus |
| Highland | *sm* | 16,347 | 22,269 | Hillsborough |
| Hocking | *sm* | 4,008 | 9,741 | Logan |
| Holmes | *m* | 9,133 | 18,088 | Millersburg |
| Huron | *n* | 13,345 | 23,933 | Norwalk |
| Jackson | *s* | 5,974 | 9,744 | Jackson |
| Jefferson | *e* | 22,489 | 25,030 | Steubenville |
| Knox | *m* | 17,124 | 29,579 | Mount Vernon |
| Lake | | | 9,738 | Painsville |
| Lawrence | *s* | 5,366 | 13,719 | Burlington |

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.—*Continued.*

| Counties. | | Total Pop. 1830. | Total Pop. 1840 | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Licking | *m* | 20,864 | 35,096 | Newark |
| Lorain | *n* | 5,696 | 18,467 | Elyria |
| Logan | *wm* | 6,442 | 14,015 | Belle Fontaine |
| Lucas | *n* | | 9,382 | Toledo |
| Madison | *m* | 6,190 | 9,025 | London |
| Marion | *m* | 6,558 | 14,765 | Marion |
| Medina | *nem* | 7,560 | 18,352 | Medina |
| Meigs | *se* | 6,159 | 11,452 | Chester |
| Mercer | *w* | 1,110 | 8,277 | St. Mary's |
| Miami | *wm* | 12,806 | 19,688 | Troy |
| Monroe | *se* | 8,770 | 18,521 | Woodsfield |
| Montgomery | *wm* | 24,252 | 31,938 | Dayton |
| Morgan | *se* | 11,796 | 20,852 | McConnelsville |
| Muskingum | *m* | 29,325 | 38,749 | Zanesville |
| Ottawa | | | 2,248 | |
| Paulding | *nw* | 160 | 1,034 | |
| Perry | *sm* | 14,018 | 19,344 | Somerset |
| Pickaway | *m* | 15,935 | 19,725 | Circleville |
| Pike | *s* | 6,024 | 7,626 | Piketon |
| Portage | *ne* | 18,827 | 22,965 | Ravenna |
| Preble | *w* | 16,255 | 19,482 | Eaton |
| Putnam | *nw* | 230 | 5,189 | Sugar Grove |
| Richland | *nm* | 24,007 | 44,532 | Mansfield |
| Ross | *sm* | 24,053 | 27,460 | Chillicothe |
| Sandusky | *n* | 2,851 | 10,182 | Lower Sandusky |
| Scioto | *s* | 8,730 | 11,192 | Portsmouth |
| Seneca | *nm* | 5,148 | 18,128 | Tiffin |
| Shelby | *wm* | 3,671 | 12,154 | Sydney |
| Stark | *em* | 26,784 | 34,603 | Canton |
| Summit | | | 22,560 | |
| Trumbull | *ne* | 26,154 | 38,107 | Warren |
| Tuscarawas | *em* | 14,298 | 25,631 | New Philadelphia |
| Union | *cm* | 3,192 | 8,422 | Marysville |
| Van Wert | *nw* | 49 | 1,577 | Willshire |
| Warren | *swm* | 21,493 | 23,141 | Lebanon |
| Washington | *se* | 11,731 | 20,823 | Marietta |
| Wayne | *nm* | 23,344 | 35,808 | Wooster |
| Williams | *nw* | 377 | 4,465 | Defiance |
| Wood | *nw* | 1,095 | 5,357 | Perrysburg |
| 79 *Total* | | 937,679 | 1,519,467 | |

The rivers which flow into Lake Erie on the north, are Maumee, Sandusky, Huron, Vermilion, Black, Cuyahoga, Grand, and Ashtabula; those in the south flowing into the Ohio, are the Muskingum, Hockhocking, Little and Great Miami. The Au-Glaize and St. Mary's in the western part of the state, are branches of the Maumee.

The interior and northern parts of the country, bordering on Lake Erie, are generally level, and in some places marshy. Nearly one-third of the eastern and south-eastern part is very hilly and broken. The hills are exceedingly numerous, but they seldom rise into considerable mountains. Immediately upon the banks of the Ohio, and several of its tributaries, are numerous tracts of interval or meadow land, of great fertility. In the interior, on both sides of the Scioto, and on the Great and Little Miami, are perhaps the most extensive bodies of level and rich land in the state. In many parts there are large prairies, particularly on the head waters of the Muskingum and Scioto, and between the Scioto and the two Miamis. Some of these prairies are low and marshy, producing large quantities of coarse grass, from 2 to 5 feet high; some of which is of a tolerably good quality: other prairies are elevated, and are frequently called barrens; not always on account of their sterility, for they are often fertile. The most elevated tracts of country between the rivers, are the wettest and most marshy in the state; and the driest land is that which borders on the various streams of water. Among the forest trees, are oak of various species, maple, hickory, beach, birch, poplar, sycamore, ash, pawpaw, buck-eye *cherry, &c*

Wheat is the staple of the state. Other sorts of grain, various kinds of fruit, grass, hemp, and flax, are extensively cultivated. From 70 to 100 bushels of Indian corn, it is said, have, in many instances, been produced in a year from one acre.

Coal is found in great quantities in the eastern parts. Iron ore has been discovered and wrought pretty extensively in several places, particularly on the south of Licking river, 4 miles west of Zanesville, on Brush creek, and in some other places. Salt springs are found on some of the eastern waters of Muskingum, and on Salt creek, 28 miles south-east of Chillicothe, where there are considerable salt works.

The summers are warm and pretty regular, though somewhat subject to tornadoes. Spring and autumn are very pleasant; and the winters generally mild. In some parts near the marshes and stagnant waters, the inhabitants are subject to the fever and ague; but the climate, generally, is accounted remarkably healthy.

Ohio takes the lead among the western states with regard to manufactures. Some of the most important manufacturing towns are Cincinnati, Zanesville, Steubenville, and Chillicothe.

The building of ships has been commenced in this state for the purpose of carrying its produce to market. These are laden at spring-flood, and descend the rivers in perfect safety to the Atlantic, whence they proceed to the West Indies, or other parts, where they are disposed of, both vessel and cargo. The first ships built here were in 1802, at Marietta. Their frames were almost wholly of black walnut, which is said to be as durable as the live-oak. All the materials for ship-building abound in this country.

The exports from this state consist of flour, corn, hemp, flax, beef, pork, smoked hams of venison, whisky, peach-brandy, and lumber.

More than half of the exports go to New Orleans; but much is sent to New York and other Atlantic cities.

The Ohio Canal forms a communication between the river Ohio, at Portsmouth, and lake Erie, at Cleaveland, 320 miles in length.

The Miami Canal, which is completed from Cincinnati to Dayton, 65 miles, has 22 locks, and cost $746,000, about $11,000 a mile. It extends through the richest portion of the state, and is the channel of an extensive trade.

The principal banks are, the Commercial and Franklin Banks, Cincinnati; the Clinton Bank, Columbus, being public deposite banks; the banks of Chillicothe, Marietta, St. Clairsville, Steubenville, Mount Pleasant, and Canton; Franklin Bank of Columbus, at Columbus; Lancaster Ohio Bank, at Lancaster; Urbana Banking Company, at Urbana; Bank of Scioto, at Portsmouth; and Western Reserve Bank, at Warren.

Education. The principal literary seminaries in this state are the University of Ohio, at Athens; Miami University, at Oxford; Western Reserve Col-




PROFILE VIEW OF THE OHIO CANAL.

lege, at Hudson; Kenyon College, at Gambier; the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, and Cincinnati College, at Cincinnati.

A system of common schools has been lately introduced by law into this state. "An act to provide for the support and better regulation of common schools" was passed by the legislature in March, 1831, "to take effect and be in force from and after the first day of May" following. This act declares, "that a fund shall be raised in the several counties in the state for the use of common schools, for the instruction of the white youth of every class and grade, without distinction, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and other necessary branches of education;—that for this purpose there shall be annually levied and assessed upon the *ad valorem* amount of the general list of taxable property in each county of the state, the property of blacks and mulattoes excepted, three-fourths of a mill on the dollar; that the trustees of each incorporated township in this state, where the same has not been already done, shall lay off their township into school districts in a manner most convenient for the population." Further provisions are made for carrying the system into effect. In 1840, 200,800 scholars attended.

Religious denominations. The Presbyterians in this state have 400 churches, 250 ministers, 11 licentiates, and 22,150 communicants; the Baptists, 14 associations, 300 churches, 200 ministers, and 9,801 communicants; the Methodists, 100 preachers, and 40,064 members; the Lutherans, 37 ministers, and 8,706 communicants; the Associate Presbyterians, 65 congregations, 20 ministers, and 4,225 communicants; the German Reformed, 82 congregations, and 3,750 communicants; the Episcopalians, 25 ministers; the New Jerusalem Church, 4 societies; there are also a considerable number of Friends and Roman Catholics, some Universalists, Unitarians, and Shakers.

The number of periodical papers, in 1841, was estimated at 175.

History. The first permanent settlement of Ohio was commenced at Marietta, in 1788; in 1789, the country was put under a territorial government, and called the Western Territory, which name was afterwards altered to the Territory North-west of the Ohio; and in 1802, it was erected into an independent state.

Constitution and government. The constitution of this state was formed at Chillicothe, in 1802. The Legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, which together are styled The General Assembly of the State of Ohio.

The representatives are elected annually on the second Tuesday in October; and they are apportioned among the counties according to the number of white male inhabitants above 21 years of age. Their number cannot be less than 36, nor more than 72. The senators are chosen biennially, and are apportioned according to the number of white male inhabitants of 21 years of age. Their number cannot be less than one third, nor more than one half of the number of representatives.

The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected by the people for two years, on the second Tuesday in October; and his term of service commences on the first Monday in December.

The general assembly meets annually (at Columbus), on the first Monday in December.

The right of suffrage is granted to all white male inhabitants, above the age of 21 years, who have resided in the state one year next preceding the election, and who have paid, or are charged with, a state or county tax.

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, in courts of common pleas for each county, and such other courts as the legislature may, from time to time, establish. The judges are elected by a joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly for the term of 7 years.

This state sends 19 representatives to congress. Governor's salary, $1,200

# INDIANA.



ARMS OF INDIANA.

Length, 250 miles; breadth, 150. Between 37° 47′ and 41° 50′ N. lat. and 7° 45′ and 11° W. lon. from W. C. Bounded north by Michigan state and lake; east by Ohio; south by Ohio river; and west by Illinois.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

| Counties. | | Pop. 1830. | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | | | 2,264 | Decatur |
| Allen | *ne* | 1,000 | 5,842 | Fort Wayne |
| Bartholomew | *m* | 5,480 | 10,046 | Columbus |
| Boon | *wm* | 622 | 8,121 | Lebanon |
| Blackford | *nem* | | 1,226 | |
| Brown | *sm* | | 2,364 | |
| Carroll | | 1,614 | 7,819 | Delphi |
| Cass | | 1,154 | 5,480 | Logansport |
| Clark | *s* | 10,719 | 15,995 | Charlestown |
| Clay | *w* | 1,616 | 5,569 | Bowling-Green |
| Clinton | | 1,423 | 7,508 | Frankfort |
| Crawford | *s* | 3,184 | 5,282 | Fredonia |
| Daviess | *swm* | 4,512 | 6,720 | Washington |
| Dearborn | *se* | 14,573 | 19,327 | Lawrenceburg |
| Decatur | *sem* | 5,854 | 12,171 | Greensburg |
| De Kalb | | | 1,968 | |
| Delaware | *em* | 2,372 | 8,843 | Muncytown |
| Dubois | *swm* | 1,774 | 3,632 | Portersville |
| Elkhart | | 935 | 6,660 | Pulaski |
| Fayette | *em* | 9,112 | 9,837 | Connersville |
| Floyd | *se* | 6,363 | 9,454 | New Albany |
| Fountain | *w* | 7,644 | 11,218 | Covington |
| Franklin | *se* | 10,199 | 13,349 | Brookville |
| Fulton | *n* | | 1,933 | Rochester |
| Gibson | *sw* | 5,417 | 8,977 | Princeton |
| Green | *swm* | 4,253 | 8,321 | Bloomfield |
| Grant | | | 4,875 | |
| Hamilton | *m* | 1,750 | 9,855 | Noblesville |
| Hancock | *m* | 1,569 | 7,538 | Greenfield |
| Harrison | *se* | 10,288 | 12,459 | Corydon |
| Hendricks | *m* | 3,967 | 11,264 | Danville |
| Henry | *em* | 6,498 | 15,128 | New Castle |
| Huntington | | | 1,597 | Huntington |
| Jay | *e* | | 3,863 | Portland |
| Jasper | | | 1,267 | |

TABLE OF COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.—*Continued.*

| Counties. | | Pop. 1830. | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jackson | *sm* | 4,994 | 8,561 | Brownstown |
| Jefferson | *se* | 11,465 | 16,614 | Madison |
| Jennings | *sem* | 3,950 | 8,529 | Vernon |
| Johnson | *m* | 4,139 | 9,892 | Franklin |
| Knox | *w* | 6,557 | 10,657 | Vincennes |
| Kosciusko | *n* | | 4,170 | Warsaw |
| La Grange | | | 3,364 | Elkhart |
| Lake | *nw* | | 1,463 | Lake C. H. |
| La Porte | *nw* | | 8,184 | Laporte |
| Lawrence | *sm* | 9,237 | 11,782 | Bedford |
| Madison | *m* | 2,442 | 5,874 | Andersontown |
| Marion | *m* | 7,181 | 16,080 | INDIANAPOLIS |
| Martin | *sm* | 2,010 | 3,875 | Mount Pleasant |
| Marshall | *n* | | 1,651 | Plymouth |
| Miami | *nm* | | 3,048 | Perne |
| Monroe | *sm* | 6,578 | 10,143 | Bloomington |
| Montgomery | *wm* | 7,386 | 14,438 | Crawfordsville |
| Morgan | *m* | 5,579 | 10,741 | Martinsville |
| Noble | *ne* | | 2,702 | Augusta |
| Orange | *sm* | 7,909 | 9,802 | Paoli |
| Owen | *wm* | 4,060 | 8,359 | Spencer |
| Parke | *w* | 7,534 | 13,499 | Rockville |
| Perry | *s* | 3,378 | 4,655 | Rome |
| Pike | *sw* | 2,464 | 4,769 | Petersburg |
| Posey | *sw* | 6,883 | 9,683 | Mount Vernon |
| Porter | *nw* | | 2,182 | Valparaiso |
| Pulaski | | | 561 | |
| Putnam | *wm* | 8,195 | 16,843 | Green Castle |
| Randolph | *e* | 3,912 | 10,648 | Winchester |
| Ripley | *sem* | 3,957 | 10,392 | Versailles |
| Rush | *em* | 9,918 | 16,456 | Rushville |
| St. Joseph | *n* | 287 | 6,425 | Tarecoopy |
| Scott | *se* | 3,097 | 4,242 | New Lexington |
| Shelby | *m* | 6,294 | 12,005 | Shelbyville |
| Spencer | *s* | 3,187 | 6,305 | Rockport |
| Stark | | | 149 | |
| Steuben | | | 2,578 | |
| Sullivan | *w* | 4,696 | 8,315 | Merom |
| Switzerland | *s* | 7,111 | 9,920 | Vevay |
| Tippecanoe | *nwm* | 7,167 | 13,794 | Lafayette |
| Union | *e* | 7,957 | 8,017 | Liberty |
| Vanderburgh | *sw* | 2,610 | 6,250 | Evansville |
| Vermilion | *w* | 5,706 | 8,274 | Newport |
| Vigo | *w* | 5,737 | 12,076 | Terre Haute |
| Wabash | *nwm* | | 2,756 | Wabash |
| Warren | *w* | 2,854 | 5,656 | Williamsport |
| Warwick | *sw* | 2,973 | 6,321 | Boonville |
| Washington | *sm* | 13,072 | 15,265 | Salem |
| Wayne | *e* | 18,587 | 23,290 | Centerville |
| Wells | | | 1,822 | |
| White | | | 1,832 | |
| Whiteley | | | 1,237 | |
| 87 | Total. | 341,582 | 685,866 | |

Pop. in 1800, 5,641, in 1810, 24,520, in 1820, 147,178, in 1830, 341,582, in 1840, 685,866.

A canal has been projected in this state, to extend from the junction of Tippecanoe river with the Wabash, along the valleys of the Wabash and Maumee rivers to lake Erie; the whole length to be 130 miles. The height, from the summit to the lower level, will be 240 feet. The construction of this work is nearly completed.

The principal rivers are the Ohio, Wabash, White River, Whitewater, Tippecanoe, Illinois, Plein, Theakiki, St. Joseph's, and St. Mary's.

There are no mountains in Indiana; the country, however, is more hilly than the territory of Illinois, particularly towards Ohio river. A range of hills, called the Knobs, extends from the falls of the Ohio to the Wabash, in a south-west direction, which in many places produces a broken and uneven surface. North of these hills lie the flat woods, 70 miles wide. Bordering on all the principal streams, except the Ohio, there are strips of bottom and prairie land; both together from three to six miles in width. Between the Wabash and lake Michigan, the country is mostly champaign, abounding alternately with wood-lands, prairies, lakes, and swamps.

A range of hills runs parallel with the Ohio, from the mouth of the Great Miami to Blue River, alternately approaching to within a few rods, and receding to the distance of two miles. Immediately below Blue River, the hills disappear, and there is presented to view an immense tract of level land, covered with a heavy growth of timber. North of the Wabash, between Tippecanoe and Ouitanan, the banks of the streams are high, abrupt, and broken, and the land, except the prairies, is well timbered. Between the Plein and *Theakiki, the country* is flat, wet, and swampy, interspersed with prairies of

an inferior soil. The sources of rivers are generally in swamps or lakes, and the country around them is low, and too wet for cultivation.

There are two kinds of prairies, the river and the upland prairies; the former are bottoms destitute of timber, and are said to exhibit vestiges of former cultivation; the latter are from 30 to 100 feet more elevated, and are far more numerous and extensive. Some of them are not larger than a common field, while others extend farther than the eye can reach. They are usually bounded by heavily timbered forests, and not unfrequently adorned with copses of small trees. In spring and summer, they are covered with a luxuriant growth of grass and fragrant flowers, from 6 to 8 feet high. The soil of these plains is often as deep and fertile as the best bottoms. The prairies bordering on the Wabash are particularly rich. Wells have been dug in them where the vegetable soil was 22 feet deep, under which was a stratum of fine white sand. The ordinary depth is from 2 to 5 feet.

The principal productions of this state are wheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, pulse, beef, pork, butter, whiskey, and peach brandy.

The principal towns are New Albany, Madison, Indianapolis, Richmond, Vincennes, Corrydon, Jeffersonville, Vevay, Aurora, Terre Haute, Lafayette; many of which are large and flourishing places. See descriptions under their respective heads.

The climate is generally healthy and pleasant, resembling that of Ohio. The Wabash is frozen over in the winter, so that it may be safely crossed on the ice.

In the southern part of Indiana there is a remarkable cave, which abounds in Epsom salts, and which is thus described by Mr. Adams.—"The hill in which it is situated is about 400 feet high from the base to the most elevated point, and the prospect to the south-east, in a clear day, is exceedingly fine, commanding an extensive view of the hills and valleys bordering on Big Blue River. The top of the hill is covered principally with oak and chestnut. The side to the south-east is mantled with cedar. The entrance is about mid-way from the base to the summit, and the surface of the cave preserves in general about that elevation; although I must acknowledge this to be conjectural, as no experiments have been made with a view to ascertain the fact. It is probably owing to this middle situation of the cave, that it is much drier than is common.

"After entering the cave by an aperture 12 or 15 feet wide, and in height, in one place, 3 or 4 feet, you descend with easy and gradual steps into a large and spacious room, which continues about a quarter of a mile, varying in height from 8 to 30 feet, and in breadth from 10 to 20. In this distance the roof is in some places arched, in others a plane, and in one place it resembles the inside view of the roof of a house. At the distance above named, the cave forks, but the right hand fork soon terminates, while the left rises by a flight of rocky stairs, nearly 10 feet high, into another story, and pursues a course at this place nearly south-east. Here the roof commences a regular arch, the height of which from the floor varies from 5 to 8 feet, and the width of the cave from 6 to 12 feet, which continues to what is called the 'creeping-place,' from the circumstance of having to crawl 10 or 12 feet into the next large room. From this place to the pillar, a distance of about one mile and a quarter, the visitor finds an alternate succession of large and small rooms, variously decorated; sometimes travelling on a pavement, or climbing over huge piles of rocks, detached from the roof by some convulsion of nature. The aspect of this large and stately white column, as it heaves in sight from the dim reflection of the torches, is grand and impressive. Visitors have seldom pushed their inquiries further than 200 or 300 yards beyond this pillar. This column is about 15 feet in diameter, from 20 to 30 feet high, and regularly reeded from the top to the bottom."

Education. A college has been established at Bloomington: it has a philosophical and a chemical apparatus, and a foundation has been laid for a respectable library. One 36th part of the public lands has been appropriated for the support of schools. A college has also been established at South Hanover, and one at Crawfordsville.

Religious denominations. The Baptists in this state have 11 associations, 200 churches, 150 ministers, and 8,513 communicants; the Methodists, 50 preachers, and 15,794 members; the Presbyterians, about 70 churches and 30 ministers.

History. Vincennes was settled about the beginning of the last century by French emigrants from Canada, and long remained a solitary village. Few settlements were made in the country by citizens of the United States till the end of the century. In 1801, Indiana was erected into a territorial government, and, in 1816, into a state. It has been settled chiefly by emigrants from the eastern and middle states, and has had a rapid growth.

Constitution and government. The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected by the people for a term of three years, and may be once re-elected. At every election of governor, a lieutenant-governor is also chosen, who is president of the senate, and on whom, in case of the death, resignation, or removal of the governor, the powers and duties of that office devolve.

The legislative authority is vested in a general assembly, consisting of a senate, the members of which are elected for three years, and a house of representatives, elected annually. The number of representatives can never be less than 36, nor more than 100; and they are apportioned among the several counties according to the number of white male inhabitants above 21 years of age. The number of senators, who are apportioned in like manner, cannot be less than one third nor more than one half of the number of representatives.

The representatives and one third of the members of the senate, are elected annually on the first Monday in August; and the governor is chosen on the same day, every third year. The general assembly meets annually (at Indianapolis) on the first Monday in December. The right of suffrage is granted to all male citizens of the age of 21 years or upwards, who may have resided in the state one year immediately preceding an election. The judiciary power is vested in one supreme court, in circuit courts, and in such other inferior courts as the general assembly may establish. The supreme court consists of three judges; and each of the circuit courts consists of a president and two associate judges. The judges are all appointed for the term of 7 years. The judges of the supreme court are appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate; the presidents of the circuit courts, by the legislature; and the associate judges are elected by the people.

The salary of the governor is 1000 dollars.

This state sends 7 representatives to congress.

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## ILLINOIS.

Length, 350 miles; breadth, 180: between 37° and 42° 30′ N. latitude, and 10° 20′ and 14° 21′ W. longitude. It contains 50,000 square miles, and nearly 40,000,000 acres. Bounded on the north by the Wisconson Territory.—East by lake Michigan, Indiana, and the river Wabash. South by the Ohio, which separates it from Kentucky; and west, in its whole extent, by the Mississippi, which separates it from Missouri, and the Iowa Territory.

# ILLINOIS.



ARMS OF ILLINOIS.

## TABLE OF COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

| Counties. | Pop. 1835. | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 7,042 | 14,476 | Quincy |
| Alexander | 2,050 | 3,313 | Unity |
| Bond | 3,580 | 5,080 | Greenville |
| Boone | | 1,705 | |
| Brown | | 4,183 | |
| Bureau | | 3,067 | |
| Calhoun | 1,091 | 1,741 | Guilford |
| Carroll | | 1,023 | |
| Cass | | 2,981 | Beardstown |
| Champaign | 1,045 | 1,475 | Urbanna |
| Christian | | 1,878 | |
| Clark | 3,413 | 7,453 | Darwin |
| Clay | 1,648 | 3,223 | Maysville |
| Clinton | 2,648 | 3,718 | Carlyle |
| Crawford | 3,540 | 4,422 | Palestine |
| Coles | 5,125 | 9,616 | Charleston |
| Cook | 9,826 | 10,201 | Chicago |
| De Kalb | | 1,697 | |
| De Witt | | 3,217 | |
| Du Page | | 3,535 | |
| Edgar | 6,668 | 8,225 | Paris |
| Edwards | 2,006 | 3,070 | Albion |
| Effingham | 1,055 | 1,675 | Ewington |
| Fayette | 3,638 | 6,328 | VANDALIA |
| Franklin | 5,551 | 3,682 | Frankfort |
| Fulton | 5,917 | 13,142 | Lewistown |
| Gallatin | 8,660 | 10,760 | Equality |
| Green | 12,274 | 11,951 | Carrolton |
| Hamilton | 2,877 | 3,945 | McLeansborough |
| Hancock | 3,249 | 9,946 | Carthage |
| Hardin | | 1,378 | |
| Henry | 118 | 1,260 | |
| Iroquois | 1,164 | 1,695 | |
| Jackson | 2,783 | 3,566 | Brownsville |
| Jasper | 415 | 1,472 | Newton |
| Jefferson | 3,350 | 5,762 | Mount Vernon |
| Jersey | | 4,535 | |
| Jo Daviess | 4,038 | 6,180 | Galena |
| Johnson | 2,166 | 3,626 | Vienna |
| Knox | 1,600 | 7,060 | Knoxville |
| Kane | | 6,501 | |
| Lake | | 2,634 | |
| La Salle | 4,754 | 9,348 | Ottawa |
| Lawrence | 4,450 | 7,092 | Lawrenceville |
| Lee | | 2,035 | |
| Livingston | | 759 | |
| Logan | | 2,333 | |
| Macon | 3,022 | 3,029 | Decatur |
| Madison | 9,616 | 14,433 | Edwardsville |
| Macaupin | 5,554 | 7,836 | Carlinville |
| Marion | 2,844 | 4,742 | Salem |
| Marshall | | | |

TABLE OF COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.—*Continued.*

| Counties. | Pop. 1835. | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|
| McHenry | | 2,578 | |
| McDonough | 2,883 | 5,408 | Macomb |
| McKean | 5,311 | 6,585 | Bloomington |
| Menard | | 4,431 | |
| Mercer | 497 | 2,252 | New Boston |
| Monroe | 2,660 | 4,181 | Waterloo |
| Montgomery | 3,740 | 4,480 | Hillsborough |
| Morgan | 19,214 | 19,549 | Jacksonville |
| Ogle | | 3,497 | |
| Peoria | 3,220 | 6,183 | Peoria |
| Perry | 2,201 | 3,222 | Pinckneyville |
| Pike | 6,257 | 11,728 | Pittsfield |
| Pope | 3,756 | 4,881 | Golconda |
| Putnam | 1,021 | 2,131 | Hennepin |
| Randolph | 5,295 | 7,944 | Kaskaskia |
| Rock Island | 616 | 2,619 | Stephenson |
| Sangamon | 17,573 | 14,716 | Springfield |
| Schuyler | 6,261 | 6,972 | Rushville |
| Scott | | 6,215 | |
| Shelby | 4,948 | 6,650 | Shelbyville |
| Stark | | 1,573 | |
| Stephenson | | 2,900 | |
| St. Clair | 9,955 | 13,631 | Belleville |
| Tazewell | 5,550 | 7,221 | |
| Union | 4,156 | 5,234 | Tremont |
| Vermilion | 2,903 | 9,303 | Jeneshorough |
| Wabash | 3,010 | 4,240 | Danville |
| Warren | 2,923 | 6,730 | Mount Carmel |
| Washington | 3,292 | 4,810 | Monmouth |
| Wayne | 2,2-9 | 5,133 | Nashville |
| White | 6,4-9 | 7,919 | Fairfield |
| Will | | 10,167 | Carmi |
| Whiteside | | 2,514 | Juliett |
| Williamson | | 4,457 | |
| Winnebago | | 4,909 | |
| 88 Total, | 272,427 | 476,183 | |

Pop. in 1810, 12,282, in 1820, 55,211, in 1830, 157,575, in 1840, 476,183.

Illinois was admitted into the Union in 1818, and contained that year, by enumeration, 35,220 inhabitants.

The Mississippi, Ohio, and Wabash form about two thirds of the whole boundary of this state. The other most considerable rivers are the Illinois, Kaskaskia, Muddy, Saline, Little Wabash, Michilimackinack, Crow Meadow, Rainy, Vermilion, Mine, Spoon, Rocky, and Sangamoin.

The peninsula between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, has been surveyed for military bounty lands. Congress appropriated for this object 3,500,000 acres; and the surface actually surveyed amounts to an area about equal to 240 townships, each 6 miles square; equal to 8,640 square miles, or 5,530,000 acres, nearly. It was necessary that the number surveyed should exceed the number appropriated, as the act of congress provides that the several portions granted shall be fit for cultivation. These lands are described as being very good.

The southern and middle parts of the state are for the most part level. The banks of the Illinois and Kaskaskia, in some places, present a sublime and picturesque scenery. Several of their tributary streams have excavated for themselves deep and frightful gulfs, particularly those of the Kaskaskia, whose banks, near the junction of Big Hill Creek, present a perpendicular front of solid lime-stone 140 feet high. The north-western part of the territory is a hilly, broken country, though there are no high mountains. The climate resembles that of Indiana and Ohio. The low and wet lands in the southern part are unhealthy.

The prevailing forest tree in Illinois is oak, of which as many as 13 or 14 different species have been enumerated. Honey-locust, black-walnut, mulberry, plum, sugar-maple, black-locust, elm, bass-wood, beach, buck-eye, hackberry, coffee-nut, sycamore, spice-wood, sassafras, black and white haws, crab-apple, wild cherry, cucumber, and pawpaw, are found in their congenial soils throughout the state. White pine is found on the head branches of the Illinois.

Copper and lead are found in several parts of the state. Coal has been dis-

covered in several places, on the Big Muddy in great quantities near Brownsville, on the Kaskaskia near the town of that name, near the town of Edwardsville on the Illinois, 50 miles above Illinois lake, and in other places. Salt water is found in several places sufficient to furnish immense quantities of salt. The famous salt works belonging to the United States are in the vicinity of Shawneetown. Iron ore has also been discovered.

Sulphur springs, chalybeate springs, and very strong impregnations of pure sulphurate of magnesia or Epsom salts, abound in different parts.

In the southern part of the state a number of sections of land have been reserved from sale on account of the silver ore which they are supposed to contain.

The lead mines in the vicinity of Galena, are very extensive and valuable. The mineral has been found in every portion of a tract of more than 50 miles in extent in every direction, and is supposed to occupy a territory of more than twice that extent. The ore lies in beds, or horizontal strata, varying in thickness from one inch to several feet. It yields 75 per cent. of pure lead.

The staple productions of Illinois are Indian corn, wheat, potatoes, beef, pork, horses, tobacco, and lead. The castor bean is raised, and oil is manufactured from it, but not in large quantities. Good cotton is produced for home consumption, and is manufactured extensively in the families of farmers into coarse fabrics, for domestic uses. Hemp, flax, and silk-worms succeed well. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, gooseberries, and currants arrive at great perfection. The wild fruits are grapes, plums, cherries, gooseberries, mulberries, crab-apples, persimmons, blackberries, raspberries, and strawberries.

Internal improvement.

A canal has been projected and commenced, to unite lake Michigan with the river Illinois, and the national government has made a liberal donation of land in aid of the design. The length will be about 70 miles; and the cost is estimated at $800,000.

Laborers are now employed in the construction of that part of the great National Road, which extends from the town of Vandalia to the eastern boundary of Indiana, near Terre Haute. The length of this part is 90 miles, and the road is so straight that its length is not so much as a mile greater than the distance by a right line between the two extreme points.

The Cave in Rock, or House of Nature, on the Ohio, below Shawneetown, is regarded as a great curiosity, and was formerly a rendezvous of robbers.

Education.

A college has been recently established at Jacksonville, and land to the amount of 998,374 acres has been given for the support of schools; but no system of general education has yet been organized in Illinois.

Religious denominations.

The Baptists in this state have 8 associations, 100 churches, 90 ministers, and 3,432 communicants; the Methodists, 90 preachers, and 10,859 members; the Presbyterians, 44 churches, 25 ministers, and 992 communicants.

History

One of the earliest settlements of the French in the Mississippi valley was made at Kaskaskia, in the latter part of the 17th century. Almost all the settlements that have been formed by the citizens of the United States, have been begun since 1800. In 1809, Illinois was erected into a territorial government, and in 1818, into a state.

Constitution and government.

The legislative power is vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a Senate, the members of which are elected for four years; and a House of Representatives, elected biennially. The number of representatives shall not be less than 27, nor more than 36, until the number of inhabitants within the state shall amount to 100,000; and the number of senators shall never be less than one third, nor more than one half of the number of representatives."

The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected by the people for four years; and he is not eligible for more than four years in any term of eight years. At the election of governor, a lieutenant-governor is also chosen.

who is speaker of the senate; and on whom, in case the governor vacates his office, the duties of governor devolve. The representatives and half of the senators are elected biennially on the first Monday in August; the governor is chosen, every fourth year, at the same time. The general assembly meets every other year, (at Springfield), on the first Monday in Dec.; the governor is authorized to convene it, on extraordinary occasions, at other times.

## MISSOURI.



ARMS OF MISSOURI.

LENGTH, 270 m.; breadth, 220. It contains 60,000 sq. m., and 38,000,000 acres. Between 36° and 40° 30′ N. Lat., and 11° 17′ and 17° 30′ W. Lon. Bounded N. by Iowa Ter., E. NE. and SE. by the Mississippi, which separates it from Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, S. by Arkansas, W. by the Indian Ter.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

| Counties. | Pop. 1830. | Pop. 1836. | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Audrain | | | 1,949 | |
| Benton | | 1,512 | 4,205 | Osage |
| Barry | | 2,504 | 4,795 | |
| Boone | 3,959 | 16,350 | 13,561 | Columbia |
| Buchanan | | | 6,237 | |
| Caldwell | | | 1,458 | |
| Callaway | 6,159 | 9,520 | 11,765 | Fulton |
| Cape Girardeau | 7,445 | 7,852 | 9,359 | Jackson |
| Carrol | | 2,122 | 2,423 | Carrolton |
| Chariton | 1,780 | 3,483 | 4,746 | Keytesville |
| Clark | | | 2,846 | |
| Clay | 5,338 | 8,533 | 8,252 | Liberty |
| Clinton | | 1,890 | 2,724 | Plattsburgh |
| Cole | 3,023 | 5,966 | 9,286 | Jefferson |
| Cooper | 5,904 | 8,376 | 10,484 | Booneville |
| Crawford | 1,721 | 2,026 | 3,561 | Steelville |
| Daviess | | | 2,736 | |
| Franklin | 3,484 | 5,021 | 7,515 | Union |
| Gasconade | 1,545 | 3,012 | 5,330 | Mount Sterling |
| Green | | 3,841 | 5,372 | Springfield |
| Howard | 10,854 | 13,773 | 13,108 | Fayette |
| Jackson | 2,223 | 4,522 | 7,612 | Independence |
| Jefferson | 2,592 | 4,650 | 4,296 | Herculaneum |
| Johnson | | 2,703 | 4,472 | Warrenburgh |
| Lafayette | 2,912 | 4,683 | 6,815 | Lexington |
| Lewis | | 3,551 | 6,040 | Monticello |
| Lincoln | 4,059 | 5,933 | 7,449 | Troy |
| Linn | | | 2,245 | |
| Livingston | | | 4,325 | |
| Macon | | | 6,034 | |
| Madison | 2,371 | 3,107 | 3,295 | Fredericktown |
| Marion | 4,837 | 7,612 | 9,623 | Palmyra |
| Miller | | | 2,292 | |
| Monroe | | 6,164 | 9,585 | |
| Montgomery | 3,902 | | 4,371 | Danville |
| Morgan | | | 4,467 | Versailles |
| New Madrid | 2,350 | | 4,554 | New Madrid |
| Newton | | | 3,790 | |

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.—*Continued.*

| Counties. | Pop. 1830. | Pop. 1836. | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Perry | 3,349 | 3,803 | 5,760 | Perryville |
| Pettis | | 1,878 | 2,930 | Georgetown |
| Pike | 6,129 | 9,380 | 10,646 | Bowling Gree |
| Platte | | | 8,913 | |
| Polk | | 2,581 | 8,449 | Bolivar |
| Pulaski | | 3,234 | 6,529 | Waynesville |
| Randolph | 2,924 | 6,409 | 7,198 | Huntsville |
| Ralls | 4,375 | 4,623 | 5,670 | New London |
| Ray | 2,657 | 6,573 | 6,553 | Richmond |
| Ripley | | 2,123 | 2,856 | Van Buren |
| Rives | | 1,543 | 4,726 | |
| St. François | 2,366 | 3,013 | 3,211 | Farmington |
| Ste. Genevieve | 2,186 | 2,295 | 3,148 | Ste. Genevieve |
| St. Charles | 4,320 | 5,898 | 7,911 | St. Charles |
| St. Louis | 14,125 | 19,593 | 35,979 | St. Louis |
| Saline | 2,873 | 3,421 | 5,258 | Jonesborough |
| Scott | 2,136 | 2,991 | 5,974 | Benton |
| Shelby | | 1,080 | 3,056 | Oakdale |
| Stoddard | | 1,744 | 3,153 | Castor |
| Taney | | | 3,264 | |
| Van Buren | | 1,238 | 4,693 | Democrat |
| Warren | | 2,938 | 4,253 | Warrenton |
| Washington | 6,784 | 6,670 | 7,213 | Potosi |
| Wayne | 3,264 | 2,576 | 3,403 | Greenville |
| *Total,* 62 | 140,455 | 244,208 | 383,702 | |

*Population at different periods.*

| | Population. | | | | Slaves. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1810, | 19,833 | | | | 3,011 |
| 1820, | 66,586 | | | | |
| 1830, | 140,074 | Increase from 1810 to 1820, | | 46,753 | 10,222 |
| 1840, | 383,702 | ——— 1820 | 1830, | 73,488 | 24,990 |
| | | ——— 1830 | 1840, | 243,628 | 58,240 |

**Face of the Country.** A large extent of this great state, in its south-east angle, commencing above New Madrid and extending down the great swamp, and through the alluvial region, a considerable distance back from the Mississippi, is low, swampy, full of lakes, and in many places subject to be inundated. Beyond that region, which is generally marked by a bold line of rolling and fertile high lands, the country gradually swells into high flint knobs, still rising beyond that region to the mountainous country of the lead mines. This country extends to the Osage and its tributaries. Beyond this, the country is broken and hilly, until we open upon the boundless belt of prairies, which spreads beyond the western limits of this state. The best portion and the most inhabited parts of the state are between the Missouri and the Mississippi. This vast tract is nowhere mountainous. It contains great tracts of alluvial and high prairies. It has, for the most part, a surface delightfully rolling and variegated. There is no part of the globe, in a state of nature, where greater extents of country can be traversed more easily, and in any direction, by carriages of any description.

**Soil.** One specific difference between the soil of this country and that bordering on the Ohio, is, that the land here contains a greater proportion of sand, is more loamy and friable, and the soil not so stiff. There are small tracts where we find the clayey soils of Ohio and Kentucky. The roads generally run where the falling rain and snow are so readily absorbed, even in the winter, that the people are not troubled with the deep and almost impassable roads that we find in those states. The rich uplands are of a darkish grey color,

with the exception of the great tract about the lead mines, where the soil of decomposed pyrite is reddish, and of a color brighter than Spanish brown. The poorer uplands are generally covered with white oak, and that small species of oak denominated *pin oak*. It is usually a stiffer and more clayey soil than the other, and of a light yellow color. There are two extensive tracts of that fine kind of timbered upland alluvion which constitutes the finest central portions of Kentucky. The one is fifteen or twenty miles in extent. It is south-west of the mine country, and is called Bellevue settlement. The other tract is much larger, and is called Boone's Lick settlement. There are smaller extents of this kind of land spread over all the state. In a state of nature it strikes the eye delightfully. The surface rolls gently and almost imperceptibly. It has the same trees and shrubs and the grand vegetation that designate the rich alluvions; and at the same time it has the diversified surface, and the associated ideas of health, and springs of water, that are naturally connected with the notion of uplands. These lands are timbered with the same trees as the alluvions.

Rivers. Besides the great rivers Mississippi and Missouri, this state is watered by various others of considerable magnitude. The largest are the Osage, Grand, Chariton, Gasconade, Merrimac or Maramec, Washita, and St. Francis. The Osage is a large river, navigable for boats 660 miles.

Climate. Soon after we descend below the mouth of the Ohio, the climate begins to verge towards a southern one. This state occupies a medial position, and has a temperature intermediate between that of New York and Louisiana. From the circumstance that the valley of the Mississippi spreads like an immense inclined plane towards the gulf of Mexico, it results that north and south winds alternate through this valley. This fact applies most strongly to the immediate valley of the Mississippi. As the prevailing winds blow either up or down the valley, the changes are great and sudden. When the breeze, for any length of time, descends the Mississippi, the weather becomes cold; and if the same direction of the wind continues for successive days, and it be winter, the Missouri and the Mississippi are frozen, and the mercury falls below zero. The winters, which commence about Christmas, are frequently so severe as to freeze the Missouri so firmly that it may be passed for many weeks with loaded teams. The greater part of the summer is intensely hot.

Minerals. These consist of iron, lead, plaster, marble and blue lime-stone, and porcelain clay. Manganese, zinc, antimony, and cobalt, are dug along with lead ore, in the lead mines. Stone coal is found in almost every county of the state. But the mineral for which this state is most noted is lead—the principal diggings of which are in the county of Washington, and region contiguous, and are included in a region of 15 miles in one direction, and 30 in the other. This district lies about 60 miles south-west from St. Louis, and about 30 from Herculaneum, on the Mississippi. These mines, if worked to the extent of which they are capable, would supply the whole world with lead. There are now from 3 to 4 millions of pounds smelted annually. A few miles south of the lead mines are the celebrated Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, which are a solid mass of iron ore, yielding 80 per cent. of pure iron.

The agricultural productions of the state are hemp, cotton, flax, tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, barley, and oats. There is no country where a farm is made with less difficulty, or where tillage is more easy, and the laborer meets with a sure reward. The wild animals are bears, deer, wild turkeys, prairie hens, partridges, squirrels, ground hogs, racoons, wolves, panthers, and wild cats.

Colleges. The University of St. Louis, at St. Louis, St. Mary's College, at Barrens, Marion College, at New Palmyra, Columbia College, at Columbia, St. Charles College, at St. Charles, and Fayette College, at Fayette.

The State Penitentiary, at Jefferson city, is built on the Auburn plan, and has from 70 to 100 convicts.

The constitution of this state was formed at St. Louis, in 1820. The legislative power was vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The representatives are chosen every second year. Every county is entitled to at least one representative; but the whole number can never exceed 100. The senators are elected for four years, the seats of one half being vacated every second year. The constitutional number is, not less than 14, nor more than 33. They are chosen by districts, and are apportioned according to the number of free white inhabitants. The elections for representatives and senators are held biennially on the first Monday in August. Constitution and government.

The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected for four years, on the first Monday in August; and he is ineligible for the next four years after the expiration of his term of service.

At the time of the election of governor, a lieutenant-governor is also chosen, who is, by virtue of his office, president of the senate.

The legislature meets every second year, (at the City of Jefferson,) on the first Monday in November.

The right of suffrage is granted to every white male citizen, who has attained the age of 21 years, and has resided in the state one year before an election, the last 3 months thereof being in the county or district in which he offers his vote.

The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, in a chancellor, circuit courts, and such other inferior tribunals as the general assembly may, from time to time, establish.

The judges are appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate; and they hold their offices during good behavior, but not beyond the age of 65 years.

The governor's salary is 1500 dollars.

This state sends two representatives to congress.

## MICHIGAN.

LENGTH, 250 miles; breadth, 135; containing 33,950 square miles, and 21,600,000 acres. Between 41° 31′ and 45° 40′ N. lat.; and between 5° 12′ and 10° W. lon. from Washington. Bounded on the north by the straits of Michilimackinac; east by lakes Huron, St. Clair, and Erie, and their waters; south by Ohio and Indiana; and west by lake Michigan.

NOTE.—There is a tract of country lying between lake Superior and lake Michigan, which is at present attached to Michigan, not much settled.



*ARMS OF MICHIGAN.*

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

| Counties. | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. | Counties. | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allegan | 1,783 | Allegan | Lenawee | 17,889 | Adrian |
| Barry | 1,078 | Hastings | Livingston | 7,430 | Howell |
| Berrian | 5,011 | St. Joseph | Macomb | 923 | Mount Clemens |
| Branch | 5,715 | Branch | Michillimackinac | 9,716 | Mackinac |
| Calhoun | 10,595 | Marshall | Monroe | 9,922 | Monroe |
| Cass | 5,710 | Cassapolis | Oakland | 23,646 | Pontiac |
| Chippewa | 534 | Sault St. Mary | Oceana | 208 | |
| Clinton | 1,614 | | Ottawa | 496 | |
| Eaton | 2,375 | Bellevire | Saginaw | 2,103 | Saginaw |
| Genesee | 4,263 | Flint | St. Clair | 4,606 | Palmer |
| Hilisdale | 7,240 | Jonesville | St. Joseph | 7,068 | Centreville |
| Ingham | 2,498 | | Shiwassee | 2,103 | Corunna |
| Ionia | 1,923 | Ionia | Van Buren | 1,910 | |
| Jackson | 13,130 | Jackson | Washtenaw | 23,571 | Ann Arbor |
| Kalamazoo | 7,380 | Kalamazoo | Wayne | 24,173 | Detroit |
| Kent | 2,587 | Grand Rapids | | | |
| Lapeer | 4,265 | Lapeer | 32 Total | 212,276 | |

**Pop. in 1810, 4,528, in 1820, 9,048, in 1830, 32,538, and in 1840, 212,276.**

The state of Michigan is a large peninsula, something resembling a triangle, with its base resting upon Ohio and Indiana. Three quarters of its extent are surrounded by the great lakes, Huron and Michigan. It is generally a level country, having no mountains, and not many elevations that might properly be called hills. The centre of the peninsula is table land, elevated, however, not many feet above the level of the lakes, and sloping inwards.

The eastern parts of this state, from various circumstances, became first settled. Within the few last years a great mass of emigrants have begun to spread themselves over this fine and fertile country. Situated, as it is, between the west, the south, and the east, with greater facilities for extensive inland water communication than any other country on the globe, with a fertile soil, of which millions of acres are fit for the plow, with a healthful climate, and with a concurrence of circumstances inviting northern population, there can be no doubt that it will soon take a high rank, and rival its western sister states. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips, peas, apples, pears, plums, cherries, and peaches are raised easily and in abundance. It is a country more favorable to cultivated grasses than the western country. In short, it is peculiarly fitted for northern farmers. No inland country, according to its age, population, and circumstances, has a greater trade. A number of steamboats and lake vessels are constantly plying in this trade, which is with Mackinack, Detroit, Chicago, and Ohio.

The constitution of this state was formed on the 11th of May, 1835, and ratified by the people in the following October. The powers of the government are divided into executive, legislative, and judicial. The legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives. The senators are chosen for two years, one half of them each year, and bear a proportion to the number of members in the house, of one third. The representatives are chosen annually, and cannot be less than 48, nor more than 100 in number. The executive is elected for two years, also a lieutenant-governor, to perform the duties in case of a vacancy.

The judiciary consists of a supreme court, the judges of which are appointed by the governor, with the advice of the senate. Their commissions are for seven years. The legislature may also from time to time establish inferior courts, the judges of which shall be elected by the people for four years.

In all elections, every white male citizen, above the age of 21 years, having resided in the state six months next preceding the election, is entitled to vote.

Slavery and the sale of lottery tickets are prohibited by the constitution.

Michigan was admitted into the Union, June 15, 1836. Detroit, the *capital, was* settled by the French, about the year 1670.

# ARKANSAS.



ARMS OF ARKANSAS.

GREATEST length, 500 miles. Medial length, 300. Breadth, 240. It contains more than 50,000 sq. m. Between 33° and 36° 30′ N. Lat.; and 13° and 23° W. Lon. from Washington. Bounded N. by Missouri, E. by the Mississippi, which separates it from Tennessee and Mississippi; S. by Louisiana and Texas; W. by the Indian Territory.

TABLE OF COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

| Counties. | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. | Counties. | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arkansas | 1,346 | Arkansas | Marion | 1,325 | |
| Benton | 2,228 | Osage | Miller | 358 | |
| Carroll | 2,844 | Carrolton | Mississippi | 1,410 | |
| Chicot | 3,806 | Columbia | Monroe | 9,036 | Clarendon |
| Conway | 2,892 | Lewisburg | Phillips | 3,547 | Helena |
| Clark | 2,309 | Greenville | Pike | 969 | Zebulon |
| Crawford | 4,266 | Crawford C. H. | Poinsett | 1,320 | |
| Crittenden | 1,561 | Marion | Putnam | 2,850 | Dwight |
| Desha | 1,598 | | Pulaski | 5,350 | Little Rock |
| Franklin | 2,665 | | Randolph | 2,196 | |
| Green | 1,586 | | Scott | 1,694 | Boonville |
| Hempstead | 4,921 | Hempstead C. H. | Sevier | 2,810 | Paraclifta |
| Hot Spring | 1,907 | Hot Spring | St. Francis | 2,499 | Madison |
| Independence | 3,669 | Batesville | Saline | 2,061 | Benton |
| Izard | 2,244 | Izard C. H. | Searcy | 936 | Egypt & Fabre |
| Jackson | 1,540 | Litchfield | Union | 2,889 | Clinton |
| Jefferson | 2,566 | Pine Bluff | Van Buren | 1,518 | Fayetteville |
| Johnson | 3,433 | Johnson C. H. | Washington | 7,148 | |
| La Fayette | 2,200 | La Fayette | White | 929 | |
| Lawrence | 2,835 | Jackson | | | |
| Madison | 2,775 | | 40 Total. | 97,574 | Slaves, 19,935 |

The soil exhibits every variety, from the most productive to the most sterile. The forest trees are numerous, and very large. The principal species are, oak, hickory, ash, sycamore, cotton-wood, linden, maple (three or four species), locust, and pine. The cultivated fruit trees are the apple, pear, peach, plum, nectarine, cherry, and quince. The various kinds of small grain succeed well. Garden plants are abundant. In metallic wealth, Arkansas is productive in iron ore, gypsum, and common salt. Cotton, Indian corn, flour, peltry, salted provisions, and lumber, are the staples. Arkansas was among the most ancient settlements of the French in Louisiana. That nation had a hunting and trading post on the Arkansas river as early as the beginning of the 18th century; but, from the peculiar situation of the adjacent country, the settlements upon that river made little advance before the transfer of Louisiana to the U. S. Since that period, Arkansas has been involved in the various vicissitudes of the country of which it formed a part; and on the formation of Missouri into a state, became a territory of the U. S. It was admitted into the Union in 1836.

# DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia is a tract of country 10 miles square, on both sides of Potomac river, 120 miles from its mouth. It was ceded to the United States by Maryland and Virginia in 1790, and in 1800 became the seat of the general government. It is under the immediate government of Congress.

| Counties. | Pop. 1830. | Pop. 1840. | Chief Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, | 9,608 | 9,957 | Alexandria. |
| Washington, | 30,250 | 33,745 | WASHINGTON. |
| *Total,* | 39,858 | 43,712 | |

| | | Increase from 1800 to | | Slaves. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pop in 1800, | 14,093 | | | | 3,244 |
| 1810, | 24,023 | | 1810 | 1820, 9,016 | 6,377 |
| 1820, | 33,039 | ——— | 1820 | 1830, 6,819 | 6,056 |
| 1830, | 39,858 | ——— | 1830 | 1840, 3,854 | 4,694 |
| 1840, | 43,712 | ——— | | | |

The surface of the District of Columbia is generally very pleasantly diversified by hill and dale. The soil, in its natural state, is sterile. The climate is esteemed very healthy. The latitude of the Capitol is 38° 52′ 45″ north, and within a very small fraction, 77° west from London. The mean temperature, about 55° Fahrenheit; similar to that of Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, and Richmond.

The situation of the District is such that it has become the centre of a very extensive commerce. The quantity of flour and other domestic produce brought down the Potomac annually, is very considerable.

There are three colleges in the District: Columbia College, a seminary chiefly under the direction of the Baptist denomination, is situated near Washington; Georgetown College, a Roman Catholic institution, at Georgetown; and an Episcopal Theological Seminary in the vicinity of Alexandria.

The number of banks in 1841 was 10. The Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, receives the public deposits.

# FLORIDA.

Florida is bounded north by Georgia and Alabama, east by the Atlantic, south and south-west by the gulf of Mexico, and west by Alabama.

TABLE OF THE COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

| | Counties. | | Pop. 1830. | Pop. 1840. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| West Florida. | Escambia | *nw* | 3,386 | 3,993 | Pensacola |
| | Jackson | | | 4,681 | Mariana |
| | Walton | *w* | 6,092 | 1,461 | Alaqua |
| | Washington | *m* | | 859 | Holmes' Valley |
| | Calhoun | | | 1,142 | |
| | Franklin | | | 1,030 | St. Joseph |
| Middle Florida. | Gadsden | *nw* | 4,894 | 5,992 | Quincy |
| | Hamilton | *nm* | 553 | 1,464 | Miccotown |
| | Jefferson | *nm* | 3,312 | 5,713 | Monticello |
| | Leon | *nm* | 6,493 | 10,713 | Tallahassee |
| | Madison | | 525 | 2,644 | Hickstown |
| East Florida. | Alachua | *m* | 2,204 | 2,282 | Newnansville |
| | Columbia | | | 2,102 | |
| | Hillsborough | | | 452 | |
| | Duvall | *ne* | 1,970 | 4,156 | Jacksonville |
| | Mosquito | | 733 | 733 | New Smyrna |
| | Nassau | *ne* | 1,511 | 1,892 | Fernandina |
| | St. John's | *e* | 2,535 | 2,694 | St. Augustine |
| | Monroe | *s* | 517 | 688 | Key West |
| | Dade | | | 446 | |
| 20 | *Total* | | 34,723 | 54,477 | Slaves, 25,717 |

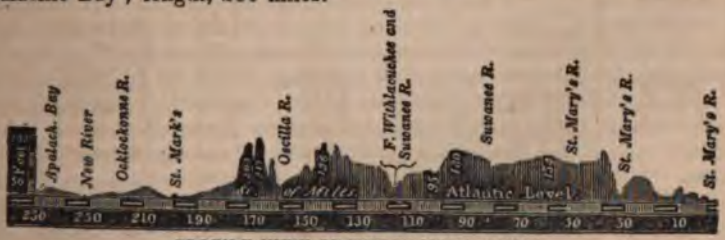
The surface of Florida is in general level and not much elevated above the sea. It is intersected by numerous ponds, lakes, and rivers, particularly the St. John's river, which runs through nearly the whole length of the peninsula from south to north. A quarry of stone commences at the island of Anastasia, and extends to the south, not exceeding three miles in width. The stone is a concretion of shells; it is soft when the quarry is first opened, but becomes hard upon exposure to the air, and is of excellent use in building. The southern part of the peninsula is a mere marsh, and terminates at Cape Sable, in heaps of sharp rocks, interspersed with a scattered growth of shrubby pines. The gulf stream setting along the coast has here worn away the land, forming those islands, keys, and rocks, known by the general name of Martyrs and Pinerais, and by the Spaniards called cayos, between which and the mainland is a navigable channel. These islands contain some settlements and many good harbors. The eddies which set towards the shore from the gulf stream cause many shipwrecks on this part of the coast, furnishing employment to the Bahama wreckers. The rivers and coasts of Florida yield a variety of fish, among which are the sheepshead, mullet, trout, and bass, and abundance of shell-fish, as oysters, shrimps, crabs, &c. The soil of Florida is in some parts, especially on the banks of the rivers, equal to any in the world; in other parts it is indifferent; and there are large tracts which are represented to be of little value. The country, however, has been but imperfectly explored, and few agricultural experiments have been made. Much of the land, which, on a superficial view, has been supposed to be not worth cultivating, it is believed may be turned to very profitable account. Owing to its proximity to the sea on both sides, this peninsula has a milder climate than the country to the west of it, in the same latitude. The productions are corn, rice, potatoes, cotton, hemp, olives, oranges, and other tropical fruits; and it is supposed that coffee and the sugar-cane will flourish here. The pine barrens produce grass, which supports an immense number of cattle. The forests yield fine live-oak, pitch, tar, and turpentine; and lumber has been exported for nearly a century. Among the most fertile lands are Forbes' Purchase, and the Alachua Savannah. The climate, from October to June, is generally salubrious; but the months of July, August, and September, are extremely hot and uncomfortable; and during this season fevers are prevalent. At St. Augustine, however, the climate is delightful; and this place is the resort of invalids.

The principal rivers are St. John's, Apalachicola, Sumanee, St. Mark's, Oclockonne, and Connecuh.

The lakes are Macaca, and Lake George.

The principal bays are Pensacola, St. Rosa, Apalachie, Tampa, Charlotte Harbor, and Chatham Bay.

The Florida canal extends from the mouth of the river St. Mary's to Apalachie Bay; length, 250 miles.




PROFILE VIEW OF THE FLORIDA CANAL.

The capes are Cannaveral, Florida, Sable, Romans, and St. Blas.

The chief towns are Pensacola, St. Augustine, Jacksonville, and Tallahassee, the capital.

# WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

This territory is bounded on the east by a line drawn from the north-east corner of the state of Illinois, through the middle of lake Michigan, to a point in the middle of said lake, and opposite the main channel of Green Bay, and through said channel and Green Bay to the mouth of the Menomonie river; thence through the middle of the main channel of said river, to that head of said river nearest to the lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line, to the middle of said lake; thence through the middle of the main channel of the Montreal river, to its mouth; thence with a direct line across lake Superior, to where the territorial line of the United States last touches said lake north-west; thence on the north, with the said territorial line, to the south part of the lake of the Woods; thence south to the head waters of the Mississippi; thence down the said river to the north-west corner of Illinois; thence due east to the place of beginning.

COUNTIES AND POPULATION, 1840.

| Counties. | Pop. 1840. | Counties. | Pop. 1840. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown | 2,107 | Milwaukee | 5,605 |
| Calumet | 275 | Portage | 1,623 |
| Crawford | 1,502 | Racine | 3,475 |
| Dane | 3 114 | Rock | 1,701 |
| Dodge | 67 | St. Croix | 801 |
| Fond du Lac | 139 | Sauk | 162 |
| Grant | 3,926 | Sheboygan | 138 |
| Green | 933 | Walworth | 2,611 |
| Iowa | 5,978 | Washington | 343 |
| Jefferson | 914 | Winnebago | 135 |
| Manitouwoc | 235 | | |
| Marquette | 18 | 22 Total, | 30,945 |

Madison is the seat of government, but Milwaukie is the largest town.

That portion lying betwixt the northern boundary of Illinois and the Wisconsin river, and from lake Michigan to the Mississippi, has the Indian title extinguished, and, in part, has been surveyed and brought into market. There is much excellent land in this part of the territory; and it is well watered with perennial streams and springs. Offices are opened for the sale of public lands, at Mineral Point and Green Bay, and a large amount has been sold, and some at a high price. The country immediately bordering on lake Michigan is well timbered with various trees. Here are red, white, black, and burr oaks, beech, ash, linden, poplar, walnut, hickory, sugar and white maple, elm, birch, hemlock, and pine, with many other kinds. The soil is not so deep and dark a mould as in the prairies of Illinois, but is fertile and easily cultivated; and sandy, especially about the town of Green Bay. Towards the lake, and near the body of water called Sturgeon Bay, connected with Green Bay, and between that and the lake, are extensive swamps and cranberry marshes. Wild rice, tamarisk, and spruce, grow here. About Rock river, and from thence to the Mississippi, there is much excellent land, but a deficiency of timber. Lead and copper ore, and probably other minerals, abound in this part of the country. Along to the east and north of the Four lakos, are alternate quagmires and sand ridges, for 50 miles or more, called by the French *coureurs du bois*, "*Terre Tremblant*," (trembling land,) the character of which is sufficiently indicated by the name.

There are several small lakes in the district of country we are now examining, the largest of which is Winnebago. It is situated 30 or 40 miles south of Green Bay; is about ten miles long and three broad, and is full of wild rice. Fox river passes through it. Kushkanong is six or eight miles in diameter, with some swamps and quagmires in its vicinity. It is on Rock river, between Catfish and Whitewater.

The *Four lakes* are strung along on a stream called Catfish, which enters Rock river 25 or 30 miles above the boundary of Illinois. They are six or eight miles long, abounding with fish, and are surrounded with an excellent farming country.

Fort Winnebago is a military post, at the bend, and on the right bank of Fox river, opposite the portage. From thence to the Wisconsin, is a low wet prairie, of three-fourths of a mile, through which, a company has been chartered to cut a canal. On this route, the first explorers reached the Mississippi in 1673. The Wisconsin river, however, without considerable improvement, is not navigable for steamboats, at ordinary stages of the water, without much trouble. It is full of bars, islands, rocks, and has a devious channel.

The streams that rise in the eastern part of this territory, and flow into lake Michigan, north of the boundary of Illinois, are in order as follows: Pipe creek, a small stream, but a few miles from the boundary; Root river, next; then Milwauke, 90 miles from Chicago. It rises in the swampy country south of Winnebago lake, runs a south-easterly course, and, after receiving the Menomone, forms Milwaukee bay. Here is a town site, on both sides of the river, with a population of six or eight hundred, which promises to become a place of business. The soil up the Milwaukee is good, from six to twelve inches in depth, a black loam and sand.

Passing northward down the lake is Oak creek, 9 miles below Milwaukee; thence 21 miles is Sauk creek, a small stream. Seventy miles from Milwaukee is Shab-wi-wi-a-gun. Here is found white pine, maple, beech, birch, and spruce, but very little oak: the surface level and sandy. Pigeon river is 15 or 20 miles further on, with excellent land on its borders; timber—maple, ash, beech, linden, elm, &c. Fifteen miles further down, is Manatawok. Here commences the hemlock, with considerable pine. This stream is about 40 or 50 miles from Green Bay settlement. Twin rivers are below Manatawok, with sandy soil, and good timber of pine and other varieties. From Milwaukee to Green Bay, by a surveyed route, is 112 miles; by the Indian trail, commonly travelled, 135 miles. North of the Wisconsin river, is Crawford county, of which Prairie du Chien is the seat of justice. From the great bend at Fort Winnebago, across towards the Mississippi, is a series of abrupt hills, rising several hundred feet, and covered with a dense forest of elm, linden, oak, walnut, ash, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is rich, but is too hilly and broken for agricultural purposes. There is no alluvial soil, or bottoms, along the streams, or grass in the forests.

The Wisconsin river rises in an unexplored country towards lake Superior. The *coureurs du bois* and *voyageurs* represent it as a cold, mountainous, dreary region, with swamps.

There are banks at Mineral Point, Green Bay, and Milwaukie.

The Portage canal, 1¼ miles long, connecting the Wisconsin and Neenah (formerly Fox) rivers, was commenced by the government of the U. States in 1838. This canal will complete a water communication between lake Michigan and the Mississippi. The Milwaukee and Rock River canal, 60 miles in length, which is to connect Rock river with lake Michigan, is in progress.

The act of Congress establishing the territorial government of Wisconsin, was approved April 20, 1836. The government is vested in an executive, appointed by the president, for 3 years; a council, consisting of 13 members, elected for 4 years; a house of representatives, consisting of 26 members, elected for 2 years; and a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and justices of peace.

Every free white male citizen of the United States, who resided in the territory at the time of its organization, is eligible to office, and entitled to vote; but the legislature may require by law a fixed term of residence of subsequent emigrants, before admitting them to these privileges.

The territory is entitled to send one delegate to Congress.

This country was formerly called the North-western Territory, and was then subject to the territorial government of Michigan.

# IOWA TERRITORY.

Bounded north by British America, east by Wisconsin territory and the Mississippi river, south by Missouri state and west by the Missouri river.

COUNTIES AND POPULATION, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1840.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cedar, | 1,258 | Du Buque, | 3,059 | Jones, | 471 | Scott, | 2,140 |
| Clayton, | 1,101 | Henry, | 3,772 | Lee, | 6,093 | Van Buren, | 6,146 |
| Clinton, | 821 | Jackson, | 1,411 | Linn, | 1,373 | Washington, | 1,594 |
| Delaware, | 168 | Jefferson, | 2,773 | Louisa, | 1,927 | | |
| Desmoines, | 5,575 | Johnson, | 1,491 | Muscatine, | 1,942 | *Total*, | 43,111 |

This territory contains a large proportion of first rate land. Above Des Moines, and extending northward to a point some distance above the northern boundary of Illinois, and for 50 miles interior, is a valuable country. Its streams rise in the great prairies; run an east or south-eastern course into the Mississippi. The most noted are Flint, Skunk, Wau-be-se-pin-e-con, Upper and Lower Iowa rivers, and Turkey, Catfish, and Big and Little Ma-qso-ka-tois, or Bear creeks, and Des Moines. The soil, in general, is excellent, and very much resembles the military tract in Illinois. The water is excellent; plenty of lime, sand, and freestone; extensive prairies, and a deficiency of timber, a few miles interior. About Dubuque, opposite Galena, are extensive and rich lead mines.

The principal towns are Burlington, Dubuque, Peru, Bloomington, Fort Madison, and Bellevue.

This country was erected into a territorial government by act of Congress of June, 1838. The legislative power is vested in the Governor and the Legislative Assembly, which consists of a Council of 13 members, elected for two years, and a House of Representatives of 26 members, elected annually. Pay of the members, $3 a day, and $3 for every 20 miles travel. $20,000 have been appropriated by the government of the United States, to erect public buildings at the seat of the territorial government, and $5,000 for a library.

# MISSOURI TERRITORY.

Bounded north by British America, east by Iowa territory and Missouri river, south by the Indian territory, and west by the Rocky mountains, which separate it from the Oregon territory. It consists of a vast region of plains; in some parts it is fertile and covered with grass, and in others sandy and sterile. The margins of the lower courses of the rivers that enter the Mississippi from this region are wooded; but in ascending towards the mountains, the trees gradually diminish, and at length entirely disappear.

To the west of these plains the Rocky Mountains rise up in an abrupt manner, presenting a steep front, with many frowning rocky precipices, and having many summits covered with perpetual snow. It is a singular fact, that between the sources of the La Platte and the Buênaventura, there is an opening through this range, which admits the passage of loaded wagons.

The largest rivers of this country are the Missouri and its tributaries, the Konsas or Kansas, La Platte, and Yellowstone.

The Great Falls of the Missouri, which are 2570 miles by the river from the Mississippi, consist of a succession of cataracts and rapids, amounting in the whole to 350 feet. The largest cataract is 87 feet perpendicular.

The place where the Missouri seems to have torn for itself a passage through the mountain ridge, called the Gates of the Rocky Mountains, is described as a very sublime spectacle. The river flows through a chasm more than five miles long, where the rocks rise perpendicularly from the water's edge to the height of nearly 1200 feet. The stream is here compressed to the width of 150 yards; and for three miles, there is but one spot on which a man can stand, between the edge of the water and the perpendicular ascent of the mountain rock.

# OREGON TERRITORY.

THIS is an extensive country, lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific ocean; but it is little known.

It is watered by the river Oregon, or Columbia, and its branches, the principal of which are Lewis's river, Clark's river, and the Multnomah.

The country bordering on the Oregon and its branches, is represented as having a good soil, and is covered with heavy timber, consisting chiefly of various species of fir; many of the trees being of enormous height.

At a distance from the ocean the country is mountainous, destitute of trees, and much of it barren. Extensive prairies are found on the west, as well as on the east side of the Rocky Mountains.

The climate, in the mountainous parts, is severe; but near the shores of the Pacific ocean, it is much milder than in the same latitude on the Atlantic.

This country was explored by Lewis and Clark, in 1805; and in 1811, a trading establishment was formed at Astoria by some Americans.

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TABLE *exhibiting the Seats of Government, the Times of holding the Election of State Officers, and the Time of the Meeting of the Legislature of the several States.*

| States. | Seats of Government. | Time of holding Elections. | Time of the Meeting of the Legislature. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | Augusta | 2d Monday in Sept. | 1st Wednesday in Jan. |
| N. Hampshire | Concord | 2d Tuesday in March | 1st Wednesday in June |
| Vermont | Montpelier | 1st Tuesday in Sept. | 2d Thursday in Oct. |
| Massachusetts | Boston | 2d Mond. in November | 1st Wednesday in Jan. |
| Rhode Island | Providence, Newport | 1st Wed. in April | 1st Tuesday in May. last Mond. in October. |
| Connecticut | Hart. & N. Hav. | 1st Monday in April | 1st Wednesday in May |
| New York | Albany | Tues. aft. 1st Mon. in Nov. | 1st Tuesd. in January |
| New Jersey | Trenton | 2d Tuesday in October | 4th Tuesd. in October |
| Pennsylvania | Harrisburg | 2d Tuesday in October | 1st Tuesday in Jan. |
| Delaware | Dover | 2d Tuesday in Novem. | 1st Tues. in Jan. *bienn.* |
| Maryland | Annapolis | 1st Wednes. in October | last Monday in Decem. |
| Virginia | Richmond | 4th Thursday in April | 1st Monday in Decem. |
| N. Carolina | Raleigh | Commonly in August | 2d Mond. in Nov. *bienn.* |
| S. Carolina | Columbia | 2d Monday in October | 4th Monday in Novem. |
| Georgia | Milledgeville | 1st Monday in October | 1st Mon. in Nov. *bienn.* |
| Alabama | Tuscaloosa | 1st Monday in August | 1st Mon. in December |
| Mississippi | Jackson | 1st Monday in August | 1st Mon. in Jan. *bienn.* |
| Louisiana | New Orleans | 1st Monday in July | 1st Monday in January |
| Tennessee | Nashville | 1st Thursday in August | 1st Mond. Oct. *bienn.* |
| Kentucky | Frankfort | 1st Monday in August | 1st Monday in Decem. |
| Ohio | Columbia | 2d Tuesday in October | 1st Monday in Decem. |
| Indiana | Indianapolis | 1st Monday in August | 1st Monday in Decem. |
| Illinois | Springfield | 1st Monday in August | 1st Mond. Dec. *bienn.* |
| Missouri | Jefferson City | 1st Monday in August | 1st Mond. Nov. *bienn.* |
| Michigan | Detroit | 1st Monday in Novem. | 1st Mond. in January |
| Arkansas | Little Rock | 1st Mond. in October | 1st Mon. in Nov. *bienn.* |

TABLE *exhibiting the Governor's Term and Salary, the Number of Se ators and Representatives, with their respective Terms, and the Mo of choosing Electors of President and Vice-President, in the sever States.*

| States. | Governor's Term. Years. | Salary. | Senators. | Term.—Years. | Representatives. | Term.—Years. | Total Senators and Representatives. | Electors of President and Vice-President chosen by |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine . . . . | 1 | 1,500 | 31 | 1 | 151 | 1 | 182 | Gen'l Tick |
| New Hampshire . | 1 | 1,200 | 12 | 1 | 250 | 1 | 262 | do. |
| Vermont . . . | 1 | 750 | 30 | 1 | 230 | 1 | 260 | do. |
| Massachusetts . | 1 | 2,500 | 40 | 1 | 356 | 1 | 396 | do. |
| Rhode Island . . | 1 | 400 | 31 | 1 | 69 | 1 | 100 | do. |
| Connecticut . . | 1 | 1,100 | 21 | 1 | 215 | 1 | 236 | do. |
| New York . . | 2 | 4,000 | 32 | 4 | 128 | 1 | 160 | do. |
| New Jersey . . | 1 | 2,000 | 18 | 1 | 58 | 1 | 76 | do. |
| Pennsylvania . . | 3 | 4,000 | 33 | 3 | 100 | 1 | 133 | do. |
| Delaware . . . | 3 | 1,333⅓ | 9 | 4 | 21 | 2 | 30 | do. |
| Maryland . . . | 3 | 4,200 | 21 | 5 | 82 | 1 | 103 | do. |
| Virginia . . . | 3 | 3,333⅓ | 32 | 4 | 134 | 1 | 166 | do. |
| North Carolina . | 2 | 2,000 | 50 | 2 | 120 | 2 | 170 | do. |
| South Carolina . | 2 | 3,500 | 45 | 4 | 124 | 2 | 169 | Legislatur |
| Georgia . . . | 2 | 3,500 | 47 | 1 | 130 | 1 | 177 | Gen'l Tick |
| Alabama . . . | 2 | 3,500 | 33 | 3 | 100 | 1 | 133 | do. |
| Mississippi . . | 2 | 3,000 | 30 | 4 | 91 | 2 | 121 | do. |
| Louisiana . . . | 4 | 6,000 | 17 | 4 | 60 | 2 | 77 | do. |
| Arkansas . . . | 4 | 2,000 | 21 | 4 | 64 | 2 | 85 | do. |
| Tennessee . . . | 2 | 2,000 | 25 | 2 | 75 | 2 | 100 | do. |
| Kentucky . . . | 4 | 2,500 | 38 | 4 | 100 | 1 | 138 | do. |
| Ohio . . . . | 2 | 1,500 | 36 | 2 | 72 | 1 | 108 | do. |
| Michigan . . . | 2 | 1,500 | 18 | 2 | 53 | 1 | 71 | do. |
| Indiana . . . | 3 | 1,500 | 30 | 3 | 62 | 1 | 92 | do. |
| Illinois . . . . | 4 | 1,000 | 40 | 4 | 91 | 2 | 131 | do. |
| Missouri . . . | 4 | 1,500 | 18 | 4 | 49 | 2 | 67 | do. |
| *Territories.* | | | | | | | | |
| Florida . . . . | 3 | 2,500 | 15 | 2 | 29 | 1 | 44 | do. |
| Wisconsin . . . | 3 | 2,500 | 13 | 2 | 26 | 1 | 39 | do. |
| Iowa . . . . | 3 | 2,500 | | | 26 | 1 | | do. |

In all the States except *New Jersey*, *Virginia*, and *South Carolina*, th Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of a the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the Legi lature elects to the office of Governor, one of the candidates voted for b the people.

# MEXICO.



PYRAMID OF CHOLULA.

Mexico is bounded north by the United States and Gulf of Mexico; east by the United States, Gulf of Mexico, and Bay of Honduras; south by Guatemala; and west by the Pacific Ocean.

The chief cities are Mexico, the metropolis and capital, Guanaxuato, Guadalaxara, Puebla, Oaxaca, Zacatecas, Vera Cruz, and Valladolid.

The principal rivers are the Brazos, Colorado, Bravo, Grande, Gila, Colorado of the west, Buenaventura, and Hiaqui.

Length, 1850 miles; breadth, 1,000: square miles, 1,690,000. Population 7,000,000: by some the population is estimated at 8,000,000.

The following 19 independent states belong to the Mexican Republic, besides 5 Territories:

| States. | Sq. miles. | Population. | Capital. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mexico | 30,482 | 1,100,000 | Mexico |
| Puebla | 18,441 | 900,000 | Puebla |
| Guanaxuato | 6,225 | 600,000 | Guanaxuato |
| Michoacan | 24,166 | 385,000 | Valladolid |
| Jalisco | 72,389 | 600,000 | Guadalaxara |
| Zacatecas | 17,580 | 230,298 | Zacatecas |
| Oaxaca | 32,697 | 600,000 | Oaxaca |
| Yucatan | 79,534 | 450,000 | Merida |
| Tabasco | 14,676 | 78,056 | Hermosa |
| Chiapas | 18,750 | 93,750 | Chiapas |
| Vera Cruz | 27,660 | 156,740 | Jalapa |
| Queretaro | 13,482 | 500,000 | Queretaro |
| San Luis Potosi | 19,017 | 174,957 | San Luis Potosi |
| Tamaulipas | 35,121 | 166,824 | Tamaulipas |
| Durango | 54,800 | 200,000 | Durango |
| Chihuahua | 107,584 | 160,000 | Chihuahua |
| Sonora and Sinaloa | 254,705 | 188,636 | Sinaloa |
| New Leon | 21,200 | 113,419 | Monterey |
| Ter. of Santa Fe | 214,800 | 150,000 | Santa Fe |
| Do. Up. California | 376,344 | 25,400 | Monterey |
| Do. L. California | 57,021 | 13,419 | Loreto |
| Totals | 1,690,304 | 7,011,899 | |

The Territories of Tlascala and Colima consist of those cities respectively, together with a very limited extent of contiguous country.

The country out of which this republic has been formed, is peculiar as re-

spects the features of its geography. It extends from lat. 15° 50′ to 42° N.: the intermediate space embracing every variety of soil, from the most recent alluvion to mountain valleys, or rather plains, of near 8000 feet above the contiguous oceans. These elevated plains are again broken and decorated by colossal summits, rising from 12 to upwards of 17,000 feet.

In one of those aerial valleys, stands the city of Mexico, 7,400 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. From this difference of elevation, and from embracing such an extensive range within and without the tropics, Mexico may be considered as possessing every climate of the earth, and capable of producing every vegetable necessary to the wants or the luxuries of human life. Its metallic wealth is no less abundant than its vegetables. From its bowels are extracted many of the most useful, and all the precious metals.

Mexico is perhaps better calculated than any other part of the earth, to form a political community capable of producing within its own limits, all that the necessities, the arts, or elegancies of society can demand.

Mexico has no slaves worth notice; that class of its population not amounting, at the utmost, to more than 10,000; or as 1 to 584 of the entire body of the people. The civilized Indians form more than two-fifths of the whole, and are the laboring, productive, and efficient, though not the ruling people.

The manufactures of Mexico are said to be very considerable, consisting of cotton, wool, leather, tobacco, gunpowder, &c.; but as no recent account has been received of them, a description will be omitted.

Mines. Every reader knows, that those of the precious metals are generally found among mountains; and that this is the country of silver and gold. The annual produce, in ordinary years, used seldom to fall below $22,000,000 of silver. The gold is found in little straw-like fragments and veins. The richest mine, in its yield of native silver, is Bartopilas in New Biscay. In most of them, the metal is extracted from red, black, muriated and sulphuretted ores of silver. In South America, the chief mines are found on the summits of the Andes, in the regions of perpetual frost and ice. In Mexico, on the contrary, the richest, such as those of Guanaxuato, Zacatecas, Tasco, and Real de Monte, are found between 5,500 and 6,500 feet high. The climate is delightful, and the vicinity abounds with forests, and every facility to work the mines to advantage. A catalogue of the names of 50 mines might easily be given, extending from Santa Fe, at the sources of the Rio del Norte, to the Pacific.

Mexico has but few good harbors; some of the best and most frequented are Vera Cruz and Tampico on the gulf of Mexico; and Acapulco and San Blas on the Pacific Ocean. Vera Cruz is the port through which most of the commerce between Mexico and Europe has been carried on.

In the tropical regions the year is divided into only two seasons, called the *rainy* and the *dry*. The rainy season commences in June or July, and continues about four months, till September or October, when the dry season commences and continues about eight months. On the low lands upon the coast, the climate is hot and unhealthy. On the declivity of the Cordillera at the elevation of 4 or 5000 feet, there reigns perpetually a soft spring temperature, which never varies more than eight or nine degrees. At the elevation of 7000 feet, commences another region, the mean temperature of which is about 60°. Mexico is in this region, and the thermometer there has been known in a few instances to descend below the freezing point. It never rises above 75°.

The productions of this country are as various as its climate. In the course of a few hundred miles, you may meet with almost all the fruits of the temperate and torrid zones. The soil of the table land is remarkably productive. Maize is far the most important object of agriculture, and in some places, from two to three harvests may be taken annually. Wheat, rye, and barley are extensively cultivated.

Difficulties have recently arisen in the province of Texas, which may result in dismembering that territory from Mexico. In 1832, the colonists, principally from the United States, seceded from the political connexion previously existing between Texas and Coahulia, and declared themselves an independent state in the confederacy. This secession the Mexican government refused to sanction; and the dispute which thence arose, aggravated by subsequent occurrences, led to a declaration of entire independence by the Texians, and open war between the province and Mexico; the result of which, time only can determine.

The Texian country and climate is not surpassed for native richness and genial purity, by any other territory of like extent on this continent.

## GUATIMALA, OR CENTRAL AMERICA.

GUATIMALA consists of a long isthmus, forming the southernmost part of North America, and lying between the Caribbean sea and the Pacific ocean. It was formerly subject to Spain, but was declared independent in 1821; and it has since been named, from its situation, the Republic of Central America.

Volcanoes are extremely numerous, and some of them terrific; no less than 20 are in constant activity. The general appearance of the soil is extremely fertile, and Guatimala produces abundantly corn, cochineal, grapes, honey, wax, cotton, fine wool, and dye-woods. The population has been estimated at 2,000,000.

Length from north-west to south-east, 1000 miles. The settled parts are chiefly along the Pacific ocean, and average about 100 miles in width. The whole of Central America is subdivided into the provinces of Chiapa, Vera Paz, Guatimala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. The country is excessively mountainous, and volcanoes are numerous.

St. Juan is the principal river. The chief towns are Guatimala, the capital; Nicaragua, and Leon. The minerals are gold and silver.

## BRITISH AMERICA.

BRITISH AMERICA is a vast extent of country, comprehending all the northern part of the continent, except the Russian possessions in the north-west, and Greenland on the north-east.

It comprises Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; the islands of Newfoundland, St. John's, and Cape Breton; and the vast region of New Britain, or Hudsonia.

The government of the whole country is under a governor-general, whose residence is at Quebec; and each of the provinces has a lieutenant-governor.

The established religion is that of the Church of England, and there are two bishops, one residing at Quebec, and the other at Halifax; but most of the inhabitants of Lower Canada are Cathclics.

### LOWER CANADA.

LOWER CANADA extends from lat. 45° to 52° N., and from long. 14° E. to 3° 30′ W. from Washington; bounded S. by the United States, W. by Upper

Canada, N. by the territories of the Hudson Bay Company, and E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence; reaching about 500 miles from S. to N., and 500 from E. to W., with an area of 120,000 square miles. It is divided into four large districts, Montreal, Three Rivers, Quebec, and Gaspe.

Lower Canada lies on both sides of the St. Lawrence, and is separated from Upper Canada by the Utawas.

The great river St. Lawrence forms the most striking feature of the country. The other principal rivers are the Saguenai, St. Maurice, Chaudiere, St. Francis, Richelieu or Sorel, and Utawas. The cities are Quebec and Montreal.

The country is intersected by ridges of mountains, with fertile valleys intervening; but the greater part is still covered with forests. The most populous part of Lower Canada consists of a fertile valley, mostly level, through the middle of which the St. Lawrence flows. The climate is subject to great extremes of heat and cold. The winters are long and severe: the thermometer sometimes rises, in summer, to 100 degrees, and sinks, in winter, to 40 below 0.

In a state of nature, Lower Canada was covered with an immense forest of very lofty timber, much of which yet remains. The settlements extend along or near the streams, in general where the soil is most fertile, and means of navigation most attainable. In the angle N. from lat. 45° N. to the St. Lawrence river, the soil is generally very productive, and settlements advancing rapidly. Eastward of this triangle, to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the country is hilly, broken, barren, and but very thinly settled. From the Mingan settlement, on the north side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to a short distance above Quebec, the left shore of that great stream is rocky and precipitous. This range of hills leaves the river below the mouth of St. Maurice, and extends towards the Utawas, which it intersects about 120 miles above its junction with the St. Lawrence. A very productive body of land is inclosed between this ridge and the respective rivers. Beyond this latter tract, and the margin of the streams, the country to the northward is but very imperfectly known.

The population of Lower Canada in 1830 was as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| District of | Montreal..... | 287,119 |
| " | Quebec..... | 151,167 |
| " | Three Rivers..... | 56,279 |
| " | Gaspe..... | 1,003 |
| | Total.... | 495,568 do. 1834, 549,000. |

Lower Canada is favorably situated for commerce. Some of the principal exports are fur, timber, and potashes.

This country was originally settled by the French, and as many as four-fifths of the present inhabitants are descendants of that nation. They live in great simplicity, resembling a European peasantry; are polite and peaceable, but possessed of little enterprise, and their education is too generally neglected.

Their houses are built of stone and plastered; are made extremely warm by means of stoves; but are seldom of more than one story, except in the towns.

The government is in the hands of a governor, lieutenant-governor, executive council, who are appointed by the king, and a house of assembly, who are representatives of the people. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic; of this persuasion there is a bishop of Quebec, a coadjutor, with the title of bishop of Salde, nine vicars general, and about 200 curates and missionaries, spread over the different districts of the province. The revenues of the Catholic clergy are derived in part from grants made of land to them under the ancient regime. The spiritual concerns of the Protestants are under the guidance of the Lord Bishop of Quebec, nine rectors, and a competent number of other clergymen, who are supported in part by annual stipends from the government, and the appropriations of one-seventh of all granted lands.



FALLS OF MONTMORENCI.

The Montmorenci falls into the St. Lawrence seven miles below Quebec. The river, just above its junction with the St. Lawrence, after passing through a wild and thickly wooded country, over a bed of barren rocks, with precipitous brinks of lime-stone, from 200 to 300 feet in height, rushes down a precipice of 240 feet. The cataract is almost perpendicular; the deviation being just sufficient to break the water completely into foam and spray. The width of the river, at the top of the falls, is about 60 feet, but the stream dilates in descending.

In its fall the water has the exact appearance of snow, when thrown in heaps from the roof of a house. The effect on the beholder is most delightful. The river at some distance seems suspended in the air, in a sheet of billowy foam; and contrasted with the black frowning abyss, into which it falls, is an object of the highest interest. On a near approach, the impressions of grandeur and sublimity are finely blended with those of extraordinary beauty.

The spray here, as at other similar cataracts, serves as a medium for forming the most beautiful rainbows. In the winter the spray freezes, and forms a regular cone, of sometimes 100 feet in height, standing immediately at the bottom of the cataract.

## UPPER CANADA.

Upper Canada is bounded N. by the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company; N. E. and E. by Lower Canada; S. E. and S. by the United States; on the W. and N. W. no limits have been assigned to it.

In 1830 it contained the following districts and population:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Gore | 23,552 |
| Home | 32,871 |
| Western | 9,970 |
| Niagara | 21,974 |
| London | 26,180 |
| Newcastle | 16,498 |
| Midland | 36,322 |
| Ottawa | 4,456 |
| Bathurst | 20,113 |
| Eastern | 11,168 |
| Johnstown | 21,961 |
| Total in 1840, 450,000; in 1831, | 234,865 |

These districts are subdivided into counties, and the counties into townships. These townships are laid out principally along the banks of the St. Law-

rence, Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, and Lake St. Clair, and extend back for a distance, varying from 40 to 50 miles. The soil throughout is scarcely excelled by any portion of North America. In the rear of the townships are large tracts of land stretching far to the north, covered with immense forests, and little known except to the Indians; but it has been ascertained that there are many large tracts of rich soil. The climate is salubrious. The winters are shorter and milder than in Lower Canada. The spring opens usually from six weeks to two months earlier than at Quebec. The population of Upper Canada has increased with great rapidity. In 1783, it did not exceed 10,000 souls. In 1814, it was 95,000; and in 1830, 234,865.

For the defence of the Canadas, a regular military establishment is maintained by the British government, amounting in common to between 20,000 and 30,000 men. This force is stationed at various points along the great line of the St. Lawrence.

There are two large canals in Upper Canada; Welland Canal, connecting lakes Erie and Ontario, 41 miles long; and Rideau Canal, connecting lake Ontario with the river Utawas, 160 miles long.

The Welland Canal commences near the mouth of Grand river on Lake Erie, 40 miles north-west of Buffalo. It connects Lake Erie and Lake Ontario by canal navigation, overcoming all the descent of Niagara Falls and Niagara river between the two lakes. It admits vessels of 125 tons, being wider and deeper than any other canal in the country, except the Delaware and Chesapeake. The elevation overcome by the locks is 320 feet. The canal required prodigious excavations, in some places through solid stone. The "Ravine Locks" are said to be the most striking canal spectacle to be seen in America.

Climate of the Canadas in general.

The extremes of heat and cold are astonishing; Fahrenheit's thermometer in the months of July and August, rising to 100°, and yet in winter the mercury generally freezes. Changes of weather, however, are less frequent, and the seasons more regular than in the United States. Snow not unfrequently begins to fall in October, and increases in November; in December the clouds are generally dissolved, and the sky assumes a bright hue, continuing for weeks without a single cloud.

Here, however, winter is the season for amusement, and the sledges drawn by one or two horses, afford a speedy and pleasant conveyance in travelling; but on going abroad, all parts of the body, except the eyes, must be thickly covered with furs.

In May the thaw comes on suddenly, and in its progress the ice on the river St. Lawrence bursts with the noise of cannon, and passes towards the ocean with tremendous rapidity and violence. The progress of vegetation is astonishing. Spring has scarcely appeared before it is succeeded by summer. In a few days the trees regain their foliage, and the fields are clothed with the richest verdure. September, generally, is one of the most agreeable months.

The Canadian horses are mostly small and heavy; but very brisk on the road, travelling at the rate of 8 or 9 miles an hour. The calash, a sort of one horse chaise, capable of holding two persons and a driver, is the carriage most generally in use.

The Canadians have a species of large dogs which are used in drawing burdens. They are yoked into little carts: in this way people frequently go to market. Sometimes they perform long journeys in the winter season, on the snow, by half a dozen or more of these animals yoked into a cariole or sledge.

The river St. Lawrence is the only channel, by which the commodities of these two provinces have hitherto found their way to the ocean. The principal exports consist of oak and pine timber, deals, masts, and bowsprits, spars of all denominations, staves, pot and pearl ashes, peltry, wheat, flour, biscuit, Indian corn, pulse, salt provisions, fish, and other miscellaneous articles, which employ

generally about 150,000 tons of shipping. In return for these are imported, wines, rum, sugar, molasses, coffee, tobacco, salt, coals, and manufactured produce from Great Britain.

The government of Upper Canada is administered by a lieutenant-governor, (who is almost always a military officer,) a legislative council, an executive council, and a house of assembly. The legislative council consists of not less than 7 members, of which the chief justice of the province is president, and wherein the bishop of Quebec has a seat; the members are appointed by mandamus from the king, and hold their seats, under certain restrictions, for life. The executive council is composed of 6 members; the chief justice is president, and the bishop of Quebec likewise has a seat in it. The house of assembly is composed of 25 members, who are returned from the 23 counties; the duration of the assembly is limited to 4 years. The civil and criminal law is administered by a chief justice and two puisne judges. There is a court of king's bench, common pleas, and a court of appeal. The expense of the civil list is defrayed by Great Britain.



FALLS OF NIAGARA.

The Falls of Niagara are esteemed the grandest object of the kind in the world. Though there are other falls which have a greater perpendicular descent, yet there is none in the known world where so great a mass of water is precipitated from so great a height.

The distance of the falls above Lake Ontario is 14 miles, and below Lake Erie 23 miles on the New York side, and 21 on the Canada side. At the distance of a mile and three-quarters above the falls, the river begins to descend with a rapid and powerful current. At the falls, it turns with a right angle to the north-east, and is suddenly contracted in width, from three miles to three-fourths of a mile. Below the cataract, the river is only half a mile wide, but its depth is said to exceed 300 feet. The descent within 10 miles is about 300 feet, and from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario 334 feet. The agitation and rapid current continue about 8 miles below the cataract, nearly to Queenstown, and the river does not become sufficiently calm to admit of navigation till it reaches that place. Below the falls, it is inclosed in perpendicular banks 300 feet high. The best single view of the cataract is that from Table Rock, on the Canada side; the best view of the rapids is from Goat Island, which is connected with the eastern shore by a bridge.

The precipice over which the river descends, is formed by the brow of a vast bed of lime. The perpendicular descent, according to the measurement of Major Prescot, is 151 feet. The descent is perpendicular, except that rocks are hollowed underneath the surface, particularly on the western side. The cataract is divided into two parts by Goat, or Iris Island, which occupies one-fifth or one-sixth of the whole breadth. The principal channel is on the western side, and is called the Horse-shoe Fall, from its shape. The eastern chan-

nel is divided by another small island. The descent on the eastern side is stated at 162 feet, being greater than on the western, but the water is more hollow. The quantity of water discharged in an hour, is computed at about 100,000,000 tons.

The noise of the falls resembles the hoarse roar of the ocean; being much graver, or less shrill than that of smaller cataracts. It is not unfrequently heard at York, 50 miles distant. When two persons stand very near each other, they can mutually hear their ordinary conversation; when removed to a small distance, they are obliged to halloo, and when removed a little farther, they cannot be heard at all. Every sound is drowned in the tempest of noise made by the water; and all else in the regions of nature appears to be dumb. The noise is a vast thunder, filling the heavens, shaking the earth, and leaving the mind, although perfectly conscious of safety and affected with a sense of grandeur only, lost and astonished, swelling with emotions which engross all its faculties, and mock the power of utterance.

A large majestic cloud of vapor rises without intermission from the whole breadth of the river below; and ascending with a slow solemn progress, partly spreads itself down the stream by an arching and wonderfully magnificent motion; and partly mounts to heaven, blown into every wild fantastical form; when separated into smaller clouds, it successively floats away through the atmosphere. This cloud is said to be visible at the distance of 60 or 70 miles.

"In the mist produced by all cataracts," observes Dr. Dwight, from whom this account is chiefly extracted, "rainbows are ordinarily seen in proper positions when the sun shines; always, indeed, unless when the vapor is too rare. Twice, while we were here, the sun broke through the clouds, and lighted up in a moment the most lucid rainbow that I ever beheld. In each instance the phenomenon continued a long time, and left us in perfect leisure to enjoy its splendors. It commenced near the precipice, and extended, so far as I was able to judge, at least a mile down the river. In one respect, both these rainbows differed widely from all others which I had seen. The red, orange, and yellow were so vivid, as to excite in our whole company strong emotions of surprise and pleasure, while the green, blue, indigo, and violet, were certainly not more brilliant than those which are usually seen on the bosom of a shower.

"The emotions excited by a view of this stupendous scene, are unutterable. When the spectator casts his eye over the long ranges of ragged cliffs, which form the shores of this great river below the cataract; cliffs 150 feet in height, bordering it with lonely gloom and grandeur, and shrouded everywhere by shaggy forests; when he surveys the precipice above, stretching with so great an amplitude, rising to a great height, and presenting at a single view its awful brow, with an impression not a little enhanced by the division which the island forms between the two great branches of the river; when he contemplates the enormous mass of water pouring from this astonishing height in sheets so vast, and with a force so amazing; when, turning his eye to the mighty mass, and listening to the majestic sound which fills the heavens, his mind is overwhelmed by thoughts too great, and by impressions too powerful, to permit the current of the intellect to flow with serenity. The disturbance of his mind resembles that of the waters beneath him. His bosom swells with emotions never before felt; his thoughts labor in a manner never before known. The pleasure is exquisite, but violent. The conceptions are clear and strong, but rapid and tumultuous. The struggle within is discovered by the fixedness of his position, the solemnity of his aspect, and the intense gaze of his eye. When he moves, his motions appear uncontrived. When he is spoken to, he is silent; or if he speaks, his answers are short, wandering from the subject, and indicating the absence of mind which is the result of laboring contemplation."

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bounded N. by Lower Canada; E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence: S. by the Bay of Fundy and Nova Scotia; and W. by the United States.

The principal rivers are the St. Johns, Miramichi and Ristigouche. The lands on the rivers, especially on the St. John, are very fertile, and the settlements lie principally on this river and on the Miramichi. Coal of a superior quality is found on the Grand Lake near St. John's river. The tract of country so prolific in gypsum, commences in this province at Martin's head on the bay of Fundy, and extends east into Nova Scotia. The chief articles of export are lumber, codfish, salmon, and herring. The principal ports are St. John, St. Andrew, Miramichi, and the West Isles. The province is divided into 8 counties. Fredericton is the capital. St. John is the largest town. Population 119,457.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in most particulars, are very similar. The face of the country is neither mountainous, nor quite level. There are several rivers, among which those of Annapolis and St. Johns are the most considerable. The soil is, in general, thin and barren, particularly on the coasts. In some parts there are very extensive tracts of marsh, which are rich and productive. Both the soil and the climate are unfavorable to the cultivation of grain, and the inhabitants do not raise provision sufficient for their own consumption. The fisheries, however, compensate in some measure for the sterility of the soil. The coast abounds with cod, salmon, mackerel, haddock, and herring. Their chief exports are fish and lumber. Coal is found in Nova Scotia; and plaster-of-Paris, particularly at Windsor, from whence large quantities are imported into the United States.

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## NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia is a large peninsula, about 300 miles long, and is separated from New Brunswick, in part, by the Bay of Fundy.

The Bay of Fundy is remarkable for its tides, which rise to the height of 30, and sometimes, in the narrowest part, even to 60 feet. The rise is so rapid that cattle feeding on the shore are often overtaken and drowned.

The chief towns are Halifax and Annapolis. Population 142,000.

It extends from Cape Sable, its most southern point, in lat. 43° 23′ to 49° 30′ N., and from 60° 15′ to 67° W. long.

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## NEW BRITAIN.

The country lying round Hudson's bay, or the country of the Esquimaux, comprehending Labrador, New North and South Wales, has obtained the general name of New Britain, and is attached to the government of Lower Canada.

That part called Labrador is full of frightful mountains, many of which are of a stupendous height. The valleys present numerous lakes, and produce only a few stunted trees. In the parallel of 60° north latitude, all vegetation ceases. Such is the intenseness of the cold in the winter, that brandy and even quicksilver freezes into a solid mass; rocks often burst with a tremendous noise, equal to that of the heaviest artillery. At Nain, Okkak, and Hopedale, the Moravian missionaries have settlements.

In New North and South Wales the face of the country has not quite t
same aspect of unconquerable sterility as that of Labrador, and the clima
although in the same parallel of latitude, is a little less rigorous. But it is on



INDIAN VILLAGE.

the coasts of these immense regions that are known, the interior having never yet been explored. The natives are called Esquimaux. Some factories and forts for the purpose of carrying on the fur trade with the Indians, are established by the Hudson's Bay and North-west companies.

The trade of the former is confined to the neighborhood of Hudson's bay; that of the latter extends from lake Winnipeg to the Rocky mountains and the Frozen Ocean. The North-west company is composed of Montreal merchants. The usual mode of travelling in this country is in birch bark canoes. With these the inhabitants pass up and down the rivers and lakes, and when they meet with a rapid, or wish to pass from one river to another, they get out of the canoe and carry it on their shoulders. In this way, the men engaged in the fur trade travel thousands of miles, and carry all their goods.

The principal rivers are the Mackenzie, Nelson, Saskashawan, Severn, and Albany.

The largest lakes are Winnepeg, Athapeskow, Slave Lake, and Great Bear Lake.

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## GREENLAND

**WHICH BELONGS TO DENMARK.**



WHALE FISHERY.

GREENLAND, a country, bounded E. by the Atlantic, and separated fro
Labrador on the south-west by Davis' straits. It is not ascertained whether
is a peninsula or an island, although the recent discoveries in the Polar regio

render it highly probable that it is wholly detached from the continent. It extends as far south as Cape Farewell, in lat. 59° 30′ N. Its northern limits are unknown. The eastern coast is commonly called East Greenland, and the western, West Greenland, but the whale fishers call the whole West Greenland, and apply the name East Greenland to Spitzbergen and the adjacent islands. Nothing is known of this extensive country, but its coast. The interior is wholly inaccessible, on account of the everlasting ice with which its mountains are covered. The eastern coast also has, for centuries, been cut off from European intercourse, by the vast bodies of ice with which its shores are lined. The severity of the climate forbids the growth of every thing but a few stinted trees and shrubs. The whole population does not exceed 20,000; and they are confined to the coast, deriving a miserable subsistence from seals, birds, and fishes; and are sometimes under the necessity of living on sea-weed and train oil. The natives were formerly Pagans, and addicted to some cruel customs, but through the instrumentality of the Moravian missionaries, they have, to a considerable extent, been converted to Christianity.

Soil and country.

Icy Peak, an enormous mass of ice, rises near the mouth of a river, and diffuses such a brilliancy through the air, that it is seen at the distance of more than 30 miles. The country along the sea shore presents rugged masses of rock interspersed with huge blocks of ice, indicating the conflict of chaos and winter. The interior is covered with a chain of innumerable mountains, most of which are unexplored. Coal and various minerals and useful and beautiful fossils have been discovered here.

Smoke is frequently observed arising from the crevices of marine ice. The rare occurrence of rain, the small quantity of snow, and the intense degree of cold produced by the north-east wind, lead us to suppose that the north-east parts of Greenland constitute a great Archipelago, encumbered with perpetual ice which for many centuries has been piled together by the winds and currents.

Animals.

Hares, reindeer, white bears, foxes, and large dogs, that howl instead of barking, and are employed by the Greenlanders in drawing their sledges, comprise the animals of this country. Immense flocks of sea fowl frequent the rivers and shores. The rivers abound in salmon and the seas in turbots and herrings. It is a curious fact, that those animals, whose blood is of the temperature of the sea, are found in greatest numbers under these icy fields and mountains. The inhabitants of North Greenland pursue the whale —and those of South Greenland the seal. The flesh of the animals is their chief food. The skins of the seals serve them for clothing, and as the material for their boats. Their tendons are used for thread, their bladders as bottles, their fat sometimes as butter, and at other times as tallow, and their blood is considered by the Greenlander the richest broth.

The exports are in value from 50 to 100,000 rix-dollars.

# REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

Bounded N. by Mexico and the Indian Territory of the United States, E. by the U. States, S. by the gulf of Mexico, and W. by Mexico. Containing 200,000 square miles, and 150,000 inhabitants. It lies between 27° and 34° N. latitude, and 94° and 103° W. longitude.

TABLE OF COUNTIES AND COUNTY TOWNS.

| Counties. | County Towns. | Counties. | County Towns. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Austin | San Felipe de Aus. | Jackson | Texana |
| Brazoria | Brazoria | Liberty | Liberty |
| Bastrop | Bastrop | Milam | Nashville |
| Bexar | San Antonio de Bex- | Montgomery | Montgomery |
| Colorado | Columbus [ar | Matagorda | Matagorda |
| Fort Bend | Richmond | Nacogdoches | Nacogdoches |
| Fayette | Lagrange | Red River | Clarksville |
| Galveston | Galveston | Robertson | Franklin |
| Gonzales | Gonzales | Refugio | Refugio |
| Goliad | Goliad | Shelby | Shelbyville |
| Houston | Crocket | Sabine | Milan |
| Harrison | | San Augustine | San Augustine |
| Harrisburg | Houston | San Patricio | San Patricio |
| Jasper | Jasper | Washington | Washington |
| Jefferson | Beaumont | Victoria | Victoria |

The principal rivers are Brazos, Colorado, Trinity Neches and Sabine. Chief towns are Brazoria, Matagorda, Bexar, Austin, Nacogdoches and San Augustine.

The climate of Texas is mild and healthy. The face of the country is mostly prairie, the soil of which is extremely fertile, producing cotton, tobacco, sugar, rice and wheat in abundance. It is one of the finest countries in the world for raising cattle; pasturage being very plenty, they increase rapidly, with very little attention and expense. Great numbers of them are driven yearly into the U. S. for sale.

Vast herds of buffalo, deer and wild horses, roam over the unsettled prairies of the interior; many of the latter are taken and broke for domestic service.

The inhabitants are chiefly from the U. S. There are, however, some Mexican Creoles, negro slaves, and Indians.

History. Texas and Coahuila formerly made one of the Mexican States, but in 1836 the people declared themselves independent, and adopted a form of government similar to that of the United States.

Internal Improvement. The Brazos and Galveston bay rail-road, commencing at Austinia, on Galveston bay, and ending at Bolivar, on the Brazos, is 30 miles long. It is intended to take the cotton and other produce of the Brazos valley to Galveston, whence it can be shipped in large vessels. Another rail-road is proposed from Houston to Austin, the seat of government. Companies have been incorporated for the purpose of clearing out several of the creeks from the obstructions to navigation, and commissioners appointed to mark out and make roads. County courts are held quarterly in the several counties, as in the U. S.

# GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY
OF
# NORTH AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

## AAR—ADA

AARONSBURG, t. Centre Co. Pa., situated about one mile E. of Elk Creek, which unites with Penn's Creek and falls into the Susquehannah, 5 miles below Sunbury. It is 40 miles W. N. W. Sunbury, 160 W. N. W. Philadelphia, and 204 miles from Washington City. Lat. 49° 53′ N. Long. 77° 33′ W. It contains a German, Lutheran and a Calvinistic church.

ABBEVILLE, district of S. C., having Anderson district NW. Laurens NE. Edgefield SE. and the Savannah river SW. It is about 31 m. in length and breadth, having a superficies of about 1000 sq. ms. The surface is agreeably variegated with hill and dale, and a considerable part of the soil is rich and well watered. Pop. in 1830, 28,149; in 1840, 29,351.

ABBEVILLE, t. and cap. Abbeville district, S. C.; 120 W. Columbia, from W. C. 624 m. It contains a court-house, a jail, an arsenal, and a magazine.

ABBEVILLE, v. W. part of Mecklenburgh co. Virginia.

ABBOTSTOWN, t. Adams co. Pa.; 18 S. York, and 86 from W. C.

ABBYVILLE, v. Medina co. Ohio, 5 m. NE. from Medina.

ABERDEEN, t. SE. corner of Brown co. Ohio, on the Ohio r. opposite Maysville, Ky. 22 m. SE. from Georgetown.

ABINGDON, t. Hartford co. Md., 1 WSW. Hartford, 26 NE. Baltimore.

ABINGDON, t. and cap. Washington co. Va.; 320 WSW. Richmond, from W. C. 404 m. Lat. 36° 37′ N. It is a considerable town, and contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, an academy, and a Presbyterian church. Here is a remarkable cave.

ABINGTON, t. Plymouth co. Mass.; 18 S. Boston, 20 NW. Plymouth, from W. C. 452 m. It is a pleasant town, and contains three Congregational meeting-houses. Pop. 3,214.

ABINGTON, t. S. part of Wayne co. In., 6 m. S. from Centreville.

ABINGTON, v. Montgomery co. Pa., 14 m. N. from Philadelphia.

ABSECUM, v. Atlantic co. N. J., 50 m. S. E. Woodbury, 95 from Trenton, and 105 from W. C. upon Absecum creek; it is a small village.

ACAPULCO, t. Mexico, on the coast of the Pacific ocean. Its port is one of the finest in the world, and capable of containing any number of vessels in perfect safety. The principal trade of Acapulco was formerly with Manilla, one of the Philippine islands, to which it for a long period sent out annually a large vessel, called a galleon. The lading from Acapulco to Manilla generally consisted of silver, a very small quantity of cochineal from Oaxaca, of cocoa from Guayaquil and Caraccas, wine, oil, and Spanish wool. The value of the precious metals, exported in a single vessel, including what is not registered, amounted in general to about £200,000.

ACCOMAC, co. Va.; bounded N. by Maryland, E. by the Atlantic, S. by Northampton co. and W. by Chesapeake bay. Pop. in 1830, 19,656, in 1840, 17,096. Chief town, Drummondtown.

ACCORD, v. Ulster co. N. Y., on Monbackas cr.

ACCUSHNET, r. Mass., which flows into New-Bedford harbor.

ACQUASCO, v. Prince George's co. Md.; from W. C. 38 m.

ACQUACKANONCK, v. Passaic co. N. J., on the Passaic river, 5 m. SE. of Patterson; it is at the head of the tide-water, and a place of some importance.

ACQUABOGUE, v. Suffolk co. N. Y.

ACRA, v. Green co. N. Y., on Schoharie cr., 14 m. NW. from Catskill.

ACRON, v. Erie co. N. Y., on Murder cr., 24 m. NE. from Buffalo.

ACTON, t. Windham co. Vt.; 33 SSW. Windsor. Pop. 170.

ACTON, t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 24 NW. Boston. Pop. 1,120.

ACWORTH, t. Sullivan co. N. H.; 6 ESE. Charleston, 72 WNW. Portsmouth, from W. C. 466 m. Pop. 1,450.

ADAIR, co. Ky., having Barren co. W. Greene NW. Casey NE. Wayne and Pulaski, or Cumberland r. and Wolfer NE. and Cumberland co. S. Adair co. has a mean length and breadth of about 28 m. area 800 sq. ms. the face of the country broken and the soil diversified. Chief town, Columbia. Pop. 8,466.

ADAMS, ts. Berkshire co. Mass.; 29 N. Lenox, 120 WNW. Boston, from W. C. 402 m. It is a valuable township, and has 2 post villages 5 or 6 miles apart, each containing a meeting-house. There are several extensive Cotton Manufactories in this town. There is besides a Quaker meeting-house in the town. This place is remarkable for a deep excavation, 40 rods in length, and, in

some places, 60 feet deep, formed by Hudson's brook, in a quarry of white marble. A natural bridge 14 feet long, 10 feet broad, and 62 feet high, is formed over this channel by the projection of rocks. Pop. 3,703.

ADAMS, co. Pa., having Frederick co. Md. S. Franklin co. Pa. W. Cumberland NW. and York NE. and E. It is about 20 ms. in length, and 18 wide; area 360 sq. ms. Chief town, Gettysburg. The surface of this county is extremely diversified with hill and dale. The soil is also of the different qualities from the worst to the best. The whole co. is well watered. Pop. in 1830, 21,379; in 1840, 23,044.

ADAMS, ts. Jefferson co. N. Y. Pop. 2,296.

ADAMS, v. in the above town, 14 m. S. from Watertown; a thriving village.

ADAMS, co. NE. part of Indiana, bounded N. by Allen, E. by Ohio, S. by Jay, and W. by Wells. It is intersected by the Wabash in the S. and by St. Mary's in the NE. Chief town, Decatur. Pop. 2,264.

ADAMS, ts. Lycoming co. Pa., 10 m. SW. from Williamsport.

ADAMS, co. in the western part of Illinois, bounded N. by Hancock, E. by Schuyler, S. by Pike and W. by the Mississippi. Chief town, Quincy. Pop. 14,476.

ADAMS, v. Dauphin co. Pa.

ADAMS, v. Hyde co. N. C. NE. 150 m. from Raleigh.

ADAMS, co. Ohio, having Brown W. Highland and Pike N. Scioto E. and the Ohio river S. This co. is about 20 ms. sq. area about 400 sq. ms. the surface much broken, the soil in general fertile and well watered. Chief town, West Union. Pop. in 1830, 12,278, in 1840, 13,183.

ADAMS, co. Mis., bounded W. by the Mississippi river, S. by Wilkinson co. E. by Franklin, and N. by Jefferson; length 40 m., mean width about 15; area 600 sq. ms. The face of this co. is diversified by hill and dale. Fruits, peaches, some apples, and abundance of figs. Chief towns, Natchez and Washington. Pop. in 1830, 14,919, in 1840, 19,437.

ADAMSBURG, v. Westmoreland co. Pa., 145 m. W. from Harrisburg.

ADAMSVILLE, v. Washington co. N. Y., 57 m. N. from Albany.

ADAMSVILLE, v. Marlborough district, S. C., by post-road, 106 m. NE. from Columbia.

ADAMSBURG, v. Union co. Pa., 12 m. SW. from New Berlin.

ADAMSTOWN, v. Lancaster co. Pa., 20 m. NE. from Lancaster.

ADAMSVILLE, v. Muskingum co. O., 12 m. NE. from Zanesville.

ADELPHIA, v. Ross co. Ohio, on the N. fork of Salt cr., 16 m. NE. from Chillicothe.

ADELPHI, v. Ross co. Ohio, about 20 m. NE. from Chillicothe, from W. C. 392 ms.

ADDISON, v. Steuben co. N. Y., on the Canisteo r., 16 m. SE. from Bath.

ADDISON, ts. Addison co. Vt. Pop. 1,232.

ADDISON, ts. of Washington co. Maine, W. 16 m. from Machias. Pop. 1,052.

ADDISON, co. Vermont, having lake Champlain W. Chittenden N. Washington and Orange E. and Rutland S. Mean length 25 m. mean breadth 20; area about 500 sq. ms. Though not mountainous, it is finely variegated by hill and dale. Otter river flows through this co. and by its numerous branches affords much fine land and excellent mill seats. Chief towns, Vergennes and Middlebury. Pop. in 1830, 24,940, in 1840, 23,583.

ADDISON, ts. Steuben co. N. Y., 15 m. S. from Bath. Pop. 1,920.

ADRIAN, t. and cap. Lerawee co. Mich., in the SE. part of the state, in a fine thriving country. It is a place of considerable importance, being connected with lake Erie by the Erie and Kalamazoo railroad, which is completed as far as this place. It contains, besides the usual county building, a bank, an academy, and several houses of public worship.

AGAWAM, r. Mass., which runs into the sea at Wareham.

AGAWAM, v. in the township of W. Springfield, Hampden co. Mass., near the entrance of Westfield river into the Connecticut, 2 m. SW. from Springfield; from W. C. 366 m.

AGAWAM, the name of Westfield river towards its mouth.

AIKEN'S GROVE, Ogle co. Il., 5 m. SE. from Oregan city, on the road from Dixonville to Princeton.

AKRON, v. Portage co. Ohio, 16 m. SW. from Ravenna, on the Ohio canal. It is a flourishing village and a place of considerable trade.

ALABAMA, t. Monroe co. Alabama, on Alabama river, 10 m. below Fort Jackson.

ALABAMA, r. in the state of Alabama, is formed by the union of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, and flowing SSW. unites with the Tombigbee to form Mobile river, 45 m. from the head of Mobile Bay. From its mouth to the mouth of the Cahawba, 210 m., it has 4 or 5 feet water; and from the mouth of the Cahawba to the forks of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, 3 feet in the shallowest places. It is navigable for sloops to Fort Claiborne.

ALABAMA, ts. Genesee co. N. Y., 13 m. NW. from Batavia. Pop. 1,798.

ALABAMA SETTLEMENT, in the NE. part of Union co. Illinois.

ALABASTER, or *Eleuthera*, one of the Bahama islands, on the great Bahama bank. The climate is healthy. It produces pine-apples for exportation. There is a small fort and garrison on the island. Long. 76° 22′ to 76° 56′ W. Lat. 24° 40′ to 26° 30′ N.

ALACHUA, co. E. Florida, bounded N. by Columbia co. E. by St. John's, S. by Hillsborough, and W. by the gulf of Mexico and Madison co; chief town, Newmansville. Pop. 2,282.

ALACHUA SAVANNAH, in E. Florida.

75 m. W. from St. Augustine, 50 m. in circumference, without a tree or bush, but is encircled with hills, covered with forests and orange groves, on a very rich soil. The ancient Alachua Indian town stood on the borders of this savannah; but the Indians removed to Cuscowilla, two miles distant, on account of the unhealthiness of the former site.

ALACRANES, a long range of hidden rocks, shoals, and banks, on the S. side of the gulf of Mexico, opposite the coast of Yucatan, E. from Stone Bank, and W. from Cape St. Antonio. N. lat. 23°, between 89° and 91° W. long. Navigators pass round them, though there are some good channels and soundings.

ALAMUCHE, v. Warren co. N. J., 17 m. NE. from Belvidere, 65 m. from Trenton, and 228 from W. C.; it is a small village containing about 20 dwellings.

ALAQUA, t. and cap. Walton co. West Florida, 161 m. W. from Tallahassee, and 1,011 from W. C.

ALBA, v. Bradford co. Pa.

ALBANY, r. North America, which falls into James' bay, long. 84° 30′ W. lat. 51° 30′ N.; runs NE. through a chain of small lakes, from the S. end of Winnipeg lake. The British fort is on the river, in lat. 53° 10′ N.

ALBANY, ts. Oxford co. Maine, 18 m. NW. from Paris. Pop. 691.

ALBANY, t. Orleans co. Vt., 40 m. NNE. from Montpelier. Pop. 920.

ALBANY, co. N. Y. on Hudson r., bounded N. by Schenectady and Saratoga, E. by the Hudson, S. by Green and W. by Schoharie; the city of Albany is the capital. Pop. in 1830, 53,560, in 1835, 59,762, and in 1840, 68,593.

ALBANY AND ITS ENVIRONS.




(a) United States arsenal.—(b) Aqueduct.—(c) Fort's Ferry.—(d) Vischer's Ferry.—(e) Deep Cut.

ALBANY, city, Albany co., the capital of New York, and the second town in population, wealth and commerce in the state, stands on the W. bank of the Hudson, 150 m. N. of New York, 165 W. of Boston, 230 S. of Montreal, and 376 from W. C., N. lat. 42° 39′. E. long. 3° 17′ from W.C. It is neatly and in some parts handsomely built. It contains 12 public buildings. The capitol, built upon the upper portion of the city, has an elevated position. It is 115 feet in length, and 90 in breadth. The academy, directly north of it, is a spacious and showy building. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank and the Albany Bank, at the bottom of State street, are of white marble. The Museum is a handsome building in South Market street. State street, in its whole length, is remarkably wide, and shows to great advantage. The number of churches is about 20, divided among the different prevailing denominations. Some of them are very handsome, and others are spacious. Canal wharf and quay are of great length, and exhibit a striking show of business and bustle. Few cities present a more beautiful prospect than Albany, when seen from the public square, or the summit of the capitol. The city slopes from the public square to the river, like the sides of an amphitheatre. Two or three of its noble mansions embowered in trees, give it the appearance of having forests in its limits. Sloops and steamboats arrive here from New York in great numbers, and there is seldom a day in which three or four passages do not offer, in steamboats departing to and from New York. Its canal communications with lake Champlain, the northern lakes, and the

Ohio valley, give it unrivalled advantages of this sort. More stages daily arrive and depart from this city than any other of the size in the Union, being more than 100 daily. Its literary, humane, and religious institutions are of a very respectable class, and it issues 6 or 7 periodical publications. Its population in 1820 was 12,630; in 1830, 24,216; in 1840, 33,721. There are in the city extensive manufactories of wool, cotton, and oil cloth, besides one of the most extensive cap manufactories in the U. S. employing from 6 to 700 hands. Albany is noted for its excellent ale, which finds a market in almost every city in the U.S., of which there are many large breweries. The Mohawk and Hudson railroad, 16 m. long, connects Albany and Schenectady.

ALBEMARLE, co. central part of Va.; bounded N. by Orange co. E. by Louisa and Fluvanna cos. SE. by James r. SW. by Amherst co. and W. by Augusta and Rockingham cos. Chief town, Charlottesville. Pop. 22,924, slaves, 11,809.

ALBEMARLE-SOUND, inlet of the sea, on E. coast of N. C. It extends into the country 60 m. and is from 4 to 15 wide. It receives the waters of the Roanoke and the Chowan. Lat. 35° 52′ N.

ALBERTSON'S, v. Duplin co. N. C.

ALBION, t. and cap. of Edwards co. Illinois, 40 m. SW. from Vincennes. It stands on the dividing ridge between the Great and Little Wabash rivers, 12 m. from the former and 6 from the latter, in a dry and healthy situation, while it is well supplied with springs of water. Distance from W. C. 733 m.

ALBION, v. and cap. of Orleans co. N. Y., on the Erie canal, 305 m. W. from Albany by canal, and 35 m. from Rochester. It is a place of considerable business, and a flourishing village, containing a court-house, jail, bank, and several houses of public worship.

ALBION, ts. Oswego co. N. Y., 150 m. N. of W. from Albany. Pop. 1,503.

ALBION, v. E. part of Iowa co. Wisconsin, on the E. branch of Peckatonokee river.

ALBURGH, ts. Grand Isle co. Vt., on N. end of the island of North Hero, in lake Champlain; 40 m. N. from Burlington, from W. C. 555 m. It is a port of entry. Pop. 1,344.

ALDEN, ts. Erie co. N. Y., 22 m. E. of Buffalo. Pop. 1,984.

ALDIE, v. Loudon co. Va.; from W. C. 35 m.

ALEXANDER, v. Alexander ts. Genesee co. N. Y., on the Tonawanta cr., about 8 m. SW. from Batavia.

ALEXANDER, ts. Washington co. Me., 30 m. N. from Machias. Pop. 324.

ALEXANDER, ts. Genesee co. N. Y., 6 m. S. from Batavia. Pop. 2,212.

ALEXANDER, co. Illinois, at the angle between Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Chief town, Unity. Pop. in 1830, 1,390; in 1840, 3,313.

ALEXANDERS, v. York district, S. C., from W. C. 441 m.

ALEXANDERSVILLE, v. Miami ts. Montgomery co. Ohio, on Miami r., 7 m. below Dayton.

ALEXANDRIA, ts. in the N. part of Jefferson co. N. Y. Pop. 3,475.

ALEXANDRIA, v. Smith co. Tenn., 86 m. NE. from Nashville.

ALEXANDRIA, v. Buckskin ts. Ross co. Ohio.

ALEXANDRIA, v. Ticonderoga ts. Essex co. N. Y., at the upper falls, near Lake George.

ALEXANDRIA, ts. Grafton co. N. H., 13 m. SSE. from Plymouth. Pop. 1,284.

ALEXANDRIA, v. Hunterdon co. N. J., on the Delaware; 15 m. SE. from Easton, 11 m. W. of Flemington, 35 N. from Trenton, 189 from W. C. It contains from 15 to 20 dwellings, a Presbyterian and an Episcopal church.

ALEXANDRIA, v. Huntingdon co. Pa., 8 m. from Huntingdon, 192 m. WNW. from Philadelphia, from W. C. 162 m. It is on the Penn. canal, and a place of some trade.

ALEXANDRIA, t. and cap. in the parish of Rapide, Louisiana, on Red River, 120 m. from its mouth, 70 from Natchitoches, and about 100 from Natchez, St. Francisville, and Point Coupee; about 180 m. in a direct line, and 344 by water, WNW. from New Orleans, from W. C. 1,246 m. Lat. 31° 15′ N. It is situated in a fertile valley, at the point of intersection of all the great roads of the western district of Louisiana. It is settled almost wholly by Americans, and is a place of increasing importance. Pop. about 1,500.

ALEXANDRIA, co. District of Columbia. Pop. in 1820, 9,703, in 1830, 9,608, and in 1840, 9,967; chief town, Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, city, and port of entry, in the District of Columbia, on the W. bank of the Potomac, 6 m. S. of Washington. The public buildings are a court-house, and 6 churches, viz. 2 for Presbyterians, 2 for Episcopalians, 1 for Quakers, and 1 for Roman Catholics. It has a commodious harbor, sufficiently deep for the largest ships. The streets are regular and the squares rectangular. The progress of this neat and ancient town has been for a long time almost stationary. Pop. in 1820, 8,216; in 1830, 8,221; in 1840, 8,459.

ALEXANDRIA, ts. Washington co. Me., 30 m. N. of Machias. Pop. 513.

ALEXANDRIA, v. Campbell co. Ky.

ALEXANDRIA, t. Scioto co. Ohio, on the Ohio river, at the mouth of the Scioto, which separates it from Portsmouth, 45 m. S. from Chillicothe.

ALEXANDRIANA, t. Mecklenburgh co. N. C., 157 m. SW. from Raleigh.

ALFORD, ts. Berkshire co. Mass., 15 m. SSW. from Lennox, 125 W. from Boston. Pop. 418.

ALFORDSVILLE, v. Robeson co. N. C., from W. C. 387 m.

ALFORDSTOWN, t. and cap. Moore co. N. C., about 50 m. WNW. from Fayetteville.

ALFRED, t. Prescott co. U. C., on Ottawa river.

ALFRED, ts. Alleghany co. N. Y., 10 m. SE. from Angelica. Pop. 1,630.

ALFRED, ts. York co. Maine; 24 m. N. from York, 88 N. by E. from Boston, 86 from Augusta, and 513 from W. C. It contains a court-house, a jail, and a Congregational meeting-house. The courts of the county are held alternately here and at York. There is in the township a village of Shakers. Pop. 1,408.

ALLAN'S CREEK, r. N. Y., which runs into the Genesee, in Caledonia. Length 40 m.

ALLEGAN, co. Mich., bounded N. by Ottawa and Kent, E. by Barry, and S. by Kalamazoo and Van Buren, and W. by Michigan lake. Chief town, Allegan. Pop. 1,783.

ALLEGHANY, co. SW. part of N. Y.; bounded N. by Genesee and Ontario cos. E. by Steuben co. S. by Pennsylvania, and W. by Cataraugus co. Pop. 40,975. Chief town, Angelica.

ALLEGHANY, co. W. part of Pa., bounded N. by Butler co. E. by Westmoreland co. S. and SW. by Washington co. and NW. by Beaver co. Pop. in 1820, 34,921; in 1830, 40,506; and in 1840, 81,235. Chief town, Pittsburg.

ALLEGHANY, co. Md., the NW. end of the state, on Potomac river. Chief town, Cumberland. Pop. in 1830, 10,602, and in 1840, 15,690.

ALLEGHANY, mountains, U. S., commence in the N. part of Georgia, and running NE. nearly parallel with the coast of the Atlantic ocean, at the distance of 250 miles, pass through N. Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, to New York. They divide the waters which flow into the Atlantic from those which flow into the Mississippi.

ALLEGHANY, r. rises in Pennsylvania, and runs first NW. into New York, and then by a bend to the SW. again enters Pennsylvania, and at Pittsburg unites with the Monongahela to form the Ohio. It is a steady stream, and navigable for keel-boats of 10 tons to Hamilton, 260 m. above Pittsburg.

ALLEGHANY, boro. in Alleghany co. Pa. on the point formed by the Ohio and Alleghany rivers, opposite Pittsburg, from which it is separated by the latter river, and connected by a covered bridge, 1,122 feet in length, and 38 broad, and cost $95,249. This borough was incorporated in 1828, and is rapidly increasing in population. The "Western Theological Seminary," established by the Presbyterians, is located here, on an insulated knoll, about 100 feet above the level of the river; the main building four, and the wings three stories high, and commands a splendid view of the Ohio, Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, and the surrounding country. Pop. in 1830, 2,801, in 1840, 10,089.

ALLEGHANY, co. Va., bounded NE. by Bath, SE. by Bottetourt, SW. by Monroe, and NW. by Greenbrier. Most of it is a high mountain valley, drained by the head waters of James river. Chief town, Covington. Population in 1830, 2,816, and in 1840, 2,749.

ALLEMANCE, v. Guilford co. N. C., 77 m. NW. from Raleigh.

ALLEMAND, r. which falls into the Mississippi, from the SE., 43 m. S. from Natchez.

ALLEN, co. Indiana; bounded N. by De Calb and Noble, E. by the state of Ohio, S. by Adams and Wells, and W. by Huntingdon and Whitley. Fort Wayne is the capital. Watered chiefly by the Maumee r. and its head branches the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers, and in the W. part by Little river and its branches, emptying into the Wabash. Pop. 5,942.

ALLEN, ts. Alleghany co. N. Y., 6 m. N. from Angelica. Pop. in 1835, 1,089, in 1840, 867.

ALLEN, v. in the above town.

ALLENSVILLE, v. N. part of Switzerland co. Ind., 12. m. N. by W. from Vevay.

ALLEN'S PRAIRIE, and settlement in Green co. Illinois, 12 m. NE. from Carrollton.

ALLEN'S FERRY, v. Harrison co. Indiana.

ALLEN'S FRESH, v. Charles co. Md., 43 m. S. from Washington, on Wicomico river.

ALLEN, co. Kentucky; having Ten. S. Warren SW. NW. and N. and Barren E. Its form is elliptical, extending over about 500 sq. ms. Chief town, Scottsville. Pop. in 1830, 6,486, and in 1840, 7,329.

ALLEN, co. Ohio, having Mercer and Vanvert W. Putnam N. Hardin E. and Logan and Shelby S. It extends about 23 m. from N. to S. with a width of 22 m. from E. to W. area 500 sq. ms. Pop. in 1830, 578, and in 1840, 9,079. Chief town, Lima.

ALLENSTOWN, ts. Merrimack co. N. H., 10 m. SE. from Concord, and 25 NW. from Exeter. Pop. 455.

ALLENSTOWN, v. Mercer co. N. J., 11 m. E. from Trenton, 8 m. from Bordentown, 18 from Frechold, contains about 100 houses. It is a compact, pleasant village.

ALLENTOWN, t. and cap. Lehigh co. Pa., on Lehigh river, 52 m. NNW. from Philadelphia, 18 m. SW. from Easton, and 6 m. from Bethlehem. It is beautifully situated on an elevation in the midst of a well cultivated pleasant country. It contains, besides the county buildings, a bank, 2 printing offices, and a number of merchant mills. The principal staple, flour. Distance from W. C. 178 ms. Pop. 2,000.

ALLENTOWN, v. Montgomery co. (N. C.) S. W. from Raleigh.

ALLISONVILLE, v. Marion co. Ind., 11 m. N. by E. from Indianapolis.

ALLISON'S PRAIRIE, NE. part of Lawrence co. Il., 5 m. NE. of Lawrenceville.

ALLOWAY, v. Lyons ts. Wayne co. N. Y., on the Canandaigua outlet.

ALLOWAYSTOWN, v. Salem co. N. J.,

7 m. E. from Salem, 71 S. from Trenton, and 177 m. from W. C. It contains from 80 to 100 dwellings, 2 large saw mills, a grist mill, and 2 houses of public worship. It is a place of considerable business.

ALLOWAY, r. Salem co. N. J., runs into the Delaware.

ALL-SAINTS, islands, near Guadaloupe, in the West Indies.

ALLUVIAL-WAY, or *Ridge Road*, ridge, lying along the S. shore of Lake Ontario, at the distance of from 6 to 10 m. Its general width is from 4 to 8 rods, and it is raised in the middle with a handsome crowning arch, from 6 to 10 feet. A road is opened upon it from Lewiston to Genesee river, a distance of 87 miles. It is a grand work of nature, and esteemed a great curiosity.

ALMOND, ts. Alleghany co. N. Y. Population, 1,434.

ALMOND, v. in the above town, 16 m. N. of E. from Angelica.

ALNA, ts. Lincoln co. Maine; 10 m. N. of Wiscasset, 190 m. from Boston. Pop. 990.

ALQUINA, v. E. part of Fayette co. Ind.

ALSTEAD, ts. Cheshire co. N. H.; 8 m. NE. from Walpole, 14 m. N. from Keene, 82 m. WNW. from Portsmouth, 460 m. from Washington. It is a valuable agricultural town, and contains a paper-mill, an oil-mill, and 3 houses of public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, and one for Baptists. Population, 1,454.

ALSTON, t. N. C., on Little river, not far from the sea; 20 m. W. from Brunswick. Lon. 78° 35′ W. Lat. 33° 54′ N.

ALTAMAHA, navigable river, Georgia, formed by the junction of the Oakmulgee and Oconee. After the junction, the Altamaha becomes a large river, flowing with a gentle current through forests and plains upwards of 100 miles, and runs into St. Simon's sound by several mouths, 60 m. SW. from Savannah. Its length to its source is about 500 m.

ALTAMAHA, t. Georgia, at the union of the Oconee and Oakmulgee. Lon. 83° W. Lat. 33° 54′ N.

ALTON, ts. Belknap co. N. H.; S. from lake Winnipiseogee; 33 m. NW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 2,002.

ALTON, t. Madison co. Illinois, on the Mississippi, 3 miles above the mouth of the Missouri. It is regularly laid out, and contains many fine buildings, is a flourishing place, pleasantly situated, and has a brisk trade down the Mississippi. Pop. 2,340.

ALUM CREEK, r. Ohio. It is the westerly branch of the Big Walnut, which, after a course of about 35 miles, it joins in SE. part of Franklin co.

AMAPALLA, t. Mexico, in Nicaragua, on a point of land running into the Pacific, 12 m. from San Miguel.

AMAPALLA, large gulf on the W. coast of America, between Guatimala and Nicaragua; nearly 60 m. in length, and from 9 to 30 m. in breadth; also called the Gulf of Fonseca. 100 m. NW. from Leon. Lon. 88° 56′ W. Lat. 13° 30′ N.

AMANDA, v. Fairfield co. O., 9 m. W. from Lancaster.

AMBER, v. Onondaga co. N. Y.; 5 m. from Otis, 393 m. from Washington.

AMBLERVILLE, v. in New Berlin ts. Chenango co. N. Y.

AMBOY, or *Perth Amboy*, city, and s-p. Middlesex co. N. J., at the head of Raritan bay, on a point of land formed by the union of the river Raritan with Arthur Kull Sound; 35 m. SW. from New York, 74 m. NE. from Philadelphia, 210 m. from Washington. Lat. 40° 30′. It has one of the best harbors on the continent.

AMBOY SOUTH, v. Middlesex co. N. J., at the mouth of Raritan river, opposite Perth Amboy, 15 miles below New Brunswick, and 35 NE. from Trenton. Here the Camden and Amboy rail road terminates, from which passengers and goods are taken by steamboats to New York. It contains from 20 to 30 dwellings, and an extensive manufactory of stone ware.

AMBOY, ts. Oswego co. N. Y., 22 m. SE. from Pulaski.

AMELIA, co. Va. in the SE. part of the state. Pop. in 1830, 11,031, and in 1840, 10,320. The C. H. is 47 m. from Richmond, and 169 from Washington.

AMELIA, isl. in the Atlantic, on the coast of E. Florida, 7 leagues N. from St. Augustine, at the mouth of St. Mary's river. Lat. 30° 28′ N. It is 13 m. long and 2 broad. Chief town, Fernandina.

AMELIASBURG, t. Prince Edwards co. Upper Canada, on the bay of Quinti, SW. from Kingston.

AMENIA UNION, v. Amenia ts. Dutchess co. N. Y., 4 m. W. from Sharon, Conn.

AMENIAVILLE, v. Amenia ts. Dutchess co., 25 m. NE. from Poughkeepsie.

AMERICA, ts. Dutchess co. New York. Pop. 2,179.

AMERICA, t. Alexander co. Illinois, on the Ohio r. 7 m. from its junction with the Mississippi.

AMERICUS, v. Tippecanoe co. Ind., on the Wabash, 10 m. above La Fayette.

AMERICUS, t. and cap. of Sumter co. Ga. It contains a court-house and jail, and several fine buildings.

AMES, v. Athens co. Ohio, 12 m. NE. from Athens.

AMESBURY, ts. in Essex co. Mass., about 4 m. from Newburyport, and 50 m. NE. from Boston. It is a flourishing place, being situated on a navigable river. Pop. 2,471.

AMHERST, ts. Hampshire co. Mass., 8 m. NE. from Northampton, 85 W. from Boston. In 1821, a college was established here. It is now in a flourishing condition; it has 7 professors, 3 tutors, and 200 students. The annual expenses of a student are from 90 to 118 dollars, including college bills and board. Pop. 2,550.

AMHERST ISLAND, small island in the E. end of lake Ontario.

AMHERST, ts. Hillsborough co. N. H.; 30 m. S. from Concord, 48 m. NW. from Boston; 60 m. W. from Portsmouth, and 484 m. from Washington. Lat. 42° 54′ N. Pop. 1,565. In the central part of Amherst there is a pleasant plain on which a handsome village is built, containing a court-house, a jail, a Congregational meeting-house, a printing-office, cotton and woollen manufactories, valuable mills, &c. The Souhegan flows through the southern part of the town. The courts for the county are held alternately here and at Hopkinton.

AMHERST, co. of Va., having the Blue Ridge, or Rockbridge, NW., Nelson NE., James river, or Buckingham and Campbell, SE., James river, or Bedford, SW. Pop. 12,576. The C. H. is 136 m. from Richmond, and 180 from Washington.

AMHERST SPRINGS, v. Amherst co. Va., 124 m. W. from Richmond.

AMHERSTBURG, or *Malden*, t. and cap. Essex co. Upper Canada, on Detroit r. 3 m. above its entrance into lake Erie, and 14 below Detroit. It has about 150 houses, and a good harbor, with anchorage in 3½ fathoms.

AMHERST, t. Cumberland co. Nova Scotia, on Chignecto bay, at the entrance of the rivers La Planch, Napan, and Macon.

AMHERST, ts. Erie co. N. Y., centrally 10 m. NE. from Buffalo. Pop. 2,451.

AMHERST, C. H. v. cap. of Amherst co. Va., 136 m. W. from Richmond.

AMIESBURG, v. Parke co. Indiana, on Rackoon cr.

AMISSVILLE, v. Culpeper co. Va., 86 m. W. from Washington.

AMITE, co. Mississippi, on Amite r. bounded N. by Franklin, E. by Wilkinson, S. by Louisiana, and W. by Pike co. Chief town, Liberty. Population, 9,511.

AMITE, r. Mississippi, runs into the Iberville 40 m. above its entrance into lake Maurepas. It is navigable for boats nearly to its source.

AMITY, v. Orange co. N. Y.

AMITY, v. Washington co. Pa.

AMITY, v. Pike ts. Knox co. O., 8 m. NW. from Mt. Vernon.

AMITY, ts. Alleghany co. N. Y., 6 m. S. from Angelica. Pop. 1,354.

AMMONOOSUC, (*Lower,*) r. N.H., which rises in the White Mountains, and runs into the Connecticut, in Bath. Length about 50 miles.

AMMONOOSUC, (*Upper,*) r. N.H., which runs into the Connecticut, in Northumberland. Length 50 miles.

AMOSKEAG FALLS, on the Merrimack, in N. H.; 7 miles below Hookset Falls and 15 below Concord, between Goffstown and Manchester. The water falls 48 feet in the course of half a mile. These falls are shunned by a canal.

AMOSKEAG, v. Hillsborough co. N. H., 16 m. from Concord.

AMSTERDAM, v. Bottetourt co. Va., 5 m. SW. from Fincastle.

AMSTERDAM, ts. Montgomery co. N. Y., on N. side of the Mohawk; 30 m. NW. from Albany, and 392 m. from Washington. Pop. 5,333. This town contains valuable mills and manufactures of iron.

ANASTASIA, isl. off the E. coast of Florida, opposite the city of St. Augustine. It is about 25 miles long, and is separated from the main land by an arm of the sea called Matanzas river. It contains quarries of freestone. Lon. 81° 36′ W. Lat. 29° 49′ N.

ANCASTER, t. Lincoln co. Upper Canada, SW. York.

ANCHOR POINT, NW. coast of America, on the E. side of Cooke's Inlet. Lon. 208° 48′ E. Lat. 59° 39′ N.

ANCRAM, ts. Columbia co. N. Y., on Ancram creek, about 20 m. SE. from Hudson. Here are extensive iron works, at which are made large quantities of excellent iron. The ore is principally obtained from Salisbury in Connecticut. A lead mine is also found here. Pop. 1,770.

ANCRAM CREEK, r. Columbia co. N. Y., which runs into the Hudson, opposite Cattskill.

ANCOCUS CREEK, N. J., falls into the Delaware, 6 m. SW. Burlington. It is navigable 16 miles.

ANDERSON, v. Warren co. N. J., 11 m. E. of Belvidere, 16 m. from Easton, 49 from Trenton, and 25 from Morristown. Contains about 20 dwellings, situated in a fine limestone valley.

ANDERSON, co. East Tennessee, on Clinch r. NW. Knoxville; bounded N. by Campbell, E. by Granger, S. by Knox, and W. by Morgan. Chief town, Clinton. Population, 5,452.

ANDERSON'S ISLAND, on the NW. coast of America. Lon. 167° 40′ W. Lat. 63° 10′ N.

ANDERSON'S-STORE, v. Caswell co. N. C., 56 m. NW. Raleigh.

ANDERSON'S, r. Indiana, runs into the Ohio below Troy.

ANDERSONVILLE, v. Edgefield district, S. C.

ANDERSONVILLE, v. Hancock co. Mississippi.

ANDERSON, co. Ky., on the Kentucky river; bounded N. by Shelby co. E. by Kentucky river, S. by Mercer, and W. by Spencer co. Population in 1830, 4,520; and in 1840, 5,452. Chief town, Lawrenceburg.

ANDERSON, a district in the NW. part of South Carolina. Pop. in 1830, 17,170; and in 1840, 18,493.

ANDERSON, C. H. Anderson district, S. C., 129 m. NW. of Columbia.

ANDERSONTOWN, t. and cap. of Madison co. Indiana, on the West fork of White river. It contains a court-house, jail, and several houses of public worship, and is a flourishing place.

ANDERSONVILLE, v. Franklin co. Ind., 50 m. SE. of Indianapolis.

ANDOVER, v. Verona ts. Oneida co. N. Y., 14 m. W. from Utica.

ANDOVER, ts. Oxford co. Maine. Pop. 551.

ANDOVER, ts. Merrimack co. N. H., on the Merrimack, 18 m. NW. from Concord. It contains a printing-press, several mills and manufactories. In 1818, a legacy of $10,000 was bequeathed by Mr. Joseph Noyes for the establishment of an academy in this town. Pop. 1,168.

ANDOVER, t. Windsor co. Vt., 20 m. SW. from Windsor. Pop. 877.

ANDOVER, v. Sussex co. N. Jersey, 60 m. N. from Trenton, 40 m. WNW. from N. York, and 5 m. from Newton, 228 from W.C.

ANDOVER, ts. Essex co. Mass., 20 m. N. from Boston; 16 WNW. from Salem; and 20 W. from Newburyport. It is an opulent agricultural town, and contains two large parishes. The south parish has a number of manufacturing establishments. The theological seminary in this place is richly endowed. Its buildings comprise four dwelling houses for the officers, and three spacious public edifices. The library contains over 6,000 volumes, and there are four theological professors. The number of students ranges from 120 to 150.

Phillips' Academy in this town is the most flourishing academy in the state. It was founded in 1778, by the Hon. Samuel Phillips, Esq., of Andover, and his brother, the Hon. John Phillips, LL. D., of Exeter. Its officers are a principal, 3 assistants, a teacher of sacred music and a writing master. The number of students ranges from 120 to 150. The institution is accommodated with a large and commodious brick building 80 feet by 40, erected in 1818, on a range with the buildings of the theological seminary. The theological seminary was founded in 1808, and has been richly endowed, entirely by private bounty. The whole amount of what has been contributed for permanent use in this seminary, including the permanent funds, library and public buildings, is more than *three hundred and fifty thousand dollars*, and this has been contributed almost entirely from six families. The buildings are on a lofty eminence, and command an extensive prospect. A majority of the students are supported in whole or in part by charity. The academy and the theological seminary are under the same board of trustees. Pop. 5,207.

ANDOVER, parish, Tolland co. Connecticut, 15 m. E. from Hartford.

ANDOVER, ts. Alleghany co. N. Y., 285 m. W. Albany. Pop. 848.

ANDOVER, v. Ashtabula co. Ohio, 200 m. NE. of Columbus.

ANDES, ts. Delaware co. N. Y., 15 m. SE. from Delhi. Pop. 2,176.

ANDREWS, v. Williamsport ts. Richland co. O., 16 m. from Mansfield.

ANDREWS, *St.*, a seaport town of New Brunswick, at the entrance of Passamaquoddy river.

ANDREWS-BRIDGE, v. Lancaster co. Pa., 38 m. SE. Harrisburg.

ANDROSCOGGIN, r. which rises from Umbagog Lake, N. H. It has a course of about 40 m. in N. H. and after a course of about 100 m. in SW. part of Maine, flows into the Kennebec, which it joins 18 m. from the sea, at Merrymeeting Bay, 6 m. above Bath.

ANDROSCOGGIN, *Little*, r. Maine, which flows into the Androscoggin N. of Poland.

ANGELICA, t. and cap. Alleghany co. N. Y., E. of the Genesee; 40 W. Bath, 285 W. Albany, 337 from W. C. Pop. 1,257.

ANGLINGTON, v. Guinnet co. Geo., 98 m. NW. from Milledgeville.

ANGOLA, v. Erie co. N. Y., 291 m. W. Albany.

ANGUILLA, the most northerly of the English Leeward Islands in the West Indies. It is 30 m. long and 3 broad, winding somewhat in the manner of a snake, and is 60 m. NW. of St. Christopher. Long 62° 35′ W. Lat. 18° 15′ N. One of the Bahama Islands is also called Anguilla.

ANN, *St.*, a town of New Brunswick, situate on the river St. John nearly opposite to Fredericton, and 80 m. above the city of St. John. Also the name of a lake in Upper Canada, to the N. of lake Superior.

ANNAPOLIS, city and port of entry, Anne Arundel co. Md., on the SW. side of the Severn, 2 m. from its mouth, 28 SSE. Baltimore, 40 ENE. from W. C. Long. 76° 48′ W. Lat. 39° 0′ N. It is the seat of the state government, is a pleasant and healthy town, and contains a spacious and elegant state-house, a market-house, a theatre, a bank, and two houses of public worship, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Methodists. The streets converge to the state-house and to the Episcopal church, as two centres. Two newspapers are published here. The flourishing state of Baltimore has injured the trade of this city. Pop. in 1820, 2,260; in 1830, 2,623; and in 1840, 2,792.

ANNAPOLIS, a sea-port of Nova Scotia, on the E. side of the Bay of Fundy. It has one of the finest harbors in the world; but the entrance is through a difficult strait, called the gut of Annapolis. The town stands on the S. side of the harbor, at the mouth of a river of its name, 86 m. W. by N. of Halifax. Lon. 64° 55′ W. Lat. 44° 50′ N.

ANNAPOLIS, v. Salem township, Jefferson co. Ohio, 135 m. NE. Columbus.

ANNE ARUNDEL, a county of Maryland, on the western shore of Chesapeake Bay. Annapolis is the chief town. Pop. in 1830, 28,295; and in 1840, 29,532.

ANN BOOR, v. Maury co. Tenn., 782 m. from W. C.

ANN, *Cape*, a point of land which forms the N. side of Massachusetts Bay. Two lighthouses on an island at the extremity of this Cape are in N. Lat. 42° 40′ W. Long. 70° 38′.

ANN ARBOR, t. and cap. of Washtenaw co. Michigan, 42 m. from Detroit, on Huron river. It is a place of great business, being connected with Detroit by a railroad. Pop. about 1,500.

ANNSBURG, ts. Washington co. Maine, 30 m. NW. of Machias.

ANNSVILLE, v. Dinwiddie co. Va., 54 m. S. of Richmond.

ANNSVILLE, ts. NW. part of Oneida co. N. Y., 10 m. NW. from Rome. Population, 1,765.

ANNSVILLE, v. Courtland ts. Westchester co. N. Y.

ANSON, a county of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina, and bounded on the NE. by the Yadkin river. Wadesborough is the chief town. Pop. in 1830, 14,081, and in 1840, 15,077.

ANSON, ts. Somerset co. Me., on the Kennebeck river. Pop. 1,941.

ANTHONY'S, or *St., Anthony's Nose*, promontory in New York, E. of the Hudson, 1,128 feet high; 52 N. New York, 6 S. West Point. It is 877 feet above the river.

ANTHONY, *St., Falls of*, on the Mississippi river, in N. Lat. 45° W. Long. 93°, being more than 2,000 m. above the entrance of the river into the Gulf of Mexico. There is a fort in the Iowa Territory, on the point of land formed by the St. Peter's river, which river falls into the Mississippi just below the Falls of St. Anthony.

ANTHONY'S KILL, r. N. Y., which rises in Ballston, and runs into the Hudson, 8 N. from Waterford.

ANTHRACITE, v. Mauch Chunk ts. Northampton co. Pa.

ANTICOSTI, an island at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, 90 m. long and 20 broad. It is full of rocks, covered with wood, and has no harbor; but excellent cod is found on the shores.

ANTIETAM, a small tributary of the Potomac, running into it near Shepardstown.

ANTIGUA, one of the English Leeward Islands, in the West Indies, about 20 m. in length and breadth, and 60 E. by S. of St. Christopher. It is destitute of water, and the inhabitants are obliged to save the rain-water in cisterns. The chief produce is sugar, of which it annually produces about 10,000 hogsheads. It was taken by the French in 1782, but restored in 1783. The capital is St. John.

ANTILLES, the name which the French give to the Caribbee or West India islands, which see.

ANTONIO DE BEHAR, *San*, the capital of Texas, on the San Antonio river. It is a village composed of mud cabins covered with turf.

ANTRIM, ts. Hillsborough co. N. H.; 21 m. NW. Amherst, 30 WSW. Concord, 75 W. Portsmouth, 469 from W. C. Pop. 1,225.

ANTRIM, v. Guernsey co. Ohio, 16 m. NE. from Cambridge.

ANTWERP, ts. Jefferson co. N. Y.; 180 m. NW. Albany, 474 from W. C. Pop. 3,109.

APALACHE BAY, in Florida, on the north part of the Gulf of Mexico.

APALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, the name given to the immense chain extending along the whole Atlantic coast of the United States, from Alabama to Maine. In the southern states they are 200 m. from the sea, but as they extend northward approach near the coast. They run generally in parallel ridges, and their various divisions go by different names. These are the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee, the Blue Mountains of Virginia, the Alleghany and Laurel Mountains of Pennsylvania, the Catskill Mountains of New York, the Green Mountains of Vermont, and the White Mountains of New Hampshire. They are sometimes broken into groups and isolated chains. Their highest summits are in New Hampshire; and are between 6 and 7,000 ft. above the level of the sea. East of the Hudson they are granitic. In the W. and S. they consist of granite, gneiss, mica and clay slate, primitive lime-stone, &c. Their name in the language of the Indians signifies *endless*.

APALACHICOLA, a river of North America, formed by the junction of the Chatahooche and Flint, at an old Indian fort of the same name, on the south confines of Georgia, and thence flows between West and East Florida, into Apalache Bay, in the Gulf of Mexico, east of Cape Blaize.

APOLLO, v. Armstrong co. Pa.

APOQUINIMINK, r. Newcastle co. Delaware, which runs E. into Delaware Bay, 3 m. below Reedy Island.

APPANOOCE, v. Hancock co. Il., on the Mississippi r., 18 m. NW. from Carthage.

APPLE CREEK PRAIRIE, Greene co. Il., N. of Apple creek.

APPLEGATE'S CORNERS, v. Endfield ts. Tompkins co. N. Y.

APPLE RIVER, Joe Davies's co. Il., runs into the Mississippi.

APPLETON, v. Bennington ts. Licking co. Ohio.

APPLETON, ts. Waldo co. Me. Pop. 891.

APPLING, a county of Georgia, in the SE. part of the state, upon the Altamaha. Population in 1830, 1,468, and in 1840, 2,052.

APPLINGVILLE, the chief town of Columbia co. Geo., 93 m. from Milledgeville.

APPOLLACAN CREEK, Susquehanna co. Pa.

APPOMATOX, r. Virginia, which rises in Campbell co., and after an easterly course of about 120 m. unites with James river at City Point. It is navigable to Petersburg.

APULIA, v. Onondaga co. N. Y., 129 m. W. Albany.

AQUASCO, v. Prince George's co. Md., 34 m. SE. from Washington.

AQUIA, t. Stafford co. Va., on Aquia

creek, —m. above its entrance into the Potomac; 42 m. from W. C. At this place, and in the vicinity on Aquia creek, are found extensive quarries of freestone, of which the Capitol at Washington and the President's House was built.

AQUIA CREEK, r. Stafford co. Virginia, which flows SE., and joins the Potomac, 14 m NE. Fredericksburg, 54 below W. C.

AQUIA RUN MILLS, v. Stafford co. Va., 48 m. from W. C.

ARARAT, mt. Pa., in Luzerne and Wayne counties. It is 15 m. long.

ARARAT, or *Pilot Mountain*, N. C., on N. side the Yadkin, and E. the river Ararat, 9 m. NW. Bethania. It is about a mile in height, and rises in the form of a pyramid, with an area of an acre at top, on which is a rock 300 feet high. From the summit of this rock there is an extensive, variegated, and delightful prospect.

ARBELA, v. Lancaster co. Pa., 45 m. E. of Harrisburg.

ARCADE, v. China ts. Genesee co. N. Y., 40 m. SW. from Batavia, at the confluence of Clear and Cataraugus creeks.

ARCADIA, ts. in Wayne co. N. Y., 186 m. NW. from Albany. Pop. 4,980.

ARCOLA, v. Lawrence co. Ind., 82 m. SW. from Indianapolis.

ARCOLE, v. Madison ts. Geauga co. O., 3 m. from lake Erie.

ARENA, v. NE. part of Iowa co. Wisconsin, on Wisconsin r.

ARGYLE, ts. Penobscot co. Me., 89 m. NE. from Augusta, a flourishing agricultural town, producing the best of wheat. Pop. 527.

ARGYLE, ts. Washington co. N. Y., on E side of the Hudson; 45 m. N. Albany, 403 m. from W. C. There are 3 post villages in the township, Argyle, North Argyle, and South Argyle. Argyle v. is 8 m. SE. from Sandy Hill, N. Argyle is 5, and S. Argyle is 11. Pop. of the ts. 3,111.

ARKANSAS, river, Louisiana, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, about N. Lat. 42°, near the sources of the Del Norte, and unites with the Mississippi, Lat. 33° 40′ N. Its course is ESE. It is navigable 1,980 m.; its whole length is 2,170 m. Its channel is broad, and its navigation safe, unobstructed by rocks, shoals or rapids. Silver is found on the upper parts of this river, and much of the land on its banks is of the first quality.

ARKANSAS, co. Arkansas, bounded N. by Monroe, E. by Phillips, S. by Chicot, and W. by Jefferson, chief town, Arkansas. It is watered by the Arkansas and White rivers. Pop. in 1830, 1,426, and in 1840, 1,346.

ARKPORT, v. in Canisteo ts. Steuben co. N. Y., on the Canisteo; 25 m. SW. Bath, 323 m. from W. C., and 240 from Albany.

ARKWRIGHT, ts. NE. part of Chautauque co. N. Y., 16 m. NE. from Mayville, 310 from Albany. Pop. 1,418.

ARLINGTON, ts. Bennington co. Vt., 40 m. from Troy, Saratoga Springs, Whitehall and Rutland, 15 m. N. from Bennington. Pop. 1,038. It has quarries of marble and lime-stone, and a mineral spring.

ARMAGH, v. Indiana co. Pa.; in the SE. part of the co. on the turnpike road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, 140 m. from the former, and 170 from W. C.

ARMOND, *St.*, a town of Lower Canada at the N. end of lake Champlain.

ARMSTRONG, co. Pa., watered by the Alleghany; bounded N. by Venango co. E. by Jefferson and Indiana cos. SW. by Westmoreland co. and W. by Butler co. Pop. in 1830, 17,625, and in 1840, 28,365. Chief town, Kittanning.

ARM of the GRAND PRAIRIE, Jefferson co. Il., 8 m. NW. from Mt. Vernon; the soil is good, and contains from 60 to 100 families.

ARNEYSTOWN, v. Burlington co. N. J., 13 m. NE. of Mount Holly.

ARNOLD'S MILLS, v. Tyrone ts. Wayne co. N. Y.

ARNOLD'S OLD PLACE, v. Fauquier co. Va., 56 m. from W. C.

ARNOLDSTON, v. Campbell co. Va.

AROOSTOOK, r. which rises in Maine, runs ESE., and joins the St. John's on the western border of New Brunswick, in Lat. 42° 5′ N. It is navigable for boats 40 m.

AROOSTOOK, co. Me., bounded E. by New Brunswick, S. by Washington, and W. by Penobscot; chief town, Houlton. Pop. 1,597.

ARROWSMITH'S SETTLEMENT, E. part of Mercer co. Il.

ARTHURSBURG, v. Dutchess co. N. Y., 77 m. SE. from Albany.

ASBURY, v. Warren co. N. J., 34 m. NW. Trenton, 11 m. SE. of Belvidere; it contains 2 grist mills, an oil mill, woollen factory, a church and about 50 houses.

ASCENSION, a parish in the eastern district of Louisiana, upon the Mississippi. The soil is rich, and produces sugar and cotton. Donaldsonville is the cap. Pop. in 1830, 5,426, and in 1840, 6,951.

ASCUTNEY, mt. Vt., between Windsor and Weathersfield. The summit is 5 m. W. of the Connecticut, and 5 SW. Windsor village. According to Capt. Partridge it is 2,903 feet above the river at Windsor bridge, and 3,320 above the sea. The summit is composed of granite, and the prospect from the top is very beautiful.

ASHBOROUGH, t. and cap. Randolph co. N. C., on Deep river; 42 m. E. Salisbury, 85 W. Raleigh; 362 from W. C.

ASHBURNHAM, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 29 m. N. Worcester, 55 NW. Boston; 462 from W. C. There are 2 mountains in this township, Great and Little Wetatick. The former lies in NE. part of the town, the latter SW. of it. It has extensive manufactories of cotton goods, boots, shoes, leather, chairs, fur, and palm leaf hats; annual value, $100,000. Pop. 1,652.

ASHE, co. in the NW. part of N. C. Pop. in 1830, 6,991, and in 1840, 7,467; Jefferson-ton is the capital.

ASHBY, ts. Middlesex co. Mass.; 31 m. N. Worcester, 42 NW. Boston; 484 from W. C. It has some manufactures of palm leaf hats, boots, shoes, chairs, curled hair, &c. Pop. 1,246.

ASHFIELD, ts. Franklin co. Mass.; 11 m. SW. Greenfield, 105 W. Boston, 410 from W. C. Pop. 1,610.

ASHFORD, ts. Cataraugus co. N. Y., 10 m. N. from Ellicottville, 40 m. SE. of Buffalo. Pop. 1,469.

ASHFORD, ts. Windham co. Ct.; 15 m. N. Windham, 29 ENE. Hartford, 369 from W. C. Pop. 2,651.

ASHLAND, v. Montgomery township, Richland co. Ohio, 90 m. from Columbus, 14 m. NE. from Mansfield; it contains a large number of mechanics, 2 churches, 8 stores, about 100 houses, and 1,000 inhabitants.

ASHLEY, r. S. C., which rises in N. part Charleston district, runs SSE. and unites with the Cooper, on SW. side of the city of Charleston.

ASHMORE'S SETTLEMENT, Coles co. Il., 15 m. N. from Charleston; timber and prairie good.

ASHTON, v. Adams co. Il., 9 m. S. from Quincy.

ASHTABULA, a county at the NE. extremity of Ohio, bordering on lake Erie. It is 32 m. long from N. to S. and 25 broad from E. to W.; the soil is of a good quality. Pop. in 1830, 14,584, and in 1840, 23,724. Jefferson is the county seat.

ASHTABULA, borough, Ashtabula co. O., on both sides of Ashtabula river, about 2 m. from its mouth, incorporated in 1827; it contains about 12 stores, several taverns and churches, and other buildings in proportion, and is a flourishing place; the harbor at the mouth of the river is excellent. Pop. about 1,200.

ASHTABULA, a stream of Ohio, about 30 m. in length, running into lake Erie.

ASHVILLE, t. and cap. St. Clair co. Ala., 129 NE. from Tuscaloosa.

ASHVILLE, v. Harmony ts. Chautauque co. N. Y., near Chautauque lake.

ASHUELOT, mt. N. H., in Winchester and Swansey.

ASHUELOT, r. N. H., which runs SW. into the Connecticut, in Hinsdale.

ASHVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Buncombe co. N. C.; 520 m. from W. C.

ASSAQUIN CREEK, r. Virginia, which runs into York river, between Hanover and New Kent counties.

ASSINIBOINS, a river of North America, falling into the SW. end of lake Winnipeg; the North-west Fur Trading Company have a house on the south bank of the river, about 15 m. above its entrance into the lake.

ASSONET, v. Bristol co. in the township of Freetown, Mass., on E. side of Taunton river; 8 m. S. Taunton, 30 S. Boston, 446 from W. C.

ASSUMPTION, parish, La., bounded N. by Ascension, E. by the Mississippi, S. by Lafourche and Terre Bonne, and W. by St. Mary's. Pop. 7,141; chief town, Napoleonville.

ASTORIA, settlement, on W. coast of N. America, on S. side of the Columbia, near its mouth.

ASTOR, v. Wisconsin. See Navarino.

ASTORIA, v. Slaughter co. Iowa.

ASYLUM, t. Bradford co. Pa., on the Susquehannah; 59 m. NW. Wilkesbarre, 284 from W. C.

ATCHAFALAYA, an outlet of the Mississippi, which it leaves 3 m. below the junction of the Red river; and after a course of 193 m. it flows into a bay of the same name. Lon. 91° 20′ W. Lat. 29° 20′ N.

ATHAPESCOW, a lake in the N. part of British America, discharging its waters into Slave Lake. It is 200 m. long.

ATHENS, v. Sangemon co. Il., 15 m. N. from Springfield. A flourishing village, containing a steam mill for sawing and flouring, and about 100 houses, with a full proportion of stores and churches.

ATHENS, ts. Somerset co. Maine; 20 m. NNE. Norridgewock, 114 NNE. from Portland, and 45 N. from Augusta. Pop. 1,427.

ATHENS, ts. Windham co. Vt.; 26 m. SSE. Windsor, 14 m. N. of Newfane, 98 S. from Montpelier, 10 W. from Bellows Falls.

ATHENS, ts. Greene co. N. Y., on W. bank of the Hudson, opposite Hudson city; 28 m. S. Albany, 335 from W. C. Pop. 2,387. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, and has some manufactures and considerable trade.

ATHENS, v. in the above ts. situated on the Hudson river, incorporated in 1805. It is seen to great advantage from the city of Hudson on the opposite side of the river. It contains several churches, 3 select schools, an extensive stone manufactory, distillery, tannery, and 160 houses.

ATHENS, co. Ohio, bounded N. by Perry, E. by Washington, S. by Meigs, and W. by Hocking cos. Pop. in 1830, 9,763; in 1840, 19,109. Seat of justice, Athens.

ATHENS, t. and cap. Athens co. Ohio; 41 m. W. from Marietta, 52 m. E. from Chillicothe, and 347 m. from Washington. Lon. 82° 7′ W. Lat. 39° 23′ N. It is situated on an elevated peninsula formed by a large bend of the Hockhocking, which meanders about the town. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and commands an extensive prospect. It contains a court-house, a jail, and about 150 houses, mostly of brick, large and commodious, and has valuable mills in its vicinity. An institution is established here, styled the Ohio University, which is endowed with 46,000 acres of land, yielding about 5,000 dollars annually. A part of this is appropriated to the support of an academy, which is in a flourishing state. A college edifice of brick, large and elegant, was erected in 1817. The course of studies pursued here, is not inferior to any in the western states. Pop. 710.

ATHENS, t. Limestone co. Alabama. It

is situated between Huntsville and the Muscle Shoals, in a central part of the county, and is the present seat of justice. It contains the usual county buildings, and 2 houses of public worship.

ATHENS, t. Clarke co. Georgia; 7 m. N. from Watkinsville, 95 m. WNW. from Augusta, and 197 m. NW. from Savannah. Lat. 35° 15′ N. Pop. about 1,200. It has an elevated, pleasant and healthy situation. A weekly newspaper is published here. Franklin College, which, together with the incorporated academies of the state, is styled the University of Georgia, was incorporated and established at this place in 1784, but did not go into operation till 1803. The faculty consists of a president and six professors. The libraries contain over 5,000 vols. The students range from 90 to 150.

ATHENS, v. Athens ts. Bradford co. Pa., near the junction of the Susquehanna and Tioga rivers, 143 m. NW. from Harrisburg.

ATHENS, v. Fayette co. Ky., 33 m. from Frankfort.

ATHENS, t. and cap. M'Minn co. Tenn., 153 m. SE. from Nashville, and 573 from W. C.

ATHERTON'S SETTLEMENT, Alexander co. Il., 2 m. E. from Unity. Containing about 100 houses.

ATHOL, t. Worcester co. Mass., on Miller's river; 33 m. NW. from Worcester, 72 m. WNW. from Boston, and 429 m. from W. C. It is watered by Miller's river, and contains manufactories of cotton goods, boots, shoes, leather, paper, iron castings, machinery, straw bonnets, palm leaf hats, shoe pegs, &c. &c. The annual amount about $175,000.

ATHOL, ts. Warren co. N. Y., on W. side of the Hudson, N. of Hadley, and 71 m. N. from Albany. Pop. 1,210.

ATKINSON, ts. Rockingham co. N. H., 20 m. WNW. from Newburyport, 29 SW. from Portsmouth, and 483 from W. C. Here is a respectable academy. It is a rich and well cultivated town, much of the land being of a superior quality. Pop. 557.

ATKINS, v. Bucks co. Pa., 20 m. NE. from Philadelphia.

ATKINSON, ts. in Piscataquis co. Maine, 35 m. NNW. from Bangor, 132 NE. from Portland, and 79 NE. from Augusta. Pop. 704.

ATKINSON, v. Jefferson co. Wisconsin.

ATLANTIC, co. S. part of N. J., taken from Gloucester. Bounded on the NE. by Burlington, SE. by the Atlantic ocean, S. by Cape May co., SW. by Cumberland, and NW. by Gloucester. Watered by Great Egg Harbor and Little Egg Harbor rivers. Surface level and mostly sandy. Mays Landing is the capital.

ATLAS, v. Pike co. Il., 148 m. NW. from Vandalia. It is on a handsome tract of land.

ATSION, in Burlington co. N. J., 30 m. E. by S. from Philadelphia, 12 m. from Medford, 17 from Mount Holly, and 57 from Trenton. Pop. 700. It contains several iron works.

ATTAKAPAS, t. Attakapas district, Louisiana; 1,412 m. from W. C.

ATTAKAPAS, district, Louisiana, on the Gulf of Mexico, W. of the Atchafalaya.

ATTAL, co. Miss.

ATTICA, ts. and v. Genesee co. N. Y.; 20 m. S. from Batavia, and 368 m. from W. C. The village lies in the NW. angle of the ts. at the southern termination of the Tonawanta rail-road, 11 m. S. of Batavia, and contains 2 churches, 10 stores, grist, oil, carding and dressing mills; and is a place of considerable business. Pop. of the ts. 3,500.

ATTICA, v. Venice ts. Seneca co. Ohio, 77 m. N. from Columbus.

ATTICA, v. Fountain co. Ind., on the Wabash.

ATTLEBOROUGH, ts. Bristol co. Mass.; 15 m. WNW. from Taunton, 28 m. SW. from Boston, and 428 m. from Washington. Lon. 71° 21′ W. Lat. 42° N. Pop. 3,585. It contains several cotton and woollen factories.

ATTLEBOROUGH, v. Bucks co. Pa.; 4 m. NW. from Bristol, and 163 m. from W. C.

ATTLEBURY, v. Dutchess co. N. Y., in the NE. part of the town of Stanford, 26 m. from Poughkeepsie, 74 m. from Albany, and 332 from W. C.; contains some 10 or 12 houses.

ATWATER'S FALLS, v. Norfolk ts. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., on Racket r. at the head of boat navigation, where the water falls 50 feet in one mile: 21 miles from the St. Lawrence r. Here is an extensive water power, and is improved to a considerable extent; the village contains 2 furnaces, 2 forges, satinet factory, 2 churches, and an academy; besides about 50 dwellings.

ATZTALAN, v. Jefferson co. Wisconsin.

AUBURN, t. and cap. of Cayuga co. N. Y. The compact part of the village lies on the outlet of Owasco lake, 169 miles NW. from Albany, and 7 from Weedsport on the Erie canal. It is one of the most thriving and beautiful villages of the state, and contains many elegant buildings. Here is the Auburn state prison, inclosed by a wall 500 feet on each side. It is the seat of a theological seminary, and contains several churches belonging to various denominations. It also contains 2 banks, 3 copper, tin and sheet iron factories, 2 looking glass factories, 3 morocco factories, 3 distilleries, 1 brewery, 3 furnaces, 1 cotton factory, 4 flouring mills, 1 steam engine factory, 4 or 5 printing offices, issuing weekly papers, besides a great variety of manufactures of less note. Pop. in 1835, 5,368, and in 1840, 5,626.

AUBURN, v. Sangamon co. Il., on Sugar creek, 10 miles S. from Springfield. Contains from 15 to 20 houses.

AUBURN, v. Oakland co. Mich., 30 m. NW. from Detroit, and about 2 m. W. of Milton.

AUDRAIN, co. Mo., N. of Callaway, Pop. 1,949, county seat not settled.

AUGLAIZE, t. Allen co. Ohio, thinly populated, but settling rapidly.

AUGLAIZE, r. a branch of the Maumee, Ohio.

AUGUSTA, t. and cap. Kennebeck co. Maine, and the cap. of the state, on both sides of the Kennebeck; 2 m. N. from Hallowell, 56 m. NNE. from Portland, 168 m. NE. from Boston, and 612 from W. C. It is a pleasant town, and contains a court-house, a jail, a spacious state-house, the U. S. Arsenal buildings, state Insane Hospital, Augusta High School, 3 banks, several churches, and has considerable trade. Here is an elegant bridge across the Kennebeck, consisting of two arches, each 180 feet. The river is navigable to this place for vessels of 100 tons. Pop. 5,314.

AUGUSTA, v. Hancock co. Il., 16 miles SW. from Carthage

AUGUSTA, v. Pike co. Il., on the Illinois r., 10 miles E. from Pittsfield.

AUGUSTA, ts. Oneida co. N. Y.; 12 m. SW. from Utica, and 409 m. from Washington. Pop. 2,175.

AUGUSTA, v. Sussex co. N. J.; 224 m. from Washington C. 75 from Trenton, and 7 m. from Newton. It contains 10 or 12 dwellings and a Presbyterian church.

AUGUSTA, t. and cap. Bracken co. Kentucky, on the Ohio; 22 m. below Maysville; 60 m. NE. from Lexington, and 510 m. from Washington. It is a very pleasant town, and contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, and a meeting house.

AUGUSTA, city and cap. Richmond co. Georgia, on the Savannah; 73 m. SW. from Columbia, 87 m. ENE. from Milledgeville, 123 m. NNW. from Savannah, 138 m. WNW. from Charleston, and 589 m. from Washington. Lon. 80° 46′ W. Lat. 33° 19′ N. It contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, an academy, an insurance office, several banks, and four houses of public worship. It is regularly laid out and handsomely built, mostly of brick. Several of the public buildings, and many of the private houses, are spacious and elegant. It is a very flourishing commercial town, and probably has as much trade as any other place of its size in the United States. Immense quantities of cotton, considerable tobacco, and some other kinds of produce are brought to Augusta from the back country, and conveyed in boats down the river to Savannah. South Carolina railroad connects this place with Charleston. Pop. in 1830, 4,000, in 1840, 6,403.

AUGUSTA, a county of the W. District of Virginia, near the centre of the state, bounded N. by Rockingham, E. by the Blue Ridge, S. by Rockbridge, and W. by Pendleton and Bath cos. Pop. in 1830, 19,925, in 1840, 19,628. Staunton is the seat of justice.

AUGUSTA, v. Perry co. Mississippi; 72 m. SE. from Monticello.

AUGUSTA, v. Montgomery co. Alab., 67 m. E. from Cahawba.

AUGUSTA, post ts. Carrol co. Ohio; the road from New Philadelphia, via Carrolton to New Lisbon, passes through this ts. Pop. about 1,500.

AUGUSTA, v. Des Moines co. Iowa, on Skunk r., 5 m. from its mouth.

AUGUSTINE, *St.*, t. St. John's co. E. Florida, on the eastern coast. It was formerly the capital of the whole territory of Florida. The town stands in a prairie near the sea, with a good harbor, which however has a shallow entrance. It is regularly built of a stone formed by the concretion of sea-shells. One of the churches is an old edifice in the Gothic style. The situation of the town is low, but pleasant. In the neighbourhood are numerous groves of orange trees. Before it came into the possession of the United States, its population was about 5,000. Since this period the yellow fever has made its appearance, and the population has diminished. St. Augustine is 310 m. SSW. of Charleston, in Lat. 29° 45′ N. Lon. 81° 40′ W.

AURELIUS, ts. Cayuga co. N. Y., 160 m. W. from Albany, on Owasco lake, soil clay loam. Pop. 2,645.

AURELIUS, v. Aurelius ts. Cayuga co. N. Y., 4 m. W. of Auburn, has about 30 dwellings.

AURIESVILLE, v. Montgomery co. N. C., 123 m. SW. from Raleigh.

AURORA, ts. Erie co. N. Y., 275 m. W. from Albany. Pop. 2,909.

AURORA, ts. and post office, Portage co. Ohio; 140 m. NE. from Columbus, 28 m. from Warren, and 25 from Cleveland.

AURORA, v. Dearborn co. In., 25 m. W. from Cincinnati.

AURORA, v. Cayuga co. N. Y., on the E. side of Cayuga lake, 16 m. SW. from Auburn, and 378 from W. C. It is a pleasant and flourishing village, and has an academy.

AURORA, v. Aurora ts. Erie co. N. Y., a place of considerable business, 16 m. SE. of Buffalo.

AURORA, v. Racine co. Wisconsin, SSW. from Racine.

AUSTERLITZ, ts. Columbia co. N. Y., 34 m. SE. from Albany. Pop. 2,091.

AUSTIN'S CREEK, r. Geo., runs into the Savannah r., about 12 m. NW. from Savannah.

AUSTINBURG, ts. Ashtabula co. Ohio; 192 m. NE. from Columbus; has a number of mills and woollen manufactories. Pop. about 1,000.

AUSTINTOWN, ts. Trumbull co. Ohio; 160 m. NE. from Columbus, and 12 SE. of Warren, the county seat. Pop. about 1,000.

AUSTINVILLE, v. Wythe co. Va., on the Kenhawa.

AUSTINVILLE, t. Wythe co. Va., on the Kenhawa; 16 m. N. from Greensville, and 360 from W. C.

AUTAUGA, co. Al., bounded N. by Shelby, E. by Coosa, S. by the Alabama river, and W. by Perry cos. Pop. 14,342, chief town, Washington.

AU-VASE, r. Illinois, which flows into the Mississippi, 55 m. above the Ohio. It is navigable for boats 60 m. through a fine prairie country.

AVARYSVILLE, t. Columbia co. Georgia, 609 m. from W. C.

AVERILL, ts. Essex co. Vt., on the Canada line, 30 m. N. of Guildhall. Pop. 11.

AVERY'S GORE, ts. Addison co. Vt., 43 m. SW. Montpelier. Pop. 78.

AVERY'S GORE, ts. Franklin co. Vt., 48 m. NW. Montpelier. Pop. 35.

AVERYSBOROUGH, t. Cumberland co. N. C., on Cape Fear river; 25 m. N. from Fayetteville, 35 S. from Raleigh, and 322 from W. C. Lon. 78° 55′ W. Lat. 35° 18′ N.

AVISTON, v. Clinton co. Illinois.

AVOCA, v. Bath ts. Steuben co. N. Y., on the Conhocton r. 8 m. NW. from Bath.

AVON, v. near SW. corner of Green co. Wisconsin, on the Peekatonokee river.

AVON, t. Franklin co. Me.; 35 m. NW. from Norridgewock, and 210 NNE. from Boston. Pop. 827.

AVON, ts. and v. Livingston co. N. Y., on E. side of the Genesee; 21 m. W. from Canandaigua, and 366 from W. C. Pop. of the ts. 3,000.

AVON, ts. and post office in the NW. corner of Lorain co. Ohio; 146 m. NE. from Columbus, 8 m. from Black river village, and 9 from Rockport. Pop. about 1,000.

AVOYELLES, a parish in the western district of Louisiana, between the Mississippi, Red and Atchafalaya rivers. It produces great quantities of cotton. Pop. in 1830, 3,488, in 1840, 6,616. Marksville is the chief town.

AYLETTS, v. King William co. Va.; 120 m. from W. C.

AZALIA, v. Bartholomew co. Ind., on Driftwood fork, 11 m. S. by E. from Columbus, the county seat.

B.

BAAL'S RIVER, in West Greenland, empties in Lon. 50° 10′ W. Lat. 64° 30′ N.

BABYLON, v. Huntington ts. Suffolk co. N. Y., on Great South Bay, Long Island, and one of the pleasantest villages in it, 45 m. E. of N. Y. It is much resorted to in the summer season, for the amusement of hunting and fishing.

BACALAL, lake, Mexico, in Yucatan, 36 m. SW. from Valladolid.

BACANO BAY, on the S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 74° 59′ W. Lat. 20° 6′ N.

BACHELDER'S GROVE, Cook co. Il., 18 m. SW. from Chicago.

BACHELDOR, ts. Oxford co. Me., 20 m. W. from Paris. Pop. 3.

BACHELOR'S RETREAT, v. Pendleton co. S. C., 578 m. from W. C.

BACHOUANON, river of U. Canada, falls into lake Superior about midway between the falls of St. Mary and Red river.

BACK, short navigable river and inlet, Baltimore co. Md., which communicates with the Chesapeake, 4 m. N. of the Patapsco; 10 m. long.

BACK CREEK, an arm of the Chesapeake bay, in Cecil co. Md. The west end of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal empties into Back Creek.

BACK-CREEK VALLEY, v. Frederick co. Va.

BACON CASTLE, v. Surry co. Va., 197 m. from W. C.

BADGLEY'S SETTLEMENT, St. Clair co. Il., 5 m. NW. from Belleville, one of the oldest American settlements in the country.

BAFFIN'S BAY, the most northern gulf or bay that has yet been discovered in North America. It extends beyond the 78th deg. of N. Lat. and communicates with the Atlantic ocean through Davis's Straits. On the W. side of this bay, in Lat. 74°, is Lancaster's Sound, through which Lieut. Parry, in the summers of 1819 and 1820, discovered a passage into the polar sea. He penetrated as far as the longitude of 113° 47′ W. from Greenwich, between the parallels of 74° and 75° N. lat. where his further progress was arrested by the ice.

BAGADUCE POINT, cape in Penobscot bay, Me.

BAGGS, v. M'Intosh co. Geo., 130 m. SE. from Milledgeville.

BAHAMA CHANNEL, or *Gulf of Florida*, the narrow sea between the coast of America and the Bahama islands, 135 m. long and 46 broad. The currents here are most violent, and vessels are frequently wrecked in passing through this strait.

BAHAMA BANK, *Great*, a sand-bank extending from near the island of Cuba, Lat. 22° 20′ to the Bahama islands Lat. 26° 15′ N. A smaller bank of this name lies N. of the island of Bahama.

BAHAMA, or *Lucayos Islands*, in the Atlantic ocean, opposite the coast of Florida, lying N. of Cuba and St. Domingo, between 21° and 28° N. Lat. and 71° and 81° W. Lon. They have been estimated at 500, but of these a great proportion are nothing more than cliffs and rocks. The principal are Bahama, Eleuthera, Exuma, Providence, Guanahani, or St. Salvador, and Turk's island. The climate is in general salubrious. The number of slaves upon the whole islands, according to a return made to Parliament in 1823, was 10,108, and the white population probably amounts to about 4,000.

BAHIA HONDA, port of the N. side of the island of Cuba. Lat. 20° 58′ N.; 60 m. SW. by W. from Havanna.

BAILEYSBURG, v. Surry co. Va., 70 m. SE. from Richmond.

BAILY, v. Porter co. In., on Little Calumet r.

BAILY'S POINT, settlement in La Salle co. Il., 14 m. SW. from Ottawa.

BAINBRIDGE, ts. and v. Chenango co. N. Y., 20 m. S. from Norwich, 110 m. WSW. from Albany, and 329 from W. C. The village is on the Susquehannah river, and contains a select school for males and females, and several churches, and is a flourishing place. Population of the ts. 3,324.

BAINBRIDGE, v. Ross co. Ohio, on Paint creek; 18 m. WSW. from Chillicothe, 56 from Maysville, Ken., 63 from Columbus, and 420 from W. C. It contains two brick churches, an academy, 4 tan yards, and 20 mechanic shops. In the immediate vicinity are 2 forges, a rolling and slitting mill, nail factory, &c., &c. Pop. about 1,000.

BAINBRIDGE, v. Franklin co. Alab., on the Tennessee, 5 m. above Florence.

BAINBRIDGE, Port, inlet on the NW. coast of America. Lon. 212° 9½′ E. Lat. 59° 55′ N.

BAINBRIDGE, t. Lancaster co. Pa., 18 m. S. of Harrisburg.

BAINBRIDGE, t. and capital of Decatur co. Geo., 200 SW. Milledgeville, and 848 from W. C.

BAIRD'S FORGE, v. Burke co. N. C.; 507 m. from W. C.

BAIRD'S TAVERN, v. Buckingham co. Va.; 202 m. from W. C.

BAIRDSTOWN, v. Derry ts. Westmoreland co. Pa., on the S. side of Conemaugh r. opposite Blairsville.

BAIRDSTOWN, t. and cap. Nelson co. Kentucky, on Beech Fork river; 40 m. SW. from Frankfort, 60 WSW. from Lexington, and 615 from W. C. Lon. 86° 10′ W. Lat. 37° 49′ N. It is a flourishing town, and contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, a church and a bank.

BAKER, a county in the SW. part of Georgia, bounded N. by Lee, E. by Irwin, S. by Decatur, and W. by Early. Pop. in 1830, 1,253, and in 1840, 4,226.

BAKERSTOWN, v. Alleghany co. Pa., 13 m. N. from Pittsburg.

BAKER'S FALLS, on the Hudson, between Kingsbury and Moreau, 52 m. above Albany. The descent is 76 feet within 60 rods.

BAKER'S ISLAND, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Maine. Lon. 70° 47′ W. Lat. 44° 34′ N.

BAKER'S ISLAND, isl. Mass., off Salem harbor, opposite Manchester, three-eighths of a mile long; 5 m. ENE. from Salem. There is a light-house on the north end.

BAKER'S RIVER, r. N. H., which runs SE. into the Merrimack, in Plymouth.

BAKERSFIELD, ts. Franklin co. Vt.; 48 m. NNW. from Montpelier, and 526 from W. C. Pop. 1,258. It is watered by the branches of the Missisque r.

BAKERSVILLE, t. Patrick co. Va., 14 m. from Henry C. H. and 321 from W. C.

BAKER'S BRIDGE, v. Alfred ts. Alleghany co. NY., 13 m. E. of Angelica.

BAKER'S GROVE, Ogle co. Il., on Rock river.

BAKERSTOWN, v. Burke co. N. C., 220 m. W. of Raleigh.

BALDHILL, v. Cumberland co. Me., 39 m. from Augusta.

BALLARDSVILLE, t. Oldham co. Ky., 31 m. NW. from Frankfort.

BALLARDSVILLE, v. Logan co. Va., on Little Coal river, 349 m. W. from Richmond.

BALLVILLE, ts. S. part of Sandusky co. O., lying on both sides of Sandusky river.

BALLARD'S BRIDGE, t. Chowan co. N. C., by post-road 199 m. NE. from Raleigh.

BALLARD'S CAPE, part of the island of Newfoundland. Lat. 46° 35′ N. Long. 24° 34′ E. from W. C.

BALLSTON, t. and cap. Saratoga co. N. Y., 28 m. N. from Albany, 390 m. from W. C. Pop. 2,044. In this township there is a court-house, a jail, an academy, and 6 houses for public worship.

BALLSTON-SPA, v. and seat of justice, Saratoga co. N. Y., 26 m. N. from Albany, 15 from Schenectady, and 7 SW. from Saratoga Springs. It has a court-house, two printing-offices, a book-store, with which are connected a circulating library and a reading-room; an academy, and 3 houses for public worship, one for Episcopalians, one for Baptists, and one for Presbyterians. This place is famous for its mineral waters, which are much frequented by the gay and fashionable during the months of July and August. Hence, in addition to several inns, there are three large boarding-houses expressly designed for the accommodation of strangers. The waters possess a stimulating and refreshing quality. Under the exhaustion of heat and fatigue, nothing can be more agreeable and reviving to the system. As a powerful remedy also in many diseases, they are well known and highly celebrated. Letters intended for persons residing at the springs, should be directed to Ballston-Spa, as there is another post-office in the town of Ballston, at some distance from the village. Population about 2,000.

BALLSVILLE, t. Powhatan co. Va.

BALD EAGLE, r. Pa., which rises in Centre co., and passing through Mifflin and Lycoming counties, after a course of 50 m. runs into W. branch of the Susquehannah, about 12 m. W. of Jersey Shore.

BALD EAGLE MOUNTAINS, in Pa.; 200 m. W. from Philadelphia. The valley below on the E. side is called Bald Eagle Valley, or Sinking Spring Valley. It is very pleasant, and remarkable for a phenomenon called the Swallows, which absorb several large streams and discharge them again, after a subterraneous passage of several miles. The valley is 5 m. wide, on the frontiers of Bedford county.

BALD HEAD, point in Norton Sound, on the NW. coast of N. America. Lat. 64° 43′ N. Lon. 84° 42′ W.

BALD HEAD, head land SW. side of Wells bay in Maine. Lon. 80° 35′ W. Lat. 43° N.

BALD HEAD, SW. end of Smith's island, at the mouth of Cape Fear river, N. C. It has a light-house; 24 m. NNW. from Frying Pan shoal. Lon. 78° 13′ W. Lat. 33° 51′ N.

BALD MOUNTAINS, mountains of N. America, which bound Tennessee to the E. Lon. 82° 35′ W. Lat. 35° 50′ N.

BALDWIN, t. Cumberland co. Maine; 40 m. NW. from Portland, 150 NNE. from Boston, and 583 from W. C. It contains several ponds which produce various kinds of fish.

BALDWIN, co. central part of Georgia, bounded N. by Putnam, E. by Hancock, S. by Wilkinson, and W. by Jones cos. Pop. in 1830, 7,295, and in 1840, 7,250. Chief town, Milledgeville.

BALDWIN, co. Alabama, bounded N. by Monroe, E. by Perdido r. S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by the Mobile river and bay. Pop. in 1830, 2,824, and 1840, 2,951. Chief town, Fort Stoddard.

BALDWINSVILLE, v. Columbia co. Geo.

BALDWINSVILLE, v. Onondaga co. N. Y., 443 m. from W. C.

BALIZE, the principal entrance at the mouth of the Mississippi, 100 m. below New Orleans 1,377 m. from W. C. Lon. 89° 30′ W. Lat. 29° 6′ N. Here are a fort and post-office, in Plaquemine co.

BALTIMORE AND ITS ENVIRONS.




BALTIMORE, city, and port of entry, Baltimore co. Md., is on the N. side of Patapsco r. 14 m. from its entrance into Chesapeake bay; 38 m. NE. from W. C., 100 SW. from Philadelphia, 190 SW. from New York, 400 SW. from Boston, 160 NE. from Richmond, 230 ESE. from Pittsburg, 590 NNE. from Charleston. Lon. 76° 36′ W. Lat. 39° 17′ N. Pop. of the city and precincts, 1790, 13,503; 1800, 26,415; 1810, 46,555; 1820, 62,738, 1830, 80,625, and in 1840, 102,313. Baltimore is well situated for commerce. It is connected by good turnpike roads with various parts of Pennsylvania, and with the navigable waters which run into the Ohio. It possesses the trade of Maryland, and of a great portion of the back country of Pennsylvania, and the western states. In amount of shipping, it is the third city in the Union. It is the greatest flour market in the U. States. In its immediate neighborhood are about 60 flour mills, a single one of which has produced 32,000 barrels in a year. There are also a number of establishments for the manufacture of cloth, cotton, paper, powder, iron, &c. The city is built around a bay, which sets up from the north side of the Patapsco, and affords a spacious and convenient harbor. The strait which connects the bay with the river is very narrow, scarcely a pistol-shot across, and is well defended by Fort M'Henry. A small river, called Jones' Falls, empties into the north side of the harbor, and divides the city into two parts, called the town and Fell's Point, which are connected by bridges. At Fell's Point, the water is deep enough for vessels of 500 or 600 tons, but none larger than 200 tons can go up to the town. Baltimore contains the state penitentiary; the city and county alms-house; a court-house; 2 museums; 2 theatres; a custom-house; a hospital, in which there is a fine collection of anatomical preparations in wax; an exchange, an immense edifice of four stories; 5 market-houses; 10 banks, 45 houses of public worship, a public library, a lunatic asylum, an observatory, and several elegant public fountains. A marble monument to the memory of General Washington has been erected on an elevation at the north end of Charles street. The base is 50 feet square, and 23 feet high, on which is another square of about half the extent and elevation. On this is a lofty column, 20 feet in diameter at the base, and 14 at the top. On the summit of this column, 163 feet from the ground, the statue of Washington is placed.

BALTIMORE EXCHANGE AND MONUMENT.



The Battle Monument, erected to the memory of those who fell in bravely defending their city from the attack of the British on the 12th and 13th of Sept., 1814, is a handsome structure of marble, situated on a large square in North Calvert street. The city is generally well built. The houses are chiefly of brick; many of them are handsome, and some splendid. The streets intersect each other at right angles. Baltimore is supplied with water taken from the Jones' falls, and conveyed to reservoirs, whence it is distributed to every part of the city. There are several literary institutions in this city. A medical college was founded in 1807. In 1812 the institution was enlarged, and received a new charter. It is now styled the University of Maryland, and embraces the departments of languages, arts, sciences, medicine, law, and divinity. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad extends from this city to the Ohio river at Pittsburg, 300 m. It was begun in 1829, and it is now only completed to Harper's Ferry, 80 m. There are several viaducts and embankments in its course near Baltimore, substantially built of granite, and a deep cut three-quarters of a mile long and 70 feet deep. The whole distance from Baltimore to Pittsburg, when completed, will be travelled, according to estimation, by horse power in 30 hours, and by steam in 20. Another railroad has been commenced, to extend from Baltimore through York to Wrightsville on the Susquehannah, 70 m.

BALTIMORE, ts. Windsor co. Vt., 10 m. NW. from Windsor, and about 65 S. from Montpelier. An abundance of gneiss and granite is found here.

BALTIMORE, hundred, Sussex co. Del.

BALTIMORE, co. Md., on the W. side of Chesapeake bay, N. of Patapsco r. Chief town, Baltimore. Pop. in 1830, 120,876, and in 1840, 134,379.

BALTIMORE, v. Fairfield co. Ohio, on the Ohio and Erie canal, 24 m. SW. from Columbus, 9½ m. N. of Lancaster, 20 m. by the canal SW. from Newark, and 7 miles S. of the National road; the village contains about 1,000 inhabitants. It contains a woollen factory, 25 mechanic shops, a large merchant mill with 4 run of stone, and 3 churches for different denominations. It is a flourishing business place.

BALTIMORE, v. S. part of Warren co. In., on the Wabash.

BANGOR, ts. Franklin co. N. Y., 204 m. NW. from Albany. Pop. 1,289.

BANGOR, city and cap. Penobscot co. Maine, on the W. side of Penobscot r. at the head of navigation, 35 m. N. from Castine, and 52 from Owl's Head, at the mouth of Penobscot bay. It is not open for shipping during the winter, but at other seasons it is of very easy access for vessels of almost any size, and the river is open at all times within 12 m. to Frankfort. Bangor is the natural market for a large portion of the interior of Maine. It is a flourishing place, and contains a court-house, 3 banks, and several houses of public worship. In its immediate vicinity are numerous mills. A theological seminary was opened here in 1815, styled "The Maine Charity School." It is under the direction of 2 professors and a preceptor. Its design is to prepare young men for the ministry by a shorter course of study than is usual. The qualifications for admission are a knowledge of English grammar, arithmetic, Latin grammar, and some acquaintance with the Latin classics. The term of study is four years. Pop. 8,627.

BANGALL, v. Stanford ts. Dutchess co. N. Y.

BANISTER, v. Halifax co. Va., 140 m. SW. from Richmond.

BANNING'S SETTLEMENT, Shelby co. Il., 12 m. S. from Shelbyville.

BANK'S ISLAND, near the NW. coast of America, about 60 m. long and 5 broad. Lon. 120° 45′ to 130° 10′ W. Lat. 53° 30′ N.

BAPTISTOWN, v. Hunterdon co. N. J., 30 m. NW. from Trenton.

BARACOA, a town on the NE. coast of Cuba, with a good harbor for small vessels, 9 m. ENE. of St. Jago de Cuba. Lon. 74° 42′ W. Lat. 20° 30′ N.

BARATARIA, r. Louisiana, which runs S. into a bay of the same name.

BARATARIA, isl. on N. side of the Gulf of Mexico, at the entrance of Barataria

bay; 55 m. NW. from Balize. Lat. 29° N. It is a healthy island and a strong military position, and affords a safe and capacious harbor for merchant vessels, and light ships of war.

BARATARIA, a bay on the coast of Louisiana, near the mouth of the Mississippi, surrounded by a flat marshy country. Boats can pass from the Mississippi at New Orleans through this bay to the sea. This was formerly a great resort for pirates.

BARBADOES, one of the Caribbees, and the most eastern of the W. India islands. Lat. 13° 10′ N., Lon. 59 W. The earl of Marlborough obtained from James I. a grant of the island, in 1624, and laid the foundation of James Town. It is 21 m. long, 14 broad, and contains 166 sq. ms. or 106,470 acres. It lies 20 leagues E. of St. Vincent, 25 from St. Lucia, 28 SE. from Martinico, 60 NE. from Trinidad, and 100 SE. from St. Christopher's. It is divided into 5 districts and 11 parishes; chief town, Bridgetown. Pop. in 1834, 102,912.

BARBARA, *St.*, a town on the W. coast of North America, capital of a jurisdiction of its name. It stands in a rugged, barren country, but has a good roadstead. Lon. 119° 17′ W. Lat. 34° 54′ N.

BARBARY, v. Rowan co. N. C., 134 m. W. from Raleigh.

BARBE, *St.*, a town of Mexico, in New Biscay, near which are rich silver mines. It is 500 m. NW. of Mexico. Lon. 107° 5′ W. Lat. 26° N.

BARBER'S, v. Fauquier co. Va., 63 m. from Richmond, and 126 from W. C.

BARBOURVILLE, t. and cap. Knox co. Ky., 556 m. from W. C. Pop. 224.

BARBOUR, co. Al., bounded N. by Macon and Russell, E. by the Chattohoochee r. S. by Dall and Henry, and W. by Pike. Pop. in 1840, 12,024, Clayton is the capital.

BARBOURSVILLE, v. Orange co. Va., 77 m. NW. from Richmond, 105 from W. C.

BARBOURSVILLE, v. and cap. Cabell co. Va., situated near the mouth of Guyandoff river, which empties into the Ohio. It is a flourishing place, contains a court-house, jail, and several houses of public worship, 344 m. from Richmond, and 393 m. from W. C.

BARBUDA, one of the Leeward islands, in the West Indies, 20 m. long, and 10 broad. It has a good road for shipping, but no direct trade to Britain. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in raising corn, and breeding cattle, for the use of the neighboring islands. It is 35 m. N. from Antigua. Lon. 61° 50′ W. Lat. 17° 50′ N.

BARBUE, r. of U. C., falls into lake Erie 40 m. W. from Long Point. It is now commonly called the Orwell.

BARBUE, r. in the U. S., in the peninsula of Mich.; falls into lake Michigan.

BARBEE'S SETTLEMENT, Crawford co. Il., 7 m. NW. from Palestine.

BARDSTOWN, see *Bairdstown*.

BAREFIELDS, v. Liberty co. S.C., on the Little Pedee, 412 m. from W. C. Lon. 79° 23′ W. Lat. 34° 12′ N.

BAREFIELDS, t. Marion co. S. C., 41 m. from W. C.

BARGAINTOWN, Atlantic co. N. J., 194 m. from W. C., 4 m. from Great Egg Harbor Bay, 45 SE. from Woodbury, and 90 m. from Trenton. It contains about 40 dwellings.

BARIL, *Island of*, in the St. Lawrence r. above Ogdensburg.

BARIL POINT, in St. Lawrence r. above Ogdensburg.

BARING, ts. Washington co. Me., 209 m. E. from Augusta. A railroad connects it with Calais, being 4 m. in length. It has a large and beautiful pond on the west, which empties into the St. Croix. Pop. 376.

BARKER, ts. N. part of Broome co. N. Y. Pop, 1,259. It is 139 m. from Albany, and 307 from W. C.

BARKER'S MILLS, v. Hoosick ts. Rensselaer co. N. Y.

BARKHAMPSTEAD. ts. Litchfield co. Ct., 26 m. NW. from Hartford, 20 m. from Litchfield. It contains a flourishing manufacturing village. Pop. 1,800.

BARKSDALE, v. Lincoln co. Geo.

BARLETT, t. Coos co. N. H., is 45 m. SE. from Lancaster, 82 NNE. from Concord, and 85 NW. from Portsmouth. Pop. in 1840, 706. The river Saco runs through the centre of the township.

BARLOW, t. Washington co. Ohio.

BARN TAVERN, v. Southampton co. Va., 175 m. from W. C.

BARNARD, ts. Windsor co. Vt., 26 m. NW. from Windsor, 484 from W. C. It is watered by the broad brook which empties into White river in Sharon, and by Locust creek, which also empties into White river, in Bethel. In the centre of this township is the village, and a beautiful pond, from which issues a stream on which there are several mills.

BARNEGAT, v. Dutchess co. N. Y., 5 m. S. from Poughkeepsie village. Here is a large number of lime-kilns, and great quantities of lime are manufactured here and sent to New York.

BARNEGAT, bay, and inlet, on E. coast of N. J., 68 m. ENE. from Cape May. Lon. 73° 45′ W. Lat. 39° 47′ N.

BARNESVILLE, v. Belmont co. Ohio, 318 m. from W. C.

BARNESVILLE, v. Montgomery co. Md., 4 m. from the mouth of Monocacy creek, and 13 S. from Fredericktown.

BARNET, ts. Caledonia co. Vt., on the Connecticut, 8 m. SE. from Danville, 32 E. from Montpelier, 329 from W. C. It is noted for its producing slate and iron ore. It has a great water power on the Passumpsic and Steven's rivers. In this town there are several ponds which produce various kinds of fish.

BARNET'S TAVERN, v. Fauquier co. Va., 59 m. from W. C.

BARNSBOROUGH, v. Gloucester co. N.

J., about 14 m. below Philadelphia, and 6 m. SW. from Woodbury, and contains about 20 houses.

BARNSTABLE, co. Mass., comprising the peninsula of Cape Cod. The chief town has the same name. Vast quantities of salt are made in this county by solar evaporation. Pop. in 1830, 28,525, and in 1840, 32,548.

BARNSTABLE, ts. and cap. Barnstable co. Mass., stands on a harbor at the bottom of Cape Cod Bay. The town is built with considerable neatness, and has some commerce and fishing business. There are extensive salt marshes in the neighborhood, but the soil here is better than in almost any other part of the co. It is 64 m. SE. from Boston. Population, 4,301.

BARNSTEAD, ts. Belknap co. N. H., 26 m. ENE. from Concord, 32 NW. from Portsmouth, 563 from W. C. Pop. 1,945.

BARNS MILLS, Monongahela co. V., near Morgantown, and 219 m. NW. from Richmond.

BARNWELL, district of S. C., having Savannah r. SW. Edgefield NW. Orangeburg NE. Colleton and Beaufort SE., being 50 m. in length by a mean width of 35; area 1,050 sq. ms., surface hilly, and soil of middling quality. Staples, cotton and grain. Chief town, Barnwell. Pop. in 1830, 19,256, in 1840, 21,417.

BARNWELL, C. H. and t. of Barnwell district, S. C., 62 m. S. W. from Columbia, and 562 from W. C.

BARNEGAT, v. Stafford ts. Monmouth co. N. J., 36 m. S. from Freehold, 78 SE. from Trenton, and 202 NE. from W. C. It has a sandy soil and is surrounded by a pine forest.

BARNSBOROUGH, v. Greenwich ts. Gloucester co. N. J., 6 m. SW. from Woodbury.

BARNSVILLE, Spencer ts. Guernsey co. Ohio.

BARNEY'S PRAIRIE, Wabash co. Il., 7 m. N. from Mt. Carmel.

BARRE, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 24 m. N. W. from Worcester, 64 W. from Boston, 417 from W. C. This is a very valuable township, and produces great quantities of beef, butter, and cheese, and has extensive manufactories, such as woollen, cotton, copper pumps, boots, shoes, carriages, leather, palm-leaf hats, &c., to the amount of about $65,000 annually. Pop. 2,751.

BARRE, ts. Washington co. Vt., 7 m. SE. from Montpelier, 524 from W. C. Pop. 2,126.

BARRE, ts. Orleans co. N. Y., 260 m. from Albany, and 386 from W. C. Pop. 5,539.

BARREN, co. in the S. central part of Ky. Pop. in 1840, 17,288. Glasgow, the chief town. Two rivers, one called the Little, and the other the Big Barren, have their source within the county, running in different directions, but both falling into the Green river.

BARREN CREEK, r. which rises in SW. corner of Delaware, and runs into the Nanticoke, 5 m. S. from Vienna.

BARREN CREEK SPRINGS, t. Somerset co. Md., 82 m. SE. from Annapolis.

BARREN RIVER, r. Kentucky, which runs into the Green River, between Warren and Logan counties.

BARREN RIVER, *Little*, r. Ky., which runs into Green River, W. of Greensburg.

BARRENS, t. St. Genevieve co. Miso., 70 m. SE. from St. Louis.

BARRIER POINT, the W. point, where the r. Petite Nation enters the Ottawa, U. C.

BARRINGTON, ts. Bristol co. R. I., on the SW. side of Warren r., 8 m. ESE. from Providence, and 7 m. N. by W. from Bristol. Some salt is made here, and shell and other fish are abundant. Pop. in 1840, 549.

BARRINGTON, ts. Yates co. N. Y., 193 m. W. from Albany, and 11 m. S. from Penn Yan. Pop. 1,868.

BARRINGTON, ts. Strafford co. N. H., 28 m. NW. from Portsmouth, 517 from W. C. It is a large township, and contains several ponds, the largest of which, Bow pond, is 650 rods long, and 40 broad. It has several houses of public worship. Crystal spar, black lead, iron ore, alum, and vitriol are found here. In the SE. part of the town there is a cave called the Bear's Den. Pop. 1,844.

BARRON'S, t. Prince William co. Va., 48 m. SW. from W. C.

BARRYSVILLE, v. Mecklenburg co. N. C., 448 m. from W. C.

BART, t. Lancaster co. Pa., S. from Strasburg.

BARTHELEMY, r. Louisiana, which after a course W. by S. of about 150 m. joins the Ouachitta, 3 m. below the Derbane.

BARTHOLOMEW, co. In., bounded on the N. by Johnson and Shelby, E. by Decatur, S. by Jackson, and W. by Monroe cos.

BARTHOLOMEW, *St.*, parish of S. C., in the district of Charleston, containing about 13,000 inhabitants, three-fourths slaves.

BARTHOLOMEW, small r. of Arkansas and Lou., rising in the former, and falling into Ouachitta.

BARTHOLOMEW, *Cape*, S. point of Staten island, in the straits of Le Maire.

BARTHOLOMEW, *St.*, one of the Carribbee islands, in the West Indies, 24 m. in circumference, and 25 N. from St. Christopher. The French ceded it to the Swedes in 1785; and it was taken by the British in 1801, but restored to Sweden in 1814. The chief exports are drugs and lignumvitæ; and it has a good harbor. Lon. 63° 40′ W. Lat. 17° 46′ N.

BARTLETT'S SETTLEMENT, SW. part of M'Donough co. Il., 15 m. from Macomb.

BARTON, Lincoln co. U. C.

BARTON, v. Orleans co. Vt., 40 m. NE. from Montpelier, and 9 m. SE. from Irasburg. It is well watered by Barton river, which

empties into Memphremagog lake. Pop. in 1840, 872.

BARTON, small r. of Vt., rising in Orleans co. and falling into lake Memphremagog.

BARTON'S CREEK, r. Tennessee, which runs into the Cumberland, about 10 m. above Clarksville.

BARRENTOWN, v. Freehold ts. Monmouth co. N. J., 4 m. from Freehold, and 10 m. from Middletown.

BARREN HILL, v. Whitemarsh ts. Montgomery co. Pa., 93 m. SE. from Harrisburg.

BARRY, co. Mich., bounded N. by Kent and Ionia, E. by Eaton, S. by Calhoun and Kalamazoo, and W. by Alleghany. Pop. 1,078, chief town, Hastings.

BARRYTOWN, v. Redhook ts. Dutchess co. N. Y.

BARRYVILLE, v. Bucks co. Pa., 3 m. SE. from Doylestown.

BARRYVILLE, Lumberland ts. Sullivan co. N. Y.

BARKSDALE, v. Halifax co. Va., 14 m. N. from Halifax C. H.

BARTLE'S MILLS, v. Jersey ts. Steuben co. N. Y.

BARTON, ts. SW. corner of Tioga co. N. Y., 16 m. W. from Owego. Pop. 2,324.

BASKINRIDGE, t. Somerset co. N. J., on a branch of the Passaic, 7 m. SSW. from Morristown, 17 N. from New Brunswick, 219 from W. C. Lon. 74° 33′ W. Lat. 40° 40′ N. Here is a good academy. General Lee was taken prisoner here in 1776. It is a pleasant and flourishing village.

BASIN HARBOR, v. Addison co. Vt., in Ferrisburg; E. side of lake Champlain; 4½ m. S. of the mouth of Otter creek, 496 from W. C.

BASIN MINAS, bay or small gulf at the NE. extremity of the Bay of Fundy.

BASSETERRE, capital of St. Christopher, built by the French, before the island was ceded to the English in 1713.

BASSETERRE, capital of Guadaloupe, in a district of the same name, in the W. part of the island. It is defended by a citadel and other fortifications. Lon. 61° 59′ W. Lat. 15° 59′ N.

BASS COVE, in Adolphustown, Bay of Quinte, U. C.

BASS ISLANDS, an interesting group in lake Erie, appertaining to Huron co., Ohio. This cluster is composed of 3 principal and several smaller islands. In the southern Bass Island is the fine harbor of Put-in-Bay, about 5 or 6 m. W. of which, on Sept. 10th, 1813, capt. Perry captured the British fleet, under the command of capt. Barclay.

BASTARD, t. U. C., between Lansdowne and Leeds.

BATAVIA, t. and cap. Genesee co. N.Y., 40 m. E. Buffalo, 244 W. Albany, 34 SW. Rochester. It contains a court-house, a jail, bank, and other public buildings, and has considerable trade, and manufactories of flour, bells, guns, leather, &c. Many of the buildings are of brick and elegant. Pop. 4,219.

BATAVIA, t. and cap. of Clearmount co. O., 96 m. SW. from Columbus, on the east fork of Little Miami river, on the road leading from Williamsburg to Cincinnati. It contains two printing offices, about 40 houses, several stores, and about 600 inhabitants, and is a flourishing place.

BATCA, t. of Mexico, in Yucatan, on the side of the Bay of Campeachy.

BATESVILLE, t. Independence co. Arkansas, on White river, 110 m. NE. of Little Rock.

BATESVILLE, v. Beaver ts. Guernsey co. Ohio, 119 m. E. from Columbus, and 309 from W. C.

BATH, t. Grafton co. N. H., on the Connecticut; 14 m. N. Haverhill, 40 N. Dartmouth College, 545 from W. C. Pop. 1,595. The Lower Ammonoosuck and Bath turnpike pass through this town, and at the point where they intersect, there is a handsome village.

BATH, t. and port of entry, in Lincoln co. Maine, on W. side of the Kennebec, 12 m. from the sea, 8 SW. Wiscasset, 35 NE. Portland, 150 NE. Boston, 588 from W. C. Lon. 69° 49′ W. Lat. 43° 55′ N. Pop. 5,141. Bath is pleasantly situated, and has great advantages for commerce, being at the head of winter navigation. The river here is seldom frozen over. It is one of the most considerable commercial towns in Maine. It contains an academy, several banks, and houses of public worship for Congregationalists, Baptists, &c.

BATH, ts. and v. and cap. Steuben co. N. Y., on the Conhocton, 40 m. S. Canandaigua, 245 W. Albany, 294 from W. C. The village contains 2 public squares, one of 6 and the other of 4 acres, upon the former of which the county buildings are situated, a bank, land office, 2 churches, 3 hotels, several stores, and some private dwellings; on the other are a methodist church, and some other fine buildings. The village contains 3 large flouring mills, 2 tanneries, furnace for casting iron, carding and clothing works, oil mill, and a number of mechanic shops of less note. It is a pleasant and flourishing place. Pop. of the ts. 4,915.

BATH, v. Beaufort co. N. C., 61 m. SE. of Edenton, on Tar river, 24 m. above Pamlico Sound. Lat. 35° 31′ N.

BATH, co. Ky., having Nicholas NW. Flemming NE. Floyd SE. and Montgomery SW. It is 34 m. in length, with a mean breadth of 10; area 340 sq. m. Chief town, Owingsville. Pop. 9,763.

BATH, co. in the central part of Va., bounded N. by Pendleton co. E. by Rockbridge co. S. by Botetourt co. and W. by Greenbrier co. Here is a medicinal spring, called Warm Spring; and another about 6 m. distant SW. called Hot Spring, the waters of which, at some seasons, are hot enough to boil an egg, and are useful in various

complaints. Pop. in 1830, 4,008, in 1840, 4,300.

BATH, Berkeley co. Va., near the Potomac; 85 m. NNW. Winchester, 104 from W. C. *Berkeley Springs* are near this town, which see.

BATH, v. Rensselaer co. N. Y., on the E. side of the Hudson, opposite the upper part of Albany.

BATH, C. H. and v. Bath co. Va., 50 m. W. Staunton, and 227 SW. from W. C. It contains a court-house, jail, a church, and several fine houses.

BATH, v. Northampton co. Pa., about 15 m. W. of Easton.

BATH, v. S. part of Cass co. Il.

BATON ROUGE, v. Chester district, S. C., 66 m. N. of Columbia.

BATON ROUGE, t. and cap. of E. and W. Baton Rouge, Lou., on the left bank of the river Mississippi. Here, in ascending the river, banks rise to a considerable height above the elevation of the water in freshets. It is about 138 m. above New Orleans, following the river. Here the country is finely improved. The town contains about 60 or 70 houses, and 350 inhabitants.

BATON ROUGE, *East*, parish of Lou., on the left bank of the Mississippi river, having that stream W. New Feliciana N. the Amite river, or St. Helena E. Iberville river, or St. Gabriel S. It is 26 m. in length, with a mean width of 15; area 400 sq. ms. Its surface is rolling towards the N. but becomes generally level to the southward. The soil is fertile, and in its natural state covered with a dense forest. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Baton Rouge. Pop. in 1830, 6,717, in 1840, 8,138.

BATON ROUGE, *West*, parish of Lou., on the right bank of the Mississippi, opposite East Baton Rouge, having the Mississippi river E. Palquemine river, or St. Gabriel SE. Atchafalaya river SW. and W. and Pointe Coupee N. It is 30 m. in length, by 25 mean width; area 760 sq. ms. Its surface is a dead alluvial plain, extremely fertile, but except near the margin of the Mississippi, and some other streams, liable to annual submersion. Staple, cotton. Pop. in 1830, 3,084, in 1840, 4,638.

BATOPILAS, a considerable town of the Andes or Cordilleras of Mexico, in the intendency of Durango.

BATTENVILLE, v. Greenwich ts. Washington co. N. Y., on the Battenkill, 8 m. SW. from Salem.

BATTLE CREEK, v. Calhoun co. Mich., on the Kalamazoo r. at the mouth of Battle creek.

BATTLETOWN, Frederick co. Va., 12 m. E. from Winchester.

BATTERAUX, island, in the river St. Lawrence, above Bearded Island.

BATTLE CREEK, r. Ky., which runs into the Ohio, lon. 85° 36′ W. Lat. 38° 35′ N.

BATTURE GRAND, on Ottawa river, below Portage du Chene, U. C.

BAUCHERVILLE, a beautifully located village on the W. bank of the river St. Lawrence, about 10 m. W. of Montreal.

BAYAGUANA, an inland town of the island of St. Domingo, about 35 m. NE. of the city of St. Domingo.

BAYAMO, a town in the E. part of Cuba, on the river Estero, which forms a bay on the coast, 20 m. below the town. It gives name to a channel, between Cuba and the islands, called the Queen's Garden, and is 80 m. WSW. of St. Jago. Lon. 77° 20′ W. Lat. 20° 45′ N.

BAYLESBURG, v. Southampton co. Va., 203 m. from W. C.

BAYLE'S STORE, t. Stokes co. N.C., 145 m. NW. from Raleigh.

BAY OF ISLANDS, there are several bays in different parts of the world so called; viz. 1st, on the west coast of Newfoundland; 2d, in the straits of Magellan; 3d, on the NE. coast of New Holland in lat. 10° 30′; 4th, on the NW. coast of America in lat. 57° N.; 5th, on the E. coast of New Zealand.

BAYOU CHICOT, t. in the northern part of Opeloosas, Lou., 30 m. NW. from the village of St. Landré, and 1,488 SW. from W. C.

BAY RIVER, t. Craven co. N. C., 20 m. E. from Newbern. Bay river is a small creek of Pamlico Sound, and forming part of the boundary between Beaufort and Craven cos.

BAY SETTLEMENT, t. E. part of Monroe co. Mich., 46 SW. from Detroit.

BAYARDSTOWN, the E. suburbs of Pittsburg, Pa. It is without the limits of the city, contains several founderies and factories, and is rapidly increasing in population.

BAYLEYTOWN, v. Romulus ts. Seneca co. N. Y., on Seneca lake.

BEACH GROVE, v. Bedford co. Tenn., 48 m. S. from Nashville.

BEACH GROVE, v. Luzerne co. Penn.; 204 m. from W. C.

BEACH HILL, t. S. C., 7 m. SW. Dorchester.

BEACH ISLAND, small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of New Jersey. Lon. 74° 15′ W. Lat. 39° 47′ N.

BEACON ISLAND, small island in Pamlico Sound, near the coast of N. C. Lon. 76° 22′ W. Lat. 34° 57′ N.

BEALSBURG, t. Harden co. Ky., on E. bank of Rolling Fork river; 15 m. WSW. Bairdstown, 50 SW. Frankfort. Lon. 86° 27′ W. Lat. 37° 42′ N.

BEALLSVILLE, fine v. on the U. S. road, Washington co. Pen., 8 m. W. from Brownsville, and 17 E. from Washington, the county seat.

BEALLSVILLE, v. Sunbury ts. Monroe co. O., 10 m. NE. from Woodsfield, and is a flourishing village in the midst of a well improved country.

BEAM'S STATION, t. Granger co. Tenn., 30 m. NE. from Knoxville, and 226 NE. from Murfreesborough.

BEAN'S CREEK, v. Franklin co. Tenn.; 726 m. from W. C.

BEAN'S STATION, v. Granger county, Tenn.; 498 m. from W. C.

BEAR BROOK, r. which runs into the Mississippi, Lon. 93° 28′ W. Lat. 44° 40′ N.

BEAR CAMP, r. N. H., falls into Ossipee Lake.

BEAR CREEK, r. Ky., which runs into Green river, Lon. 86° 45′ W. Lat. 36° 52′ N.

BEAR CREEK, r. N. C., which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 77° 32′ W. Lat. 34° 36′ N.

BEAR CREEK, another small stream running into the W. side of Miami river in Montgomery co. Ohio.

BEARD'S STORE, t. Anson co. N. C., 80 m. SW. of Raleigh.

BEARDSTOWN, t. and cap. of Cass co. Ill., situated on the Illinois river, 25 m. NE. from Jacksonville. It contains about 15 stores, several of which do commission and forwarding business. It has likewise, 2 large steam flour mills with 6 pair of stones, one steam sawmill, one steam distillery, a large brewery, and is a flourishing place. Population, about 1,500.

BEARD'S CREEK, in Geo., a small branch of Altamaha river, in Liberty co.

BEARD'S MILL, t. Rowan co. N. C.

BEARDED ISLAND, in the river St. Lawrence, above Lake St. Francis.

BEARFIELD, t. in Perry co. Ohio.

BEAR GAP, v. Northumberland co. Pa., 182 m. from W. C.

BEAR GRASS CREEK, r. Ky., which runs into the Ohio at Louisville.

BEAR INLET, channel between two small islands near the coast of N. C. Lon. 77° 21′ W. Lat. 34° 36′ N.

BEAR ISLAND, small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Maine. Lon. 68° 20′ W. Lat. 44° 6′ N.

BEAR LAKE, one of the sources of the Mississippi, about Lat. 48° 20′ N.

BEAR RIVER, r. N. America, which runs into the Mississippi, Lon. 92° 44′ W. Lat. 44° 20′ N.

BEARYSVILLE, v. Fayette ts. Seneca co. N. Y., 4 m. S. of Waterloo village, contains a church and about 25 dwellings.

BEASLEY'S CREEK, r. Ky., which runs into the Ohio, Lon. 83° 55′ W. Lat. 38° 35′ N.

BEATTIE'S FORD, t. Lincoln co. N. C.

BEATTYSTOWN, v. Mansfield, t. Warren co. N. J., on the Musconetcong creek at the west of Schooley's Mountain, within 2 m. of the mineral springs, and 16 E. of Belvidere.

BEAUCOUP, settlement in Washington co. Il., S. from New Nashville.

BEAUCHARNOIS ISLE, in the N. easterly part of Lake Superior, not a great way from the shore, and eastward of Isle Hocquart.

BEAUCLERC, port in an island on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 56° 17′ N. Lon. from W. C. 56° 37′ W.

BEAUFORT, co. N. C., in Newbern district; having Craven SW. Pitt NW. Martin and Washington N. and Hyde and Pamlico Sound E. Length 40 m., mean breadth 17; area 670. It is generally level. Chief town, Bath. Population in 1830, 10,949, and in 1840, 12,225.

BEAUFORT, a maritime district, forming the SE. corner of the state of South Carolina; bounded on the SW. by the Savannah river. It is a low swampy district, but very productive in rice and cotton. In addition to the Savannah on the S. it is bounded on the N. by the Big-slake-hatchie river, and the Coosawhatchie intersects the district from NW. to the SE. dividing into two branches about the centre of the district, and forming an island called Port Royal Island, on which is a town named Beaufort, formerly the capital of the district, but the courts are now held at the town of Coosawhatchie, about 20 m. NW. of Beaufort, and 193 S. of Columbia, the capital of the state. Pop. in 1830, 37,032, in 1840, 35,794.

BEAUFORT, seaport, Beaufort district, S. C., on Port Royal Island, 75 m. S. from Charleston, and 58 N. from Savannah. Its harbor is deep and spacious. Here is a chartered college, but in a languishing state. Lat. 32° 25′ N. Lon. 3° 30′ W. from W. C.

BEAUFORT, seaport t. and capital Carteret co. N. C., on Gore Sound, 44 m. S. from Newbern. Vessels drawing 14 feet water can ascend to this place. It is well situated to become an extensive depot of trade; and it is proposed to connect its sound with the Neuse, Tar, and Roanoke rivers.

BEAUPORT, Seigniory, Quebec co. L. C., at the mouth of the Montmorenci river, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence.

BEAURIVAGE, r. L. C., enters the Chaudiere about 4 m. above its mouth.

BEAUVAIS, r. N. America, which runs into lake Michigan. Lon. 85° 36′ W. Lat. 43° 50′ N.

BEAVER, r. N. H., which rises in Londonderry, and runs S. into the Merrimack, in Dracut.

BEAVER CREEK, r. Ken., which runs into the Cumberland, Lon. 85° 12′ W. Lat. 36° 35′ N.

BEAVER CREEK, r. Alab., which runs into the Tennessee, Lon. 87° 50′ W. Lat. 34° 38′ N.

BEAVER CREEK, r. N. Y., which runs SW. into the Papachton; 35 m. long.

BEAVER CREEK, rises in the township of Caistor, U. C., and running through part of Gainsborough, empties itself into Welland, to which river it runs close, and nearly parallel, for almost 4 m. before it discharges.

BEAVER CREEK, in the t. of Humberstone, runs into lake Erie N. of Row's Point, U. C.

BEAVER CREEK, runs into lake Superior on the N. side, between river Aupie and river Rouge, U. C.

BEAVER CREEK, mill stream, Clark co. Ohio, running northwardly into Buck creek, a little distance above Springfield.

BEAVER CREEK, name of a creek running into the W. side of Little Miami river, in Green co. Ohio.

BEAVER RIVER, empties itself into the Narrows, a little below the Falls of St. Mary's, running from N. to S., U. C.

BEAVER, co. Pa., on both sides of Ohio river, having part of the state of Ohio W. Mercer N. Butler E. Alleghany SE. and Washington S. It is about 40 m. in length along the state of Ohio, with a mean breadth of 15 m.; area 600 sq. ms.; features hilly and broken; soil generally, however, fertile, and well wooded and watered; chief town, Beaver, cap. Lat. N. 40° 50′ Lon. W. 3° 20′ from W. C. Pop. in 1830, 24,206, and in 1840, 29,368.

BEAVER, *Big*, or *Mahoning*, r. which rises in Portage co. Ohio, passes into Pennsylvania, and joins the Ohio, at Beavertown.

BEAVER, *Little*, r. Columbiana co. Ohio, which runs S. into the Ohio, near the line of Ohio and Pennsylvania; 43 m. below Pittsburg. It affords many excellent mill-seats. Near the mouth of this river there is a spring, from which issues an oil, called Seneca oil, which is highly inflammable, and is useful as a remedy for rheumatic pains.

BEAVER DAM, Goochland co. Va., 24 m. NW. from Richmond.

BEAVER IRON WORKS, t. Bath co. Ken., 78 m. E. from Frankfort.

BEAVER ISLANDS, remarkable chain of small islands, in lake Michigan, extending about 30 m. SW. into the lake. Lon. 85° 20′ W. Lat. 62° 20′ N. They appear beautiful, the situation pleasant, but the soil barren.

BEAVERTOWN, t. Union co. Pa., 69 m. N. from Harrisburg.

BEAVERSDAM, v. Queen Anne co. Md., 126 m. from W. C.

BEAVER, bor. and cap. Beaver co. Pa., at the confluence of the Big Beaver with the Ohio; 30 m. below Pittsburg, and 253 from W. C. It is a place of considerable business, and contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, an academy, and has various manufactures. There is a valuable iron mine in its vicinity. This town, including the flourishing villages of Brighton, Fallston, Sharron, Bolesville, Bridgewater, &c., which interlock each other, around the mouth and falls of Beaver river, has received the name of *Beaver City*. The population of all, on the 1st of January, 1842, was rising 7,000, and rapidly increasing. This city, thus constituted, may properly be called the *Rochester* of the west. It possesses unrivalled natural advantages of water-power, which are extensively improved, and the coal in the immediate neighborhood is inexhaustible. Thus situated, no place can offer greater inducements to the capitalist.

BECANCOUR, r. of L. C., enters the St. Lawrence, opposite the mouth of the river St. Maurice. Its sources interlock with those of the Chaudiere.

BECKET, ts. of Berkshire co. Mass., on the head of Westfield r., 17 m. SE. from Lenox, and 25 W. from Northampton. Pop. in 1840, 1,342.

BECKHAMSVILLE, t. Chester district, S. C., on the Wateree, 32 m. NW. from Camden.

BECKMANSVILLE, or *Rocky Mount*, t. Chester co. S. C., on the Wateree; 30 m. NW. from Camden, and 480 from W. C. This place is celebrated for a shad-fishery.

BEDDINGTON, t. Washington co. Me., near the source of Pleasant river, 35 m. NW. by W. from Machias, and 40 m. E. from Bangor. There are several ponds in this town, which are among the head waters of Pleasant and Narraguagus rivers. Pop. in 1840, 164.

BEDFORD, t. Hillsborough co. N. H., 8 m. NE. from Amherst, 20 S. by E. from Concord. It is watered by the Merrimack and Piscataquoag rivers, and has been noted for the cultivation of hops. Pop. in 1840, 1,555.

BEDFORD, t. Middlesex co. Mass., 5 m. NW. from Boston, and 5 NE. from Concord. It has some manufactures; principally of boots and shoes. Population in 1840, 929.

BEDFORD, *New*, see New Bedford.

BEDFORD, bor. and cap. of Bedford co. Pa., about 189 m. W. of Philadelphia, 91 E. by S. of Pittsburg, and 150 NW. from W. C. It contains a court-house, jail, bank, and several houses of public worship, and is a place of considerable business. The situation of this town is extremely romantic, being surrounded by mountains. It is much frequented in the summer season on account of the mineral springs in its neighborhood. Population, 1,022.

BEDFORD, co. Pa., having Md. S. Somerset W. Cambria NW. Huntingdon NE. and Franklin SE. Length 52 m. mean breadth about 31; containing 1,600 sq. ms.; surface extremely diversified by mountains, hills, and valleys; soil equally varied: in general rocky and barren in the mountains, but fertile and well watered in the valleys. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, and salted provisions. It is very productive in excellent iron, and possesses some mineral coal. The springs near Bedford have become a place of fashionable resort in the months of July, August, and September. Chief town, Bedford. Pop. in 1830, 25,536, in 1840, 29,335.

BEDFORD, v. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, 140 m. NW. from Columbus, 12 SE. from Cleveland, on the mail road from Cleveland to Pittsburg. The principal article of exportation, is lumber. Pop. about 1,000.

BEDFORD, co. Va., having Franklin SW. Botetourt W. and NW. Rockbridge N. Amherst NE. Campbell SE. and Pittsylvania S. It is 30 m. in length, by a mean breadth of 22; area 660 sq. ms., separated by the Blue Ridge from Botetourt co. A part of Bedford is mountainous; it is, in general, however, hilly, and moderately fertile. Staples, tobacco and grain. Chief town, Liberty. Pop. in 1830, 20,253; in 1840, 20,203.

BEDFORD, t. and cap. of Westchester co. N. Y.; 44 m. NNE. from New York, 120 S. from Albany, and 272 from W. C. The village contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, and a Presbyterian meeting-house. The courts of the county are held alternately at Bedford, and at White Plains. Population, 2,822.

BEDFORD, v. in the northern part of Henry co. Ken., 12 m. SE. from Port William at the mouth of Ken. r., and 40 NW. from Frankfort.

BEDFORD, t. and cap. of Lawrence co. Indiana, 60 m. NW. from Louisville, Ky. It contains the usual county building, a church, several mechanic shops, and has some trade.

BEDFORD, co. Tennessee; bounded S. by Lincoln, E. by Franklin and Warren, N. by Rutherford and Williamson, and W. by Maury. Shelbyville is the county town. Pop. in 1830, 30,444; in 1840, 20,546.

BEDFORD, t. Lincoln co. Missouri.

BEDFORD, co. L. Canada.

BEDFORD, v. Grant co. Wisconsin, 16 m. NE. from Cassville.

BEDFORDSVILLE, v. Burke co. N. C., 205 m. W. from Raleigh.

BEELIN'S FERRY, v. Cumberland co. Pa.; 144 m. from W. C.

BEECH HILL, t. Jackson co. Tenn., 70 m. NE. from Nashville.

BEECH PARK, t. Gallatin co. Ken., by the post-road 48 m. N. from Frankfort.

BEEKMAN, ts. Dutchess co. N. Y., 10 m. E. from Poughkeepsie, 87 m. NE. from New York, and 90 S. of Albany. It has several post-villages, and a furnace which manufactures 1,000 tons of pig iron annually. Pop. 1,400.

BEEKMAN, ts. Clinton co. N. Y., 167 m. N. Albany, 18 m. NW. Plattsburg. It contains several houses of public worship, and a village of about 30 houses, of the same name. Here is also a mineral spring in the town of some celebrity. Pop. 2,769.

BEEKMANSVILLE, v. Dutchess co. N. York, on the Fishkill, 16 m. E. from Poughkeepsie, has about 20 dwellings.

BEELING'S FERRY, v. of Cumberland co. Pa.

BEERING'S or *Bhering's Strait*, the narrow sea between the W. coast of N. America, and the E. coast of Asia. It is 13 leagues wide, in the narrowest part, between the capes Prince of Wales, and Tchukotskoi. The Arctic Circle passes this strait, a little N. of the narrowest part.

BEERING'S, formerly *Admiralty Bay*, NW. coast of N. America. Lat. 59° 20′ N.

BEGG'S SETTLEMENT, in the SE. part of Union co. Illinois.

BELCHER, v. Hebron ts. Washington co. N. Y., about 50 m. N. of Albany, contains about 30 dwellings.

BELFAST, ts. Alleghany co. N. Y., 6 m. W. from Angelica. Pop. 1,646. Buttsvill and Summer's Valley, are post-villages of the township.

BEL-AIR, or *Bellair*, t. and cap. Hartford co. Md.; 23 m. NNE. from Baltimore, and 68 from W. C. It contains a court-house, a jail, a Methodist meeting-house, and an academy, and is a place of some trade.

BELCHERTOWN, t. Hampshire co. Mass., 15 m. ESE. from Northampton, 80 W. from Boston, and 400 from W. C. It is a pleasant town. The principal manufacture is that of pleasure waggons, of which about 600 annually are made. Pop. 2,554.

BELFAST, s-p. and cap. Waldo co. Me.; 12 m. NW. from Castine, 224 NE. from Boston, and 641 from W. C. Lat. 44° 25′ N. It is delightfully situated on Belfast bay, at the mouth of a small river of the same name, and at the NW. part of Penobscot bay. It has a good harbor and great maritime advantages, and is a flourishing town. The Paasaggassawakeag river passes through the centre of the town, and adds much to the appearance of the place. It has an excellent harbor, and always free from ice. Considerable ship-building is carried on in this place. Population, 4,186.

BELFAST, v. Laurens district, S. C.; 259 m. from W. C.

BELLFONTAINE, a small town and seat of justice for Logan co. Ohio, 18 m. N. from Urbana, and 56 NW. from Columbus. N. Lat. 40° 22′ W. Lon. 6° 45′ from W. C. It took its name from the fine springs of limestone water with which it is supplied. It contains about 100 houses, a large number of stores and several churches, 3 tanneries and a court-house and jail. It is a flourishing place, and increasing rapidly.

BELFORD, v. Nashville co. N. C., 259 m. from W. C.

BELFAST, v. Jefferson ts. Preble co. O., on the national road; contains about 15 houses.

BELFAST, v. Henry co. Iowa, on Skunk river, above Mt. Pleasant.

BELFONT, v. Middleton ts. Columbiana co. Ohio.

BELFORT, v. Watson ts. Lewis co. N. Y., on Beaver river.

BELGRADE, ts. Kennebeck co. Maine, 10 m. NNW. from Augusta, and 172 ENE. from Boston. In this town are parts of three large ponds or lakes well stored with fish of various kinds. They are connected with each other, and find an outlet at Waterville. Pop. 1,748.

BELKNAP, co. N. H., formed from Strafford in 1840, bounded N. by Carroll, S. by Stafford and Merrimack, and W. by the Merrimack r. Pop. 17,988.

BELLAIRE, Seigniory, L. Canada, Hampshire co. on the N. side of St. Lawrence r. 24 m. above Quebec.

BELL BROOK, v. Green co. Ohio, 66 m. SW. from Columbus, 11 SE. from Dayton, 20 from Lebanon, and 9 from Centreville. It contains several stores and mechanic shops, and is a place of much business.

BELLAIR, v. Lancaster district, S. C., 471 m. from W. C.

BELLAMY BANK RIVER, r. N. H.,

which rises in Barrington, and flows into the Piscataqua, in S. part of Dover.

BELLAMY, small isl. in the Atlantic near the coast of S. C. Lon. 78° 35′ W. Lat. 33° 50′ N.

BELLE-FONTAINE, v. St. Louis co. Missouri, on S. side of Missouri, 4 m. above its mouth, 16 N. from St. Louis.

BELLEFONTE, bor. and cap. Centre co. Pa., 3 m. from Milesburg, 238 WNW. from Philadelphia, and 189 from W. C. It has an elevated situation at the head of boat navigation on Spring Creek. It is regularly laid out, and contains a bank, an academy, the county buildings, &c., and is situated in a fertile country, and a place of considerable trade. Pop. 1,031.

BELLEISLE, isl. of North America at the mouth of the strait between New Britain and Newfoundland, whence the straits take also the name of Belleisle. Lon. 21° 33′ E. from W. C. Lat. 51° 55′ N.

BELLE-RIVER, U. C., runs into St. Clair, to the eastward of r. Aux Puces, and is navigable for boats some way up.

BELLE VERNON, v. Fayette co. Pa., 8 m. from Uniontown, and 194 SW. by W. from Harrisburg, on the Monongahela river, in the north extremity of the county.

BELLEVIEW, and settlement of Washington co. Miso., in the Maine district; it contains about 1,000 inhabitants.

BELLEVILLE, v. Essex co. N. J., 3 m. above Newark, on the Passaic river, 218 from W. C., 52 from Trenton, and 9 from New York. At this place, printing, bleaching, and dying manufactories are established. The calico-printing works produce annually near 7,000,000 yards. It has also extensive manufactories of silk printing, brass rolling-mill, copper founderies, and rolling mills, britannia metal factory, lamp factory, &c. &c. Amounting annually to $2,000,000.

BELLEVILLE, t. Wood co. Va., on the left bank of Ohio r., at the mouth of Lee's creek.

BELLEVILLE, t. Logan co. Ohio.

BELLEVILLE, t. Richmond co. Ohio, on the W. branch of Mohiccon creek, 9 m. S. from Mansfield, and 65 N. from Columbus, on the main stage road from Mount Vernon to Mansfield. It contains one grist-mill, and several mills of other descriptions, several stores, and sundry mechanic shops. Pop. about 600.

BELLEVILLE, v. on Trade Water r. in the western part of Hopkins co. Ken., 200 m. SW. by W. from Frankfort.

BELLEVILLE, v. Cunecuh co. Ala., 70 m. NNE. from Pensacola, and 100 m. S. from Cahaba.

BELLEVIEW, fief of L. C., in Surrey co. on the right bank of St. Lawrence, 22 m. NE. from Montreal.

BELLEVILLE, parish, Newbury, Mass., 1 m. from Newburyport.

BELLEVILLE, t. and cap. St. Clair co. Il., 18 m. from the Mississippi; 15 E. from Cahokia, 50 N. from Kaskaskia, and 992 from W. C. It is surrounded by a rich country, which is rapidly increasing in population.

BELLEVILLE, v. Mifflin co. Pa., 139 m. from W. C.

BELLFIELD, t. Greensville co. Va., on the Meherrin, opposite Hicksford; 45 m. S. from Petersburg.

BELLINGHAM, t. Norfolk co. Mass., 26 m. SW. from Boston, 18 SW. from Dedham, and 17 N. by W. from Providence, R. I. It is well watered by Charles river, and has a good hydraulic power. Its manufactures, consisting of cotton and woollen goods, straw bonnets, boots and shoes, amounted in one year to $127,837. Population, 1,055.

BELLONA, arsenal and t. Chesterfield, Va., 10 m. NE. from Lexington.

BELLEFONTE, t. and cap. of Jackson co. Al., 172 m. from Tuscaloosa, and 605 from W. C.

BELLE FONTAINE, settlement in Monroe co. Il., near Waterloo.

BELLEISLE, v. Camillus ts. Onondaga co. N. Y., on the Erie canal, 6 m. from Syracuse, has from 20 to 30 dwellings.

BELLE TERRE, v. Milwaukie co. Wisconsin.

BELLEVIEW PRAIRIE, Calhoun co. Illinois.

BELLEVILLE, v. Ellisburg ts. Jefferson co. N. Y., on N. branch of Sandy cr.

BELLEVILLE, v. Hendricks co. Ind., 7 m. S. from Danville.

BELLOWS FALLS, a cataract in the Connecticut between Walpole and Rockingham, consisting of several pitches in a very narrow strait of the river. A large rock here divides the stream into two channels, each 90 feet wide, but when the river is low the whole current is thrown into the western channel, where it is contracted to 16 feet and rushes with astonishing rapidity. A bridge is built over these falls, and a canal passes round them.

BELLOWS FALLS, v. in the township of Rockingham, V., opposite the falls; 5 m. NW. from Walpole, 26 S. from Windsor, and 452 from W. C. It is a flourishing village, and contains an Episcopal church, a printing-office, a paper-mill, oil mill, and other mills.

BELLEVILLE, v. in the NE. part of Rockbridge co. Va., 10 m. NE. from Lexington, and 151 W. from Richmond.

BELLEVUE, t. and cap. of Eaton co. Mich.

BELLEVUE, extensive prairie of La., in the Opelousas. It lies between the waters of the Teche and Vermilion, and those of the Mermentau r.

BELLEVILLE, v. Northampton co. Pa.,

BELLEVUE, v. Jackson co. Iowa, on the Mississippi river.

BELLONA, v. Benton ts. Yates co. N. Y.

BELLONA SPRINGS, v. Colesville ts. Broome co. N. Y.

BELMONT, v. Mt. Pleasant ts. Wayne co. Pa.

BELMONT, v. Goshen ts. Belmont co. O., 8 m. SW. from St. Clairsville, and 107 m. E. from Columbus.

BELMONT, v. W. part of Iowa co. Wis., SW. from Mineral Point.

BELMONT, ts. E. part of Franklin co. N. Y.

BELOIT, v. Rock co. Wisconsin.

BELVIDERE, v. W. part of Boon co. Il., on the stage road from Chicago to Galena in the midst of Squaw prairie, and has a delightful appearance, and its population is rapidly increasing.

BELVURON, v. Claridon ts. Marion co. Ohio, 5 m. E. from Marion.

BELMONT, v. Hancock co. Me., 97 m. NE. from Portland.

BELMONT, v. Wayne co. Miss., 168 m. from St. Charles.

BELMONT, ts. Waldo co. Me., 20 m. W. from Castine, and 34 m. E. by N. from Augusta. It is well watered by the Paasaggassawakeag r. which rises there in a pond by the same name, and empties at Belfast, about 6 m. north. Pop. 1,378.

BELMONT, co. Ohio, having the Ohio r. E. Monroe co. S. Guernsey W. Harrison and Jefferson N. Staples, grain and salted provisions. Chief town, Woodfield. Pop. in 1830, 28,412, and in 1840, 30,901.

BELPRE, ts. Washington co. Ohio, on the Ohio r. 14 m. SW. from Marietta, 319 from W. C. It is a pleasant town.

BELVIDERE, ts. Lamoile co. Vt., on the waters of La Moelle r. 38 m. N. from Montpelier. Pop. 207.

BELVIDERE, t. and cap. of Warren co. N. J., on the Delaware, at the mouth of Pequest r. 11 m. NNE. from Easton, 54 from Trenton, 208 from W. C. It is a handsome village, and has valuable mills. It contains a court-house, jail, a bank, and several houses of public worship. Pop. about 1,500. Here is a bridge over the Delaware.

BENEDICT, t. Charles co. Md., on W. side of the Patuxent; 68 m. SW. from Baltimore, 48 from W. C.

BENNINGTON, co. Vt., forming the SW. angle of that state, having Rutland N. Windsor NE. Windham E. Berkshire in Mass. S. and Washington co. N. Y., W. It is 40 m. in length, with a mean width of 17 m. area 680 sq. ms.; its features are hilly in general, and in part mountainous. At Mount Anthony there is a cave containing many beautiful petrifactions. Staples, flour, salted provisions, and lumber. Chief town, Bennington. Pop. in 1830, 17,170, and in 1840, 16,872.

BENNINGTON, chief town of Bennington co. Vt., 36 m. NE. from Albany, 36 W. from Bratleborough, 33 N. from Pittsfield, in Mass. It is famous for a victory obtained here, Aug. 16th, 1777, by the troops of the U. S. under Gen. Starke, over a detachment of the British army, or rather Hessians, under Cols. Baum and Breyman, which was a prelude to the decisive victory at Saratoga, by which Gen. Burgoyne and all his army submitted to the U. S. army under Gen. Gates. It abounds in iron ore, manganese, ochre, and marble. The streams are numerous, and afford excellent mill sites. It contains 6 cotton and 3 woollen factories, a very extensive iron foundery, two furnaces, flourishing mills, &c. Pop. 3,429. It lies in Lat. 42° 52′ N. and Lon. 3° 56′ E. from W.C.

BENNINGTON, v. Mercer co. Pa., on the Shenango, 60 m. NNW. from Pittsburg.

BENNINGTON, v. St. Clair co. Ala., 163 m. N. from Cahaba.

BENNINGTON, ts. Genesee co. N. Y., 15 m. SW. from Batavia, 256 W. of Albany; post-office of the same. Pop. 2,710.

BENNSVILLE, v. Charles co. Md., 8 m. from Piscataway, 23 from W. C.

BENNETT'S FLATS, v. Howard ts. Steuben co. N. Y.

BENNETSVILLE, t. and cap. of Marlborough district, S. C., 406 m. SW. from W. C., 106 from Columbia.

BENSBOROUGH, v. Pitts co. N. C., 60 m. SE. from Raleigh, 278 from W. C.

BENSON, ts. Rutland co. Vt., E. lake Champlain, 62 m. S. from Burlington, 446 from W. C., 84 E. from Montpelier and opposite to Putnam, N. Y. The lake at this place is about a mile wide. Pop. 1,403.

BENT CREEK, Buckingham co. Va., 222 m. from W. C.

BENTLEYVILLE, v. Halifax co. N. C., 275 m. from W. C.

BENTON, t. cap. of Scott co. Mo.

BENTON, co. Al., bounded N. by Cherokee, E. by Geo., S. by Talladega and Randolph, W. by Al. river. Pop. in 1840, 14,260.

BENTON, ts. Yates co. N. Y., on W. side of Seneca lake, 339 m. from W. C., 188 m. W. from Albany. It contains 3 post villages. Pop. 3,911.

BENTON, t. Scott co. Mis., 165 m. from St. Louis.

BENTON, co. Arkansas, bounded N. by Mo., E by Madison, S. by Washington, W. by the Indian Territory. Pop. in 1840, 2,228.

BENTLEYSVILLE, v. Somerset ts. Washington co. Pa., 202 m. W. from Harrisburg.

BENTON, t. and cap. of Saline co. Arkansas.

BENTON, t. and cap. Yazoo co. Miss., 61 m. W. from Jackson.

BENTON, v. Salt Creek t. Holmes co. O., 5 m. NE. from Millersburg.

BENTON, co. Ten.; Pop. in 1840, 1,772.

BEREA, v. Middlebury ts. Cuyahoga co. O., on the E. branch of Rock r. 12 m. SW from Cleveland and Ohio city, 13 due E. from Elyria, 16 N. from Medina, and 12 NE. from Columbus.

BERLIN, t. Franklin co. Me., 45 m. NW. from Augusta, 100 m. N. from Portland, and about 40 from Paris. Pop. 442.

BERLIN, ts. Holms co. O., in the E. part.

BERLIN, ts. N. part of Knox co. O., 8 m. N. from Mt. Vernon.

BERLIN, ts. in the SW. corner of Trumbull co. O., 18 m. SW. from Warren.

BERGEN, ts. Genesee co. N. Y., 240 m. W. from Albany, about 16 m. NE. of Batavia. It contains 3 post-villages, North Bergen, Bergen Corners, and Stone Church. Pop. 1,832.

BERGEN, co. N. J., bounded NNE. by New York, E. by the Hudson, S. by Hudson, and W. by Passaic co. Pop. 13,223. Chief town, Hackensack.

BERGEN, v. Bergen co. N. J., near the mouth of the Hudson, 3 m. W. from N. Y., 88 NE. from Philadelphia. It contains about 40 houses.

BERKLEY, ts. Bristol co. Mass., 5 m. SE. from Taunton, 36 S. from Boston, 484 from W. C. Some ship-building is carried on in this place, and some vessels are engaged in the coasting business. Pop. 886.

BERKLEY, or *Sandtown*, v. Gloucester co. N. J., 14 m. from Philadelphia. It contains about 20 dwellings, an Episcopal church and several stores.

BERKLEY, co. Va., bounded N. by the Potomac, E. by Jefferson co., S. by Frederick co., and W. by Hampshire co. Pop. in 1830, 10,528; and in 1840, 10,972. Chief town, Martinsburg.

BERKLEY SPRINGS, t. Berkley co. Va., 110 m. from W.C. These springs are near the town of Bath. The waters are useful to persons laboring under the jaundice, or affections of the liver. They are finely situated, and much resorted to by gay and fashionable people, as well as by invalids.

BERKLEY SOUND, NW. coast of America, 70 m. SE. from Nootka Sound.

BERKS, co. Pa., on the Schuylkill. Pop. in 1830, 53,357, and in 1840, 64,569. This is one of the most fertile counties in Pa. Chief town, Reading, bounded N. by Lehigh and Schuylkill, E. by Montgomery, S. by Chester and Lancaster, and W. by Lebanon counties.

BERKSHIRE, ts. Franklin co. Vt., on the Missisque r., 39 m. N. from Burlington, 50 NW. from Montpelier, 22 NE. from St. Albans. Pike river, from Canada, affords this town a great water power. Pop. 1,818.

BERKSHIRE, co. Mass., the W. part of the state. Chief town, Lenox. It is crossed from N. to S. by the Green mountains. Quarries of marble are opened in Stockbridge, Sheffield, Lanesborough and other places. Population in 1830, 37,825, and in 1840, 41,745.

BERKSHIRE, ts. Tioga co. N. Y., 150 m. W. from Albany, 40 m. NE. from Elmira, and 14 m. N. of Owego. The village of the same name contains several stores and about 30 houses.

BERKSHIRE, ts. Delaware co. Ohio, 10 m. E. from Delaware, 23 N. from Columbus.

BERKSHIRE VALLEY, v. Morris co. N. J., 12 m. NW. from Morristown, 237 from W. C., and 71 from Trenton. A wild and rocky spot, through which runs a branch of the Rockaway river, giving motion to several forges, &c.

BERLIN, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 14 m. NNE. from Worcester, 31 W. from Boston, 15 NNE. from Worcester, and 7 SE. from Lancaster. A branch of the Assabet affords it good water privileges. Large quantities of hops are produced here. Pop. 763.

BERLIN, ts. Washington co. Vt., 3 m. SSW. from Montpelier; watered by Onion and Dog rivers. Stevens branch and a number of ponds, furnishing good mill sites and excellent fishing. There is a mineral spring here of little note. Pop. 1,578.

BERLIN, ts. Hartford co. Ct., 11 m. S. from Hartford, 23 N. from New Haven, on the turnpike road between these two cities. It is divided into three parishes, Worthington, Kensington, and New Britain. Population, 3,411. Worthington is the principal seat of the manufacture of tin ware, which is carried on by pedlars to a very great extent. The pedlars set off in autumn in waggons loaded with the tin ware, together with other articles of merchandise, and proceed chiefly to the southern and western states. Workmen are also sent out by water with a sufficient quantity of the raw materials to employ them during the winter, and establish themselves in different towns in the interior. To them the pedlar resorts, when his stock is exhausted, for a fresh supply. In this way a large amount of goods is sold during the six or eight months that they are absent, and their tin ware is thus distributed in all parts of the United States.

BERLIN, t. Adams co. Pa., 13 m. W. from York, 100 W. from Philadelphia, 89 from W. C.

BERLIN, t. Somerset co. Pa., 30 m. WSW. from Bedford, 240 W. from Philadelphia, 194 from W. C.

BERLIN, ts. Rensselaer co. N. Y., 20 m. E. from Albany. It contains two post-villages, Berlin and Berlin Centre. The former containing about 60 houses, and the latter 25. Pop. 1,794.

BERLIN, v. Berlin ts. Holmes co. O., 89 m. from Columbus, on the road between Millersburg and New Philadelphia, contains several stores, taverns, &c., and about 50 dwellings.

BERLIN, v. Sangemon co. Il., 17 m. W. from Springfield, on the main road to Jacksonville.

BERLINVILLE, v. Northampton co. Pa., 207 m. from W. C., and 99 from Harrisburg.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, small settlement on a point of land between the junction of the Appomatox with James river, 2 m. N. from City Point, 22 by land and upwards of 50 by the river ESE. from Richmond.

BERMUDAS, or *Somers' Islands*, a cluster of small islands in the Atlantic Ocean, in number about 400, but for the most part so

small and barren, that they have neither inhabitants nor name. 200 leagues distant from Cape Hatteras in N. Carolina, which last is the nearest land to them. They extend from NE. to SW. about 45 m. Their whole coast is surrounded with rocks. The N. point of the islands lies in Lat. 32° 34′ N. Lon. 63° 28′ W. The largest of these islands are St. George, which is 4 or 5 m. long and 2 broad; St. David, Cooper, Ireland, Somerset, Long Island, Bird Island, and Nonesuch. On the first there is a town, containing about 300 houses. The winter is hardly perceptible here. The fields and trees are clad in perpetual green, and so salubrious is the air, that invalids frequently come hither for the recovery of their health. The Bermudas contain from 10,000 to 12,000 acres of poor land, of which nine parts in ten are either uncultivated, or reserved in woods for the supplying of timber for building small ships, sloops, and shallops for sale; this being the principal employment of the inhabitants. Pop. estimated at 10,381; 5,462 of whom are whites, and 4,919 are blacks. They have two harvests of Indian corn in the year, one in July, the other in December. They likewise cultivate tobacco, legumes, and fruit sufficient for their wants.

BERMUDIAN, v. York co. Pa., 48 m. S. from Harrisburg.

BERNE, pts. Albany co. N. Y., 20 m. W. from Albany, 397 from W. C. This township contains 5 houses for public worship, and two small villages, Berneville and Mechanicsville.

BERNARDSTON, ts. Franklin co. Mass., 7 m. N. from Greenfield, 96 WNW. from Boston, 413 from W. C. Here is a quarry of marble, and springs, containing magnesia, sulphur and iron. Bald and West mountains afford delightful scenery; the former is 630 feet above the waters of the Connecticut. Pop. 992.

BERNARDSTOWN, t. Somerset co. N.J., Pop. 1,879.

BERNADOTTE, t. Fulton co. Il., on Spoon r., 12 m. SW. from Lewistown.

BERNARD, ts. Somerset co. N. J., centrally 7 m. NE. from Somerville.

BERNER'S BAY, on the NW. coast of America, between Point Bridget and Point St. Mary. Lat. 58° 43½′ N.

BERNVILLE, v. Lower Burne ts. Berks co. Pa., 14 m. NW. from Reading.

BERRIEN, the SW. co. of Mich., bounded N. by Van Buren, E. by Van Buren and Cass co., S. by the state of Indiana, W. and NW. by lake Michigan. The county town is Berrien, 174 m. from Detroit. Population in 1830, 325; in 1840, 5,011.

BERRIEN, t. and cap. Dooley co. Geo., 97 m. SSW. from Milledgeville, and 739 from W. C.

BERRY-HILL-BLUFF, v. Putnam co. Georgia.

BERRYSBURG, v. Dauphin co. Pa., 28 m. from Harrisburg.

BERRY'S FERRY, over the Shenandoah and t. Frederick co. Va., on the road from Leesburg to Winchester, 58 m. W. from W. C.

BERRY'S LICK, v. Logan co. Ken., 745 m. from W. C.

BERRYSVILLE, v. Charles co. Md.

BERRYSVILLE, v. Mecklenburg co. N. C., 460 m. from W. C.

BERTHIER, v. and seigniory, Warwick co. L. Canada, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 46 m. NE. from Montreal, 50 SW. from Three Rivers. The village contains at least 80 houses, and many granaries, and store-houses of British manufactured goods. The neighboring country is thriving and populous, and from it large quantities of grain are annually exported.

BERTHIER, seigniory, Hertford co. L.C., on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 25 m. E. from Quebec.

BERTIE, t. Lincoln co. U. C., on lake Erie, at its eastern extremity, having Niagara r. on the east.

BERTIE, co. N. C., on the Roanoke, at its entrance into Albemarle Sound. Pop. 12,276. Chief town, Windsor.

BERWICK, t. York co. Maine, on Salmon Fall r. 16 m. NW. from Portsmouth, 14 m. SSW. from Alfred, 45 SW. from Portland, and 98 SW. from Augusta. Pop. 1,698. The village extends about 2 m. along the r. and carries on a considerable trade, chiefly in lumber. Berwick has an academy.

BERWICK, v. Columbia co. Pa., on the E. branch of the Susquehannah, opposite the falls in Nescopeck creek, 22½ m. above Sunbury. It is a place of some trade.

BESBOROUGH ISLAND, in Norton Sound, on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 63° 10′ N.

BETHABARA, t. Stokes co. N. C., 4 m. SE. from Bethania; remarkable for being the first settlement of the Moravians in that section of the U. S.; begun in 1753.

BETHANIA, or *Bethany*, t. Stokes co. N. C., 4 m. NW. from Bethabara, 9 NW. from Salem, 10 SW. from Germantown, and 368 from W. C. It is a Moravian town.

BETHANY, v. Brooke co. Va., 8 m. E. from Wellsburg.

BETHANY, set. Sangemon co. Il., 21 m. SE. from Springfield, on the road to Shelbyville, and is increasing in population.

BETHANY, pts. Genesee co. N. Y., 397 m. from W. C., 241 m. W. of Albany. It contains three villages, Bethany, E. Bethany, and Linden. Pop. 2,286.

BETHANY, t. and cap. Wayne co. Pa., 50 m. NE. from Wilkesbarre, 279 from W. C., 162 m. from Harrisburg. It contains a court-house, jail, and about 100 houses.

BETHANY CHURCH, t. Iredell co. N. C., 170 m. W. from Raleigh.

BETHEL, ts. Oxford co. Maine, 18 m. NW. from Paris, 170 NNE. from Boston, 593 from W. C. Pop. 2,000.

BETHEL, ts. Windsor co. Vt., 29 m. NNW. from Windsor, and 31 m. S. by W. from Montpelier. It is watered by branches

of White river, and possesses good mill sites. Soap stone is found here in great quantities, and of good quality; much of it is sawed and transported. Garnet in small but perfect crystals, is also common. Pop. 1,886.

BETHEL, pts. Sullivan co. N. Y., 60 m. W. from Newburgh, 307 from W. C., 135 m. from N. Y., 121 from Albany. Population, 1,483.

BETHEL, v. Fairfield co. Ct., 20 m. NW. from Strafford, 26 a little N. of W. from New Haven. It is a pleasant and flourishing village, containing about 50 dwellings and 30 workshops, or factories, in which are manufactured large quantities of hats and combs.

BETHEL, set. St. Clair co. Il., 10 m. N. from Belleville.

BETHEL, v. Gorham ts. Ontario co. N. Y., 10 m. SW. from Canandaigua.

BETHEL, v. Morgan co. Il., 12 m. W. from Jacksonville.

BETHEL, v. Clermont co. Ohio, 100 m. from Columbus, 30 from Cincinnati, 10 m. from the Ohio river, and 12 from Batavia; it is a flourishing place, and contains several churches, 30 mechanic shops, &c. &c. Population estimated at about 900.

BETHLEHEM, ts. Grafton co. N. H., 69 m. N. from Concord. It is watered by Great Ammonoosuck river. Here is plenty of pine and sugar maple timber. Iron ore, both of the mountain and bog kind, has been found. Two mineral springs have been discovered. Pop. 779.

BETHLEHEM, pts. Albany co. N. Y., on the Hudson, 8 m. below Albany. It has advantageous water power, which is improved to a considerable extent. There is one mill for the preparation of dye stuffs, at which is prepared 5,000 barrels annually, and employs a capital of $25,000. The ts. has two small villages, Rensselaer's Mills and Bethlehem Centre. Pop. 3,238.

BETHLEHEM, v. Northampton co. Pa., on the Lehigh, 12 m. SW. from Eaton, 53 N. from Philadelphia. It is a settlement of the Moravians or United Brethren. The situation is healthful and pleasant, and in summer is frequented by travellers from various places. There are two boarding schools, one for young ladies, and the other for boys, which are in high repute, and receive many scholars from New York, Philadelphia, and other parts of the United States.

BETHLEHEM, v. Oglethorpe co. Geo., 65 m. NNE. from Milledgeville.

BETHLEHEM, v. Clarke co. In., 100 m. S. from Indianapolis.

BETHLEHEM'S CREEK, or *Vlaman's kill*, N. Y., runs into the Hudson, 7 m. below Albany.

BETHLEHEM-CROSS-ROADS, v. Southampton co. Va.

BETHLEHEM, v. Bethlehem ts. Stark co. O., on the Ohio canal, 10 m. SE. from Canton. Pop. about 400.

BETHLEM, ts. Litchfield co. Ct., 9 m. S. from Litchfield, 32 NNW. from New Haven. The town is watered by Pompe-rang river, a branch of the Housatonick. Pop. 776.

BETHSAIDA, v. Jones co. Geo., 25 m. W. from Milledgeville.

BETTSBURG, v. in Jerusalem, Chenango co. N. Y., 307 m. from W. C.

BETT'S CORNERS, v. Lysander ts. Onondaga co. N. Y., 21 m. NW. from Syracuse.

BEVERLY, ts. and s-p. Essex co. Mass., 1½ m. N. from Salem, 16 NNE. from Boston, 453 from W. C. It is connected with Salem by a bridge 1,500 feet in length. It contains several meeting-houses, a bank, and an insurance office. It is a place of considerable trade, and is largely concerned in the fisheries, which amount annually to about $100,000. The manufactures consisting of britannia ware, tin, cabinet wares, chairs, boots, shoes, &c., amount annually to about $120,000. Pop. 4,689.

BEVERLY, t. and cap. Randolph co. Va., 50 m. W. by N. from Franklin, 280 WNW. from Richmond, 129 from W. C. It is handsomely situated between two branches of Tygart's Valley r. and is laid out in 3 parallel streets. It contains a brick court-house, a jail, and is a place of considerable business.

BEVERLY, t. York co. U. C., SW. from York.

BEVIL, v. Texas, on Neches river, at the mouth of Angelina river.

BEUF RIVER, r. of N. A., which runs into the Mississippi. Lon. 91° 34′ W. Lat. 39° 15′ N.

BEUF RIVER, r. of N. A., which runs into the Missouri. Lon. 91° 45′ W. Lat. 38° 25′ N.

BEULA, small t. Cambria co. Pa., planted chiefly by emigrants from Wales, (G. B.) about 60 m. E. from Pittsburg, 133 from Harrisburg, and 180 from W. C.

BIBB, co. Ala., bounded N. by Shelby, E. by Coosa r., S. by Autauga and Perry, and W. by Tuscaloosa. Cahaba r. passes through this county, and the 33° N. Lat. and 10° of Lon. W. from W. C. intersect in its western part. Pop. in 1830, 6,306, in 1840, 8,284. Chief town, Centreville.

BIBB, a central co. Geo., bounded NE. by Jones, SE. by Twiggs, S. by Houston, SW. by Crawford, and NW. by Monroe. Pop. in 1830, 7,154, in 1840, 9,802. Macon is the chief town.

BIC, seigniory, Cornwallis co. L. C., on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 153 m. below Quebec.

BICHE MARIAS A LA, empties itself into lake Ontario, at the NE. part of the t. of Grantham, U. C.

BICKLEY'S STORE, t. Abbeville district, S. C., 100 m. W. from Columbus.

BIDDEFORD, t. and s-p. York co. Maine, near the mouth of the Saco, on W. side opposite Saco, 27 m. NE. from York, 105 NE. from Boston. Pop. 2,574.

BIDDLE, lake, one of the sources of Bighorn r. Is laid down on Mellish's map;

it is at 42° 40′ N. Lat. Lon. 32° 40′ W. from W. C.

BIENVENU, a bayou in the parish of Orleans, Lou., running E. into lake Borgne. By this channel the British army reached the Mississippi in Dec., 1814, when marching upon New Orleans.

BIEKA, or *Crab*, one of the Virgin Islands, 9 m. ESE. from Porto Rico. Lon. 65° 15′ W. Lat. 18° N.

BIGBLACK, r. Mississippi, runs SW. 170 m. and falls into the Mississippi at the Great Gulf, 50 m. above Natchez. It is navigable in wet seasons 70 m.

BIGBLUE, r. Indiana, runs into the Ohio, about 16 m. W. from Corydon.

BIGBONE CREEK, Ken., runs N. into the Ohio, 40 m. below Cincinnati. *Bigbone Licks* is 8 m. above its mouth, and is a tract of land on each side of the r., furrowed by the tongues of the buffaloes and deer, who lick it for the salt with which it is impregnated. It receives its name from the bones of some enormous animal which were found here.

BIG CREEK, a branch of the Loosa Hatchie r. Shelby co. Ten.

BIGDRY, r. N. A., which runs into the Missouri, 25 m. from Bigdry Creek.

BIGDRY CREEK, r. N. A., which runs into the Missouri, 150 m. W. of the Yellowstone.

BIG EDDY, r. Ken., which runs into the Cumberland.

BIG FLAT, pts. Chemung co. N. Y., 207 m. SW. from Albany, 10 m. NW. of Elmira, and 45 W. from Owego; the navigable feeder of the Chemung canal passes through centrally. Pop. 1,375.

BIG HACHY, r. Ten. and Mis., rises in the latter, and flowing NW. enters Henderson and Madison cos. in the former; gradually turns W. and falls into the Mississippi r., Lat 35° 30′ N.

BIGHORN, r. N. A., rises in the Rocky mountains, near the sources of the Platte, and falls into the Yellowstone at Manuel's fort. Its length is 800 m. In its course it receives two considerable rivers, one from the W. and one from the S. called Little Bighorn r. It is unobstructed by falls, and is navigable to a great distance in canoes, through a rich open country.

BIGHORN, *Little*, r. N. A., E. branch of the Bighorn.

BIG LICK, v. Gallatin co. Ken., 43 m. from Frankfort, and 551 from W. C.

BIG LICK, v. Botetourt co. Va., 266 m. from W. C., 173 m. from Richmond.

BIG MUDDY CREEK, Il., has four principal heads, which rising in Washington, Jefferson, and Hamilton cos., and uniting in Jackson co., form the main stream. It is navigable some distance above Brownsville.

BIG PRAIRIE, v. near Wooster, Wayne co. Ohio, 80 m. NE. from Columbus.

BIGBYVILLE, v. Maury co. Tenn., 7 m. S. from Columbus.

BIG DARLEY, v. Pickaway co. Ohio, 13 m. SW. from Columbus.

BIG BOTTOM, set. in the NW. corner of Alexander co. Il.

BIG GROVE, set. about the centre of Champaign co. Il., on a branch of Salt Fork of the Vermilion river. The country is most delightful, the prairie is elevated, dry and of a rich soil; the water is good, and the country very healthy and increasing in population very fast.

BIG ISLAND, v. in Big Island ts. Marion co. O., 5 m. W. from Marion, and 15 m. S. of Upper Sandusky. It is a small village of about 30 houses.

BIGRIVER MILLS, v. St. Francis co. Miso., 90 m. from St. Charles, and 922 from W. C.

BIG SANDY, creek, Geo., runs into the Oconee, about 20 m. above Dublin.

BIG SANDY, r. rises in the Alleghany mountains, near the heads of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and falls into the Ohio r. between Virginia and Kentucky. It is the boundary between these states for nearly 200 m. It is navigable to the Wascioto mountains. The east branch joins the south or main stream 40 m. above its entrance into the Ohio. The mouth of *Little Sandy* river is 20 m. below that of Big Sandy.

BIG SCIOUX, r. falls into the Missouri from the N. 882 m. above its mouth.

BIG-SPRINGS, v. Washington co. Md., 86 m. from W. C.

BIG-SUGAR CREEK, v. Crawford co. Pa., 328 m. from W. C.

BIG-SWAMP, t. Montgomery co. Alab., 50 m. E. from Cahawba.

BIG WALNUT CREEK, large easterly branch of Scioto river, rises in the NE. angle of Delaware co. Ohio. Its course is nearly S. 50 m. through Delaware, across Franklin, into the N. border of Pickaway co. where it joins the Scioto.

BILL-BIRD'S KEY, isl. in the Spanish Main, on the Musquito Shore. Lon. 82° 54′ W. Lat. 12° 19′ N.

BILLERICA, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., 19 m. NNW. from Boston, 456 from W. C. It is watered by the Concord and Shawsheen rivers, and is a pleasant and considerable town. The Middlesex canal, and the Boston and Lowell rail-road pass through the easterly part of the town. Here are some manufactures of woollen cloth, shaving and splitting knives, &c. Pop. 1,632.

BILLINGSPORT, v. N. J., on the r. Delaware, about 12 m. below Philadelphia. Here was a fortification during the war of Independence, which defended the channel of the river, until captured after an obstinate defence.

BILLUPS, v. Dinwiddie co. Va., 156 m. from W. C.

BIMINI, one of the Bahama islands, near the channel of Bahama, 8 m. in length, and as much in breadth. It is very woody, and difficult of access on account of the shoals,

but it is a very pleasant place, and inhabited by the native Americans. Lat. 25° 0′ N.

BINBROOK, t. in Lincoln co. U. C., between Saltfleet, Glandford and Caistor.

BINGHAM, ts. Somerset co. Me.; 26 m. N. Norridgewock, 118 m. NNE. from Portland, and 55 N. from Augusta. Pop. 751.

BINGHAMPTON, v. and cap. Broome co. in the township of Chenango, N. Y., at the junction of the Chenango and Susque, 40 m. SW. Norwich, 148 SW. Albany, 295 from W. C. It is a flourishing village, and contains a court-house, jail, bank, 2 printing-offices issuing weekly journals, a furnace for castings, 3 large saw mills, and several churches, &c. &c. Pop. about 2,500.

BINSBY MOUNTAINS, range of mountains in N. C.

BIRCH BAY, on the NW. coast of America, in the Gulf of Georgia. Lon. 237° 33′ E. Lat 48° 53′ N.

BIRD, small island, or rather rock in the head of Niagara river, between the harbor of Buffalo and Fort Erie.

BIRDSBOROUGH, t. Berks co. Pa., on SW. side of the Schuylkill; 8 m. SE. Reading.

BIRDSTOWN, v. Cape Girardeau co. Miso., 939 m. from W. C.

BIRDSVILLE, v. Burke co. Geo., 71 m. E. of Milledgeville, and 625 from W. C.

BIRDSALL, pts. Alleghany co. N. Y., 9 m. NE. from Angelica, 245 m. from Albany. Pop. 500.

BIRMINGHAM, boro. Alleghany co. Pa., about a mile above Pittsburg, on the opposite side of the Monongahela r. It is a thriving town, contains a number of spacious and elegant houses, and extensive manufactures. It is a suburb of Pittsburg.

BIRMINGHAM, v. Burlington co. N. J., on Rancocas cr., 4 m. SE. from Mount Holly, contains a cotton manufactory, a grist mill, saw mill, fulling mill, and a cupola furnace.

BIRMINGHAM, v. Huron co. O., on the Vermillion river, 15 m. from Norwalk.

BIRMINGHAM, v. Coshocton co. O., on the Ohio canal, 9 m. E. from Coshocton.

BIRMINGHAM, v. Clinton co. N. Y., 2 and a half m. below Keeseville.

BIRMINGHAM, v. Huntingdon co. Pa., on the Little Juniatta; 18 m. NW. Huntingdon.

BISCAY, *New*, a name given by the Spaniards to a part of the W. coast of Mexico; now incorporated with the intendency of Sonora, Durango, and Guadalaxara.

BISCAY, *Bay of*, on the S. coast of Newfoundland, between Cape Race and Cape Pine. Lon. 53° 6′ W. Lat. 46° 50′ N.

BISCAYNO, isl. in the Gulf of Florida. Lon. 80° 23′ W. Lat. 25° 55′ N.

BISHOPSVILLE, v. Sumpter district, S. C.; 60 m. SE. of Columbia, and 458 from W. C.

BISTINEAU, lake, in W. part of the state of Louisiana, 30 or 40 m. in length. It communicates with Red river on the S. and the Dacheet flows into its N. end.

BLACK BAY, in the Chesapeake, on the coast of Virginia.

BLACK BAY, on the N. shore of lake Superior, lies a little E. of Isle de Minatte, and W. of Shanguenac, U. C.

BLACK CREEK, Lincoln co. U. C., discharges itself into the river Niagara, in the t. of Willoughby, some m. above Chippewa.

BLACK CREEK, r. Geo., which runs into the Savannah.

BLACK CREEK, r. S. C., which runs into the Pedee.

BLACK CREEK, r. Va., which runs into York river.

BLACKBURN SPRINGS, v. Johnson co. Tenn.

BLACK CREEK, t. Alleghany co. N. Y.

BLACKFORD, t. Posey co. Ind., about 35 m. S. by W. from Princeton.

BLACK HAWK, v. Louisa co. Iowa.

BLACKLYVILLE, v. Plain ts. Wayne co. O., 8 m. from Wooster.

BLACK RIVER, ts. Lorain co. O., on lake Erie, at the mouth of the river of the same name, 27 m. W. from Cleveland.

BLACKSVILLE, v. on the line dividing Monongalia co. Va., and Green co. Pa.

BLACKWELLS, v. Somerset co. N. J., 6 and a half m. S. from Somerville.

BLACK HEATH, r. Monroe co. Il., 110 m. SW. from Vandalia.

BLACK HORSE TAVERN, v. Chester co. Pa.

BLACK LAKE RIVER, r. Louisiana, which rises in highlands in NW. part of the state, pursues a S. course, passes through Black Lake, which is 15 or 20 m. in length, and joins the Saline 8 NE. Natchitoches, to form the Rigolet de Bon Dieu.

BLACK LAKE, or *Oswegatchie Lake*, lake, in St. Lawrence co. N. Y., 20 m. long, and 2 broad; S. of Ogdensburg. It is nearly parallel to the St. Lawrence, about 4 m. distant. It communicates with the Oswegatchie by an outlet 3 or 4 m. long.

BLACK LICK, r. Ohio, which joins Big Walnut river, 10 m. SE. Columbus.

BLACK MOUNTAIN, mt. N. H., in Peeling and Lincoln; NE. of Moosehillock.

BLACK RIVER, r. Vt., which rises in Plymouth, passes Ludlow, Cavendish and Weathersfield, and falls into the Connecticut at Springfield. This river passes through many natural ponds, and affords a great number of mill sites.

BLACK RIVER, r. S. C., rises in Kenshaw, and flowing SE. crosses Williamsburg, into Georgetown district, and falls into Winyaw Bay at Georgetown.

BLACK RIVER, r. N. Y., which after a NW. course of 120 m. flows into Hungary Bay, in lake Ontario, N. of Sacket's Harbor. It has a passage under ground nearly a mile, at a distance of a few miles from its mouth.

BLACK RIVER, r. N. C., which runs SSE. into Cape Fear river, 23 m. above Wilmington.

BLACK RIVER, *Big*, r. Mis., which rises between the head waters of the Yazoo

and Pearl river, and pursuing a SW. course of about 170 m. flows into the Mississippi above the Grand Gulf. Lat. 32° 2′ N.

BLACK RIVER, r. Ohio, which runs into lake Erie, 27 m. W. of the Cuyahoga.

BLACK RIVER, Mich., runs W. into lake Michigan, N. of the river St. Joseph's.

BLACK RIVER, Lou., formed by the junction of the Ocatahoola, Washitau, and Tensaw, flows S. by a very circuitous channel of 40 m. and falls into Red river 30 m. above its mouth.

BLACK RIVER, Miso., rises near the sources of the Merrimack and the Gasconade, and running in a southerly direction is joined by Current, Thomas, Spring, and Strawberry, large rivers from the west, after which it flows into Arkansas and unites with the White river 50 m. below the town of Lawrence. It is navigable more than 100 m. for large boats. It flows through a very fertile country.

BLACK ROCK, v. Erie co. N. Y., on the Niagara, 3 m. below Buffalo. It is the station for the steamboats and other vessels employed in the navigation of lake Erie, and the lakes above, and a place of considerable trade. A mole is now constructed for the purpose of forming a harbor in the river opposite to this village. It extends from Bird Island in lake Erie to Squaw Island below the Rapids in Niagara river, and thence to the U. States shore, thus forming a harbor of 2 m. in length and of the capacity of 200 acres, opening at one end into the lake by a mouth 20 rods wide, and at the other connected with the Erie canal which is supplied from it with water. The first pier, which was sunk on 7th Sept., 1822, is 50 feet long, 18 wide, and 14 high, composed of a strong frame of white-oak timber, filled with 600 or 700 tons of stone. By the construction of these works a large harbor in addition to that of Buffalo has been gained for the immensely increasing trade of the Erie canal, also a vast water power has been acquired, on which are extensive manufacturing establishments. There is a railroad from this place to Buffalo. Pop. 3,625.

BLACK ROCK, v. Oneida co. N. Y., on the N. shore of Oneida lake.

BLACK ROCK, small harbor, Fairfield co. Ct., W. of Bridgeport.

BLACKSTONE, a river rising near Worcester, Mass., and flowing into Narraganset Bay near Providence. Along the valley of this river is the Blackstone canal extending from Worcester to Providence, 45 m. It contains 48 locks built of hammered stone, and is 34 feet wide at the surface, and 4 feet deep. It was built at a cost of $600,000, and finished in 1828. The navigation upon it is flourishing: the produce of the interior of Massachusetts finds by its means a ready market in the commercial city of Providence.

BLACK STOCKS, v. Chester district, S. C., 470 m. from W. C.

BLACK SWAMP, v. in St. Peter's Parish, S. C., 644 m. from W. C.

BLACK WALNUT, v. Halifax co. Va., 100 m. SW. Richmond; 256 m. from W.C.

BLACK WARRIOR, r. Ala. It is the principal eastern branch of the Tombigbee, and joins the main river 80 m. above St. Stephen's, and is navigable 60 or 70 m. It rises not far south of the river Tennessee.

BLACKBURN SPRINGS, v. Johnson co. Tenn.

BLACKFORD, t. Posey co. Indiana, about 35 m. S. by W. from Princeton.

BLACKFORD, co. In., bounded N. by Wells, E. by Jay, S. by Delaware, and W. by Grant. Pop. 1,226.

BLACKSBURG, v. Montgomery co. Va., 217 m. SW. Richmond.

BLACKSBURG and BLACKSVILLE, 2 towns on the river Alabama, in Monroe co. Alab.

BLACKSTOCK'S HILL, eminence in S. C., near the river Tyger. In 1780, an action was fought here between the British under General Tarleton, and the Americans under General Sumpter, in which the former were defeated.

BLACKWATER, r. N. H., which flows into the Contoocook, in NE. part of Hopkinton.

BLACKWATER, r. Va., which joins the Nottoway, to form the Chowan.

BLACKWATER, r. Va., which runs into the sea, at Black Bay, Lon. 76° 10′ W. Lat. 36° 30′ N.

BLACKWATER, r. Md., which runs into the Chesapeake.

BLACKWOODTOWN, v. Gloucester co. N. J., 5 m. SE. from Woodbury, and 11 m. from Camden. It contains a Presbyterian and Methodist church, and an extensive woollen manufactory.

BLADEN, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, bordering on the maritime county of Brunswick. It is intersected by Cape Fear river. Pop. in 1830, 7,801, and in 1840, 3,413. Elizabethtown, 98 m. S. of Raleigh, is the chief town.

BLADENSBURG, a town of Maryland, in George county, on the E. side of the Potomac, 9 m. from its mouth, at Washington, and 38 SW. of Baltimore. The American army sustained a defeat by the British at this place, on the 24th of August, 1814, in attempting to arrest the progress of the British towards Washington.

BLACKSBURG, v. on the left bank of Alabama r. 60 m. NE. from St. Stephens, and 55 SW. from Cahaba.

BLACKWATER, creek, Pickaway co. Ohio, running westerly into Scioto river, about 11 m. below Circleville.

BLACKWATER, r. Michigan, which runs into lake Michigan, 20 m. N. of the St. Joseph's. It is 60 m. in length, and navigable in canoes nearly to its source.

BLAIR'S FERRY, t. Roane co. Ten. near Kingston, and 160 m. E. from Murfreesborough.

BLAIR'S GAP, t. in the western part of Huntingdon co. Pa., 120 m. W. from Harrisburg.

BLAIRSVILLE, bor. Indiana co. Pa., 161 m. W. of Harrisburg, 189 from W. C. on Conemaugh creek, in the S. part of the co. It contains several fine houses, stores, mechanic shops, &c. &c., and is a place of considerable trade. Population, 1,200.

BLAIRSVILLE, v. York district, S. C., 450 m. from W. C.

BLAIRSVILLE, t. and cap. of Union co. Geo., near the north boundary of the state. It contains a church, court-house, and jail, and about 30 houses.

BLAIZE, *Cape*, W. Florida, between the bays of Apalache and St. Joseph.

BLAKELY, t. and cap. Baldwin co. Ala., on the Tensaw or eastern outlet of Mobile r. 10 m. from Mobile bay, and 15 ENE. from the town of Mobile. Lat. 30° 43′ N. Its site is an elegant and pleasant spot, well supplied with good water. It is also well situated for commerce; vessels drawing 11 feet of water can enter the port at full tide, and the same wind that enables a vessel to enter Mobile bay will carry her to the wharves of Blakely. It is also connected by a good road with the rapidly improving country on the Alabama. The settlements commenced in 1817. It contains the usual county buildings, several churches, and mercantile houses, and is a flourishing business place.

BLAKELY, t. and cap. of Early co. Geo., 227 m. SW. from Milledgeville, and 869 from W. C.

BLAKESBURG, v. Putnam co. Ind., 12 m. from Greencastle.

BLANCO, cape of N. America, on the coast of the Pacific ocean. Lat. 43° 23′ N. Lon. 47° W. from W. C.

BLANDFORD, t. Oxford co. U. C., on the Thames.

BLANDFORD, t. Prince George co. Va., on S. side of the Appomatox, bordering on Petersburg, and included within the borough of Petersburg.

BLANDFORD, ts. Hampden co. Mass., 16 m. W. from Springfield, 116 WSW. from Boston, and 381 from W. C. Branches of Westfield river rise in this town and give it a good water power. The manufactures of the place consist of woollen cloth, paper and leather, amounting annually to about $50,500. Pop. 1,427.

BLANNERHASSET'S ISLAND, isl. in the Ohio, opposite Belpre; 13 m. below Marietta. It is a beautiful and fertile island, containing about 300 acres. It is so named from a Mr. Blannerhasset, an Irish gentleman of large fortune, who having, with his family, left Ireland in 1801, purchased and removed to this island, where he reared a costly and splendid edifice for his dwelling-house. A considerable part of the island was laid out in gardens after the most approved models of European taste, and the whole scenery combined, seemed like the fabled fields of Elysium. But the house was most unfortunately burnt down in Dec., 1810, and shortly afterwards, the garden was totally destroyed, and few or no vestiges now remain of its transient splendor and magnificence.

BLAS, SAN, a seaport town of Mexico, on an island at the mouth of the Rio Grande, or Santiago r. which falls into the Pacific ocean in Lat. 21° 30′ N. and 104° 46′ W. Lon.

BLEDSOE, co. bounded N. by White, E. by Rhea, S. by Hamilton, and W. by Warren cos. It is situated among the Cumberland mountains, in the central part of the state, and the surface broken, but contains much good land. Pop. in 1830, 4,648, and in 1840, 5,676. Chief town, Pikeville.

BLENHEIM, ts. Schoharie co. N. Y., 47 m. SW. from Albany, 25 m. S. of Schoharie. Pop. 2,725.

BLENHEIM, t. in the W. Riding of the co. of York, lies to the northward of Dundas-street, opposite Benford, U. C.

BLEEKER, ts. N. part of Montgomery co. N. Y., centrally 13 m. N. from Johnstown, 53 m. NW. from Albany. Pop. 335.

BLENDON, t. N. part of Franklin co. O., 11 m. NE. from Columbus.

BLEURIE, Seigniory, Bedford co. L. C., on the r. Sorel, 25 m. SE. from Montreal.

BLIGH'S ISLAND, off the NW. coast of America, in Prince William's sound. Lon. 213° 43′ E. Lat. 60° 52′ N.

BLINKLEYSVILLE, t. Halifax co. N. C., 89 m. from Richmond, and 243 m. from W. C.

BLOCK ISLAND, off the coast of Rhode Island, 24 m. SSW. from Newport, 21 E. by N. from Montauk point on Long Island. It constitutes the town of New Shoreham, in Newport co. It is about 7 m. long, and 4 broad. Pop. 955. Lon. 71° 30′ W. Lat. 41° 8′ N.

BLOCKLEY, ts. Philadelphia co. Pa., on W. side of the Schuylkill; 3 m. W. from Philadelphia.

BLOOD'S CORNERS, v. Conhocton ts. Steuben co. N. Y., 20 m. NW. from Bath.

BLOODY-RUN, t. Bedford co. Pa., 96 m. from Harrisburg, and 118 from W. C. It is 8 m. E. of Bedford, the co. town.

BLOOM, t. Scioto co. 16 m. E. of Portsmouth, Ohio.

BLOOM, t. Seneca co. O., 90 m. N. from Columbus.

BLOOMFIELD, ts. Somerset co. Maine, on W. side of the Kennebeck, opposite Canaan, 5 m. E. from Norridgewock. It is a considerable town, and contains an academy. Pop. 1,093.

BLOOMFIELD, t. Essex co. N. J., 5 m. NW. from Newark. It is a pleasant village, and contains an academy, boarding school, several large common schools; a very extensive trade is carried on here in tanning, currying, and shoe-making, and the follow-

ing manufactories are annexed to the town, 2 woollen, 1 cotton, 1 rolling-mill, 1 calico printing, 1 paper mill, 2 saw and one grist mill.

BLOOMFIELD, v. Loudon co. Va.

BLOOMFIELD, v. Nelson co. Ken.

BLOOMFIELD, v. Pickaway co. Ohio, 8 m. N. from Circleville, and 17 S. from Columbus.

BLOOMFIELD, boro. and cap. of Perry co. Pa., stands on Little Juniata creek, 36 m. NW. from Harrisburg, and contains a brick court-house and other public offices, several churches, taverns, &c. It is a flourishing place.

BLOOMFIELD, t. and cap. of Green co. Ind., 76 m. SW. from Indianapolis, and 648 from Washington. It is situated on the west fork of White river, and contains a court-house and jail and other public buildings, and is a place of considerable business.

BLOOMFIELD, t. in the SW. part of Richland co. O.

BLOOMFIELD, v. Edgar co. Il., 10 m. N. from Paris. It contains a post-office, several stores, and various mechanics, and is a place of considerable business.

BLOOMFIELD, v. Walworth co. Wis., ENE. from Delaware.

BLOOMFIELD, v. Jefferson co. Ohio, 14 m. W. from Steubenville, and 135 NE. from Columbus. It is now called Bloomingdale in the post-office list. It contains several stores, and about 20 mechanic shops.

BLOOMFIELD, v. Oakland co. Mich., 18 m. from Detroit.

BLOOMINGBURG, v. Fayette co. Ohio, 35 m. SE. from Columbus, 430 m. from W. C.

BLOOMINGBURG, v. Sullivan co. N. Y., 100 m. from Albany, 13 SE. of Monticello, contains from 75 to 100 houses.

BLOOMINGSBURG, v. Fayette co. Ohio, 40 m. SW. from Columbus.

BLOOMINGDALE, v. Tazewell co. Il.

BLOOMINGDALE, v. Pompton ts. Passaic co. N. J., 20 m. NW. from Hackensack on the Paterson and Hamilton turnpike road, and contains 1 forge, a machine factory, &c. &c.

BLOOMING GROVE, v. Richland co. Ohio.

BLOOMINGVILLE, v. Huron co. Ohio, 10 m. NW. from Norwalk, 8 m. S. of Sandusky City, contains about 50 houses.

BLOOMING GROVE, ts. Orange co. N. Y., 12 m. W. from West Point, 258 from W. C., 55 m. NW. of N. Y., and 96 S. of Albany; it contains the villages of Salisbury Mills, Washingtonville, Blooming Grove, Craigsville and Oxford. Pop. 2,396.

BLOOMING GROVE, set. M'Lean co. Il., near Bloomington. It is occupied by industrious farmers from Ohio, and bids fair to become a rich and splendid settlement.

BLOOMINGPORT, v. Randolph co. In., 9 m. S. from Winchester.

BLOOMINGTON, t. and cap. M'Lean co. Il., situated on the margin of a fine prairie, on the north side of Blooming Grove. It contains about 15 stores, several physicians, a handsome academy, 2 steam saw mills, 2 churches. Population, about 1,000.

BLOOMINGTON, t. Musquetin co. Iowa, on the Mississippi river.

BLOOMSBURY, v. in the co. of Mercer, N. J., near the city of Trenton, from which it is separated by the Assunpink creek. See Trenton.

BLOOMSBURY, v. Warren co. N. J., on the Musconetcong cr. 14 m. S. from Belvidere, 49 from Trenton, 18 NW. of Flemington. It contains 1 grist mill, 1 oil mill, a cotton manufactory, and about 50 dwellings.

BLOOMINGTON, v. cap. Monroe co. Indiana, 70 m. NE. from Vincennes.

BLOOMSBURG, v. Halifax co. Va.

BLOOMSBURG, v. Columbia co. Pa., on Fishing creek, and on the road from Danville to Nescopeck.

BLOOMSBURG, v. Northumberland co. Penn.

BLOSSBURG, v. Tioga co. Pa., 126 m. from Harrisburg.

BLOSSOMSVILLE, v. Monroe co. N. Y.

BLOOMSVILLE, v. Ontario co. N. Y., 13 m. from Canandaigua.

BLOOMVILLE, v. Del. co. N. Y., by the post-road 117 m. SW. from Albany.

BLOUNT, co. East Ten., bounded N. by Knox, E. by Sevier, S. by N. C., and W. by Monroe. Population in 1830, 11,028, in 1840, 11,745. Chief town, Maryville.

BLOUNT, co. Alabama, in the north part of the state, in a mountainous region, and but thinly inhabited. Population in 1830, 4,233, in 1840, 5,570. Blountsville is the capital.

BLOUNTSVILLE, v. Jones co. Geo., 16 m. from Milledgeville.

BLOUNTSVILLE, t. and cap. Sullivan co. Ten., 130 m. ENE. from Knoxville, and 428 from W. C.

BLOUNTSVILLE, v. Lawrence co. Ten. 90 m. SW. of Nashville.

BLOUNTSVILLE, t. and cap. Blount co. Ala., 110 m. NE. from Tuscaloosa, and 748 from W. C.

BLUE ANCHOR, v. Gloucester co. N. J., 165 m. from W. C., 53 from Trenton, and 25 SE. from Camden, in the midst of the pine forest.

BLUE BALL, v. Monmouth co. N. J., 4 m. S. from Freehold.

BLUE EARTH RIVER, r. La., which runs into the Kansas.

BLUE FIELD, r. N. America, which separates Honduras from Nicaragua, and is discharged into Bluefield's bay. Lon. 4° 30′ W. from W. C. Lat. 12° N.

BLUEFIELD'S BAY, on the SW. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 78° W. Lat. 18° 10′ N.

BLUEHILL, ts. Hancock co. Me. It stands upon a bay 12 m. NE. from Castine, and is 78 m. E. from Augusta. Pop. 1,891. Here is a hill of 960 feet high, from the top of which is delightful marine scenery.

BLUE HILLS, ridge of mountains in Nottingham, Barrington, and Rochester, N. H.

BLUEHILL BAY, off the coast of Maine, on W. side of Mount Desert Island; 12 m. E. from Penobscot bay.

BLUE LICKS, several salt springs on Licking r. Ken.

BLUE MOUNTAIN, mt. N. H., E. of Moosehillock.

BLUE MOUNTAINS, several mountains so called in different parts of the world; viz. 1st, intersecting the island of Jamaica from east to west. North Peak is 8,180 feet above the level of the sea; 2d, the most easterly ridge of the Apalachians, in the state of Pennsylvania, extending in a south-west direction from the Delaware to the south of the Susquehannah r., altitude, 3,000 to 4,000 feet; 3d, a more southern branch of the same ridge, extending in the same direction from the north of the Potomac r. through the state of Va. into North Carolina. Otter Peak is 3,103 feet high, and is the highest point in all Virginia. The passage of the Potomac r. through this ridge is peculiarly grand.

BLUE RIDGE, or *South Mountains*, range of mountains, beginning in North Carolina, and crossing the state of Virginia, from north to south, about 200 m. from the sea.

BLUE RIVER, one of the head branches of Red r. La.

BLUE RIVER, (*Big,*) r. Indiana, which flows into the Ohio, 2 m. W. from Leavenworthville.

BLUE RIVER, (*Little*) r. Indiana, which flows into the Ohio, 10 or 12 m. below Big Blue river.

BLUE ROCK, r. Muskingum co. Ohio, on Muskingum r. 8 m. below Zanesville.

BLUE STONE, r. Giles co. Va., which runs into the Great Kenhawa.

BLUE SULPHUR SPRINGS, t. Monroe co. Va. These mineral waters are situated near the Kenhawa r. 40 m. SW. from Lewisburg, and 237 W. from Richmond.

BLUE WATER, t. Lauderdale co. Ala., 260 m. NW. from Cahaba.

BLUE WATER, r. the southern branch of the Miso., which it joins 9 m. below the mouth of the Kansas.

BLUE RIVER, v. Grant co. Wisconsin.

BLUE ROCK, pts. Muskingum co. O., on both sides of the Muskingum river; it has a steam saw-mill and 10 or 12 salt factories.

BLUFF POINT, cape on the coast of N. Carolina.

BLUFF SPRINGS, v. Jefferson county, Miss.

BLUFFDALE, v. Green co. Il., 10 m. W. from Carrollton, 116 m. from Vandalia, and 897 from W. C. The land is rich, dry, and beautifully situated for six miles in extent, under overhanging bluffs and precipices, from which springs of crystal gush forth. It has several stores, a school, and various mechanics.

BLUFTON, v. Ray co. Missouri, on the left bank of the Missouri r., 280 m. above St. Louis.

BLUFTON, t. Howard co. Miso.

BOALSBURG, v. Centre co. Pa., 115 m. NW. from Harrisburg.

BOARDMAN, pts. Trumbull co. Ohio, 18 m. SE. from Warren, 170 NE. of Columbus. Pop. about 1,200.

BOAT RUN, v. Clermont co. Ohio, near a rivulet of the same name.

BOAT-YARD, v. Sullivan co. Ten., upon the Natouga r. 16 m. below Blountsville.

BODEAU, a considerable lake in NW. part of La. Red r. flows through it. A river of the same name runs into the N. end of the lake.

BODEGA, *Port*, on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 38° 28′ N. The Russians have had a settlement at this place since 1817.

BODET, river au, U. C., in the t. of Lancaster, falls into lake St. Francis, E. of Point au Bodet.

BODKIN'S POINT, cape, on the coast of Maryland, in Chesapeake bay.

BODWELL'S FALLS, on the Merrimack, between Andover and Methuen.

BOEUF, *Le*, lake in Erie co. Pa., discharges its waters into French creek, branch of Ohio. The portage from Le Boeuf to Presque Isle, on lake Erie, is about 14 m.

BOEUF, r. of Arkansas and Louisiana. It rises in the former, interlocking its sources with those of the Mason and Barthelemy, flows S., enters La. and turns to SW. by S. Continuing that course upwards of 100 m. between Washitau and Mason, it joins the former opposite the W. end of the Sicily island, at N. Lat. 31° 47′.

BOEUF, r. which rises in Miso., enters La. and joins the Ouachitta, 14 m. above the Tensaw. Its general course is S. and it is about 240 m. long without regard to its windings. It is navigable for some distance.

BOEUF, *Bayou*, or creek of La., rises in the pine forests, between Opelousas and the rapids of Red River, flowing first NE., turns gradually to SE., enters on the low lands S. of Red river, and after continuing to flow by comparative courses 60 m. unites with the Crocodile to form the Courtableau river.

BOGUE, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of N. Carolina.

BOGUE CHITO, r. Miss. which runs SSE. 80 m. and joins Pearl river 20 m. above the Rivolets.

BOGUE INLET, narrow channel between Bogue and another island leading to White Oak river.

BOHE, r. Md., runs into the Chesapeake.

BOHEMIA, r. Md., runs into Elk r. 11 m. below Elkton.

BOIS BLANC, isl. at the lower end of Gros Isle in the mouth of Detroit r., belonging to Canada. The eastern channel, between it and the Canada shore, is about one fourth of a mile wide, and is deep enough

for the largest vessel; the western is much wider, but is shallow, and full of small islands.

BOIS BLANC, isl. in lake Huron, between the island of Michilimackinac and the peninsula of Michigan, about ten miles long and 3 broad.

BOIS BLANC, lake, N. America, between lake Superior and the lake of the Woods.

BOIS BRULE, v. Perry co. Miso.

BOIS BRULE, *Burnt Wood*, r. NW. Territory, which runs into the bottom of lake Superior. It is navigable 80 m. whence there is a short portage to the St. Croix, a navigable water of the Mississippi.

BOLD FOUNTAIN, v. Charlotte co. Va.

BOLESBURG, v. Centre co. Pa., 105 m. from Harrisburg, in the S. part of the co. due S. of Bellefonte.

BOLINGBROKE, v. Talbot co. Md., at the confluence of Bolingbroke creek with the Choptank, 5 m. E. from Oxford.

BOLINGBROKE, r. Talbot co. Md., runs into the Choptank.

BOLIVAR, t. in the S. part of Alleghany co. N. Y., 275 m. W. of Albany. Pop. 700.

BOLIVAR, v. Fairfield ts. Westmoreland co. Pa., 25 m. NE. of Greensburg.

BOLIVAR, co. Miss., bounded N. by Koahoma, E. by Tallahatchee, S. by Washington and W. by the Mississippi r. Pop. 1,356.

BOLIVAR, v. Washington co. Miss., 100 m. NE. of Natchez.

BOLIVAR, v. Tuscarawas co. O., 8 m. N. of New Philadelphia, on the Ohio canal.

BOLIVAR, t. and cap. of Bolivar co. Miss.

BOLIVAR, t. and cap. of Hardiman co. W. Tenn., 158 m. SW. from Nashville, and 849 m. from W. C.

BOLIVAR, t. Jackson co. in the NE. corner of Alabama, near the boundary of Tennessee.

BOLIVAR, v. St. Genevieve co. Mo., 65 m. S. from St. Louis.

BOLIVAR, t. and cap. of Polk co. Mo., about 35 m. from the navigable waters of Osage river, in the SW. part of the state.

BOLIVAR, t. Texas, on the Brazos river, above Orazimba.

BOLIVE, v. Sangemon co. Il., 10 m. SE. from Springfield, and surrounded by a large and beautiful settlement.

BOLTON, ts. Chittenden co. Vt., 18 m. NW. from Montpelier, 507 from W. C. It is watered by Onion river which passes through the town. Pop. 470.

BOLTON, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 18 m. NE. from Worcester, 33 W. from Boston, 449 from W. C. Here are good lime-stone, and small manufactories of boots, shoes, leather and combs. Pop. 1,186.

BOLTON, ts. Tolland co. Ct., 15 m. E. from Hartford, and 10 S. by W. from Tolland. It is noted for a stone quarry which has the appearance of slate of a brilliant light grey color, composed of mica and quartz, and is excellent for flagging and other purposes. Pop. 743.

BOLTON, ts. Warren co. N. Y., on W. side of lake George, 14 m. NNE. from Caldwell, 518 from W. C. Pop. 937.

BOLTON, t. Richelieu co. L. C., on lake Memphremagog, SE. from Montreal.

BOMBAY, ts. in the NW. corner of Franklin co. N. Y., 20 m. NW. from Malone. Pop. 1,446.

BOMBAY HOOK, isl. in Delaware bay, on the coast of Delaware, at the mouth of Duck creek, 11 m. S. from Reedy island.

BOMBAZINE, lake, Vt., chiefly in Castleton, 7 m. long.

BONAUGTON, v. Adams co. Pa., 5 m. SE. from Gettysburg.

BONAVENTURE ISLAND, L. C., at the N. entrance into Chaleur bay.

BONAVISTA, a cape on the E. side of the island of Newfoundland. Lon. 52° 32' W., Lat. 48° 15' N.

BOND, r. N. A., runs into the Bay of Campeachy.

BOND, co. Illinois, bounded N. by Montgomery, E. by Fayette, S. by Clinton, and W. by Addison. It is watered chiefly by Shoal cr. and its branches, besides the Kaskaskia in the SE. The surface is generally level or undulating, and duly proportioned into timber and prairie. Greenville is the seat of justice. Pop. in 1835, 3,580, in 1840, 5,060.

BONHAMPTON, v. Middlesex co. N. J., 6. m. NE. from New Brunswick, on the turnpike road leading from thence to Woodbridge.

BONNE CHEW, r. U. C., flowing into the Ottawa.

BONNET CARRE, t. and cap. of St. John Baptist co. La.

BONO, t. Lawrence co. Ind., 84 m. SSW. from Indianapolis, and 631 from W. C.

BON PAS, v. Il., near the SW. corner of Edwards co. between the Bon Pas creek, and Little Wabash river. The Pop. is increasing rapidly.

BON PAS, t. White co. Il., 70 m. SE. from Vandalia.

BONSECOURS, seigniory, Buckingham co. L. C., on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 22 m. SW. from Quebec.

BONSECOURS, seigniory, Devon co. L. C., on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 41 m. NE. from Quebec.

BONSECOURS, bay, Ala., which sets up from Mobile bay northerly about 14 m. and receives at its head a small r. of the same name. The r. has 7 feet water at its entrance, and is navigable 5 or 6 m. From the head of navigation on this r. to a bay which sets up from the Perdido, is 4¼ m.

BONUM, settlement, Miso., 10 m. S. from St. Charles, 20 W. from St. Louis. It extends not less than 15 m. E. and W. and from 6 to 10 N. and S. The land is fertile and well watered.

BOOBY ISLAND, West Indies, near St. Christopher's.

BOON, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Maine, 8 m. E. from York. Here is a light-house.

BOONE, co. N. part of Ken., on the Ohio r. Burlington is the chief town, bounded N. and W. by the Ohio river, E. by Campbell and S. by Grant. Pop. 10,034.

BOONE, co. N. part of Illinois, bounded N. by Wisconsin ter., E. by McHenry, S. by Kane, and W. by Winnebago. It is watered chiefly by Sycamore cr. and branches. The surface is mostly a rich undulating prairie, interspersed with timber land. Pop. 1,705. Decatur is the seat of justice.

BOONE, co. Missouri, having Monroe on the N. Calloway on the E. the Missouri river SW. and Howard co. on the NW. Pop. in 1830, 8,859, and in 1840, 13,561. Columbia is the capital.

BOONE, v. Pickens co. Ala., 11 m. W. from Pickensville.

BOONE, co. Indiana, bounded by Clinton on the N. Hamilton on the E. Hendricks S. and Montgomery W. It is watered by Sugar cr. its Middle Branch, and the head branches of Eagle and Raccoon creeks. Lebanon is the capital. Pop. 8,121.

BOONEVILLE, t. and cap. of Scott co. Arkansas. It is a small village of about 20 or 30 houses.

BOONEVILLE, t. and cap. of Warwick co. Ind., 157 m. SSW. from Indianopolis, and 713 from W. C. It contains the usual county buildings, and several fine houses, and it is a place of some trade.

BOONESBURG, v. Washington co. Md., 60 m. from W. C.

BOONE'S LICK, t. Howard co. Miso.

BOONE'S MILLS, v. White co. Il., 804 m. from W. C.

BOONETON, v. Morris co. N. J., on the north side of Rockaway river, 9 m. N. of Morristown, situated on the side of a high hill at the entrance of a narrow rocky valley. The situation is highly picturesque, and has extensive manufactories of iron. The Morris canal passes through the village.

BOONTON, v. Boone co. Mo., 57 m. N. from Jefferson city.

BOONSBOROUGH, v. Washington co. Md., on the Potomac river.

BOONSBOROUGH, t. Madison co. Ken., on Kentucky r. 20 m. SSE. from Lexington.

BOON'S STATION, v. Fayette co. Ken., 580 m. from W. C.

BOONSVILLE, v. Cooper co. Miso., on the right bank of Missouri r. directly opposite Franklin, and by land, 170 m. above St. Louis. Lat. 39° 53′ N. Lon. 15° 20′W.

BOONVILLE, pts. Oneida co. N. Y., 27 m. N. from Utica, 421 from W. C. Pop. 5,519.

BOOTHBAY, ts. Lincoln co. Me., 8 m. SE. from Wiscasset, 180 NE. from Boston, 613 from W. C. It is situated between Sheepscot, or Booth Bay, and Damariscotta r. It is nearly surrounded by water, and is noted for its excellent harbor. Its maritime situation renders it a place of considerable business in the coasting trade and fisheries; many visit it in summer months, for health or pleasure. Pop. 2,631.

BOOTH'S STORE, t. Franklin co. Va., 180 m. SW. from Richmond.

BOQUES CREEK, r. Ohio, which runs into the Scioto, 5 m. W. from Delaware.

BORDENTOWN, t. Burlington co. N. J., on E. side of the Delaware, 7 m. SSE. from Trenton, 26 NE. from Philadelphia. It is a pleasant town, principally built on one street. The Delaware and Raritan canal enters the river at this place, and the Camden and Amboy rail-road passes through it, which makes it a place of much bustle and activity. Pop. about 1,200.

BORGNE, lake, or gulf, La., E. of lake Ponchartrain. It communicates with the Gulf of Mexico, and lake Ponchartrain, and is 40 m. long, and about 15 broad.

BORIQUEN, island of the West Indies, near Porto Rico. It is uninhabited, though fertile, and the water good. Here is a great number of land crabs, whence some call it Crab Island. Lon. 66° W. Lat. 18° N.

BORODINO, v. Onondaga co. N. Y., 180 m. W. from Albany, near the margin of Skaneateles Lake, contains about 30 dwellings.

BORODINO, v. Wayne co. Mich., 30 m. W. from Detroit.

BOSCAWEN, ts. Merrimack co. N. H., on W. side of the Merrimack, opposite Canterbury, with which it is connected by a bridge; 9 m. N. from Concord, 56 NW. from Portsmouth, 514 from W. C. Besides the Merrimack the west part of this ts. is watered by Black river, running nearly parallel with the former through the whole extent of the ts. and about 5 m. distant from it. Pop. 1,965.

BOSTON, s-p. and cap. Mass. in Suffolk co. 14 m. SSW. from Salem, 40 NNE. from Providence, 56 S. by W. from Portsmouth, 63 SSE. from Concord, N. H., 100 ENE. from Hartford, 115 SSW. from Portland, 210 NE. from New York, 300 SSE. from Montreal, 300 NE. from Philadelphia, 436 from W. C. Lat. 42° 22′ N. Lon. 5° 58′ E. from W. C.

Boston was founded in the year 1630. In the Indian language its name was Shaumut, and it was called by the early settlers Tremont, or Trimontain, from the circumstance of its being built upon three hills.

It is situated at the head of Massachusetts bay, on a peninsula about 4 miles in circumference, and is about 3 m. in length, and 1 m. and 25 rods, where widest, in breadth, and is connected with the main land at S. end by a narrow isthmus, called the Neck, leading to Roxbury. The town is built in an irregular circular form round the harbor, which is studded with about 40 small islands, many of which afford excellent pasture; and are frequented in summer by numerous parties of pleasure. The harbor is formed by Nahant Point on the N. and Point Allerton on the S. and is so capacious as to allow

500 vessels to ride at anchor in a good depth of water, while the entrance is so narrow as scarcely to admit 2 ships abreast. The entrance is defended by Fort Independence belonging to the U. S., on Castle Island, and by Fort Warren on Governor's Island. There is another fort, called Fort Strong, on Noddle's Island.

BOSTON AND ITS ENVIRONS.




Boston is admirably well situated for commerce, and is a place of great trade and opulence. It is the fourth city in the Union in population and second in commerce. Its trade is carried on with every quarter of the world. Its wealth is computed at 92,000,000 dollars.

The shipping of the port amounts to about 200,000 tons. The wharves here are said to be the finest in the U. S. some of which are nearly a quarter of a mile in length and covered with stores. The yearly imports are rising 13,000,000 dollars and the exports exceed 9,000,000.

Alterations and additions have of late years greatly improved the appearance of Boston. The streets, which were formerly almost without an exception narrow and crooked, have been in a great degree rendered wide and commodious; the old wooden structures have in the greater part of the city been replaced by handsome buildings of stone or brick. In the western part, particularly, there is much neatness and elegance. The splendor of the private buildings here, is not equalled in any other part of the Union.

The literary institutions of this city are of the first order. The public libraries contain rising of 70,000 volumes. The Boston Athenæum is the finest establishment of its kind in the U. S. Its Library contains above 25,000 volumes, in a reading-room in which the most esteemed periodicals, from all parts of the world, may be found. If we add to these the library of Harvard College, in the neighbourhood, of more than 40,000 volumes, making the number of books within the reach of the citizens, upwards of 110,000, it must be allowed that Boston offers to the scholar a more advantageous residence than any other spot in the western world. The literary character of the citizens corresponds to these advantages; Boston is distinguished for the number and talent of its periodical works: the North American Review, which is allowed to be the most able of all the literary journals of our country, and the only one that has gained a reputation in Europe, is published here. The periodicals of the city are more than 60, including 31 newspapers, 7 of which are daily. The public schools are not equalled in any other city in the world. The ambition of the scholars is excited by annual rewards to the most worthy, in the shape of a public dinner at Faneuil Hall, in company with the mayor and officers of the city; and the distribution of gold and silver medals, the product of a fund for this purpose established by the great Franklin, who was born in this city. In the department of the fine arts, there is much taste and liberal patronage displayed here. The annual exhibition of paintings in the gallery of the Athenæum is the best in the country, and a fund is collecting from its proceeds for the encouragement of the arts.

In 1817, there was erected on both sides of Market street a block of stores, 485 feet in length on one side, and 442 on the other, and 4 stories high; and on central wharf, another immense pile of buildings was completed the same year, 1,240 feet in length, containing 54 stores 4 stories high, and having a spacious hall in the centre, over which is erected an elegant observatory. These buildings, for extent, convenience,

and elegance, are said not to be exceeded in the commercial world. The exchange is a superb structure, 7 stories in height, 127 feet in length, containing 202 rooms. In this building is kept a public reading room, similar to the one at Merchant's Hall. The alms-house is a commodious and elegant building, 270 feet long, and 56 broad. The court-house is very elegant, built of Chelmsford granite. The state-house is built on ground elevated about 100 feet above the level of the harbor, and is a noble edifice. It is 173 feet in front, and 61 deep, and its situation and size render it a very conspicuous object. The dome is 50 feet in diameter, terminated by a circular lantern, at an elevation of 100 feet from the foundation. The prospect from the top is exceedingly magnificent and beautiful; surpassing everything of the kind in this country, and will bear a comparison with the castle hill of Edinburgh, the famous bay of Naples, or any other of the most picturesque scenes in Europe. Here may be seen at a view, the town with its shipping and buildings, the harbor and its islands, Charles river, a fine country, ornamented with elegant country-seats, and more than 20 flourishing towns. In front of the state-house is the common, containing 70 acres, surrounded by the mall, an extensive and most delightful public walk.

The facilities for travelling in the neighborhood of Boston are very great. There are more stage-coaches running to and from this city than any other in America. Hourly and half-hourly stages carry passengers to the neighboring towns at a very low rate. The number of daily arrivals and departures is about 250. In summer there are steamboats running to Hingham, Nahant and the coast of Maine. The roads about Boston are excellent, and the public houses of the first order. The country here is exceedingly varied and picturesque, adorned with every graceful variety of hill and dale, garden and grove, and abounding in beautiful villages and elegant country-seats. The heights of Dorchester, which command the city and harbor, and whose batteries drove the British from Boston in 1776, are now within the limits of the city.

A city government was first adopted in 1821; the officers are a mayor, 8 aldermen, and a common council of 48, all elected by a popular vote in December annually. With Chelsea, on the opposite side of the harbor, Boston composes the county of Suffolk, which has 6 Senators in the state legislature. The city alone sends one representative to congress. The yearly expenses are about 300,000 dollars, of which above 50,000 are appropriated to the support of common schools; 80,000 for improving the streets, and 30,000 for the poor.

The value of the manufactures of all kinds amounts annually to about $11,000,000. It contains about 50 churches, 20 banks, 80 or 90 public schools, 140 streets, 30 lanes, and 90 wharves. Pop. in 1790, 18,038, in 1800, 24,937, in 1810, 33,250, in 1820, 43,298, in 1830, 61,391, and in 1840, 93,338.

BOSTON, v. Portage co. Ohio, 18 m. NNW. Ravenna, on the Ohio canal, 130 m. NE. of Columbus.

BOSTON, pts. Erie co. N. Y., 18 m. SE. from Buffalo, and 289 m. from Albany. Pop. 1,745.

BOSTON, v. Henry co. Iowa.

BOSTON, v. Shelby co. Il., 12 m. N. from Shelbyville, on the W. fork of Kaskaskia.

BOSTON, v. SE. part of Wayne co. Ind.

BOSWELLSVILLE, v. Louisiana co. Va., 20 m. NW. Richmond.

BOTETOURT, co. central part of Va., bounded N. by Bath co. NE. by Rockbridge co. SE. by Bedford and Franklin cos. SW. by Montgomery co. and NW. by Monroe co. Chief town, Fincastle. Pop. in 1830, 16,354, and in 1840, 11,679.

BOTTLE HILL, v. Morris co. N. J., 2 m. NW. Chatham, 15 NW. Elizabethtown, 228 from W. C., and 57 from Trenton. It contains several stores and about 50 dwellings, generally very neat; the surrounding country gently undulating and well cultivated.

BOTETOURT SPRINGS, Botetourt co. Va., 12 m. W. from Fincastle.

BOTTSTOWN, v. York co. Pa., 1 m. W. of the borough of York.

BOUCKVILLE, v. Madison ts. Madison co. N. Y., 6 m. E. from Morrisville.

BOUNDBROOK, v. Somerset co. N. J., on the N. bank of the Raritan, 7 m. NW. New Brunswick, 4 m. from Somerville. The Del. and Raritan canal runs near the town, which affords an extensive mart for the sale of grain and other country produce, at near the N. Y. prices. The surrounding country is very fertile. The Elizabethtown and Somerville railroad passes through it.

BOURBON, co. N. part of Kentucky. Pop. 14,478. Chief town, Paris.

BOURBON, *New*, v. Missouri, on W. side of the Mississippi, 2 m. below St. Genevieve.

BOURBON RIVER, a branch of the Maramek, in St. Louis co. Missouri.

BOURCHEMIN, Seigniory, Richelieu co. Lower Canada, 33 m. E. Montreal.

BOUCHARA, isl. L. C., in the river St. Lawrence, 21 m. NE. Montreal.

BOUCHERVILLE, Seigniory, Kent co. L. C., on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, opposite the island of Montreal, and about 10 m. E. of the city.

BOUDET, r. runs into lake St. Francis, near the boundary between Upper and Lower Canada.

BOUGECHITO, r. rises in Mississippi, and running SE. joins Pearl river in Louisiana.

BOURGLOIS, Seigniory, Hampshire co. L. Canada, 25 m. W. of Quebec.

BOURGMARIE, *East*, Seigniory, Buckingham and Richelieu cos. L. Canada, 36 m. S. Three Rivers.

BOURGMARIE, *West*, Seigniory, Richelieu co. L. Canada, 35 m. NE. Montreal.

BOVINA, ts. Delaware co. N. York, 89 m. from Albany. Pop. 1,403.

BOURNEVILLE, v. Twin ts. Ross co. O., 11 m. W. from Chillicothe, between two small streams called the twins, which afford much fine bottom land. It contains 3 stores, several mechanic shops, a carding machine, &c. &c. The Chillicothe and Milford turnpike and the Zanesville and Maryville turnpike pass through this town, on which is a daily line of stages which carry the mails.

BOW, t. Merrimack co. N. H., on W. side the Merrimack, 5 m. S. Concord. Pop. 4,000.

BOWBACK, mt. in Stratford, N. H.

BOWDOIN, ts. Lincoln co. Maine, 20 m. WNW. Wiscasset, 148 NE. Boston. Pop. 2,073.

BOWDOINHAM, ts. Lincoln co Maine, on the Kennebeck; 15 m. WNW. Wiscasset, 148 NE. Boston, 590 from W. C. Pop. 2,402.

BOWERS, v. Essex co. Va.

BOWERS, v. Southampton co. Va.

BOWER'S STORE, t. Ashe co. N. C., 170 m. NW. from Raleigh.

BOWERSVILLE, v. Southampton co. Va.

BOWLERS, v. Essex co. Va., 129 m. from W. C.

BOWLING GREEN, t. Caroline co. Va., 46 m. NE. Richmond, 80 from W. C. It is the seat of justice for the county.

BOWLING GREEN, t. Warren co. Ken., about 30 m. E. Russellville, 702 from W. C. It is the seat of justice for the county, and contains a bank.

BOWLING GREEN, t. Oglethorpe co. Geo., about 75 m. N. from Milledgeville.

BOWLING GREEN, Pike co. Miso., 132 m. from Jefferson city, and 948 from W. C. It is the seat of justice for the county.

BOWLING GREEN, v. Washington ts. Brown co. O.

BOWLING GREEN, t. and cap. of Clay co. Ind., 69 m. from Indianapolis.

BOWMAN'S MOUNTAIN, called the *Bald Mountain*, near the western limits of Luzerne co., is a high, regular, barren range, whose average height may be 1,000 feet. This extends from the E. to the W. branches of the Susquehannah river, between which it appears to have no other name than those mentioned, except that, in a small territory on the head of Fishing creek, the inhabitants call it the *North Mountain*. Westward of the waters of the Susquehannah, it forms the main ridge of the Alleghany Mountains. It crosses the E. branch of the Susquehannah, at the mouth of Tunkhannock and Bowman's creeks, and extending N. eastwardly, it is called *Tunkhannock Mountain*, and terminates in Susquehannah co. where it is called the *Elk Mountain*.

BOWMAN'S VALLEY, lying on Bowman's creek, between Bowman's and Mahoopeny Mountains, Luzerne co. Pa., is not very populous, and the land generally poor. It is about 2 m. wide and 15 m. long. The principal population is near the river.

BOWYER, *Fort*, situated on Mobile point. This was merely a small water battery erected to defend the main pass into Mobile Bay. Here, on Sept. 15th, 1814, Major W. Lawrence, with a garrison of 158 men, repulsed an attack made by a British squadron, of which the Hennes of 28 guns was destroyed. The fort was invested by a land and naval force on the 8th of Feb., 1815, and surrendered to Gen. Lambert, by Maj. Lawrence, on the 10th of the same month, and on the ratification of peace was restored to the U. S.

BOWYER'S SULPHUR SPRINGS, v. Greenbrier co. Va.

BOWYERSVILLE, v. Southampton co. Va., 224 m. from W. C.

BOWYER'S BLUFF, the W. point of Washington harbor in Green Bay, Lake Michigan, 85 m. NE. Fort Howard, 99 SW. Mackinaw.

BOXBOROUGH, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., 30 m. WNW. Boston. Some shoes, palm leaf hats, and straw bonnets, are manufactured in this town, and large quantities of hops are grown; good lime-stone is found here. Pop. 426.

BOXFORD, t. Essex co. Mass., 15 m. NW. Salem, 24 N. Boston, 467 from W. C. The annual amount of manufactures of cotton-wick, boots, shoes, and ploughs is about $100,000. Pop. 942.

BOYDSVILLE, t. Davidson co. Tenn., 20 m. from Nashville.

BOYD'S CREEK, v. Sevier co. Tenn., 581 m. from W. C.

BOYD'S CREEK, r. Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi, Lon. 91° 25′ W. Lat. 31° 50′ N.

BOYD'S HOLE, t. King George co. Va., 93 m. from Richmond, and 74 from W. C.

BOYD'S LANDING, v. Caldwell co. Il.

BOYDTON, t. Mecklenburg co. Va., 100 m. SSW. Richmond, 197 from W. C. It contains a court-house and jail.

BOYDSTOWN, t. Penobscot co. Me., 96 m. from Augusta, and 691 from W. C.

BOYLSTON, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 7 m. NNE. Worcester, 42 W. Boston, 425 from W. C. It is watered by Nashua river, and has iron ore and a ledge of crystallized quartz, several ponds and fine fish. Pop. 800.

BOYLSTON, ts. Oswego co. N. Y. Pop. 481.

BOZRAH, ts. New London co. Ct., about 5 m. W. Norwich, and 33 m. SE. from Hartford. It is watered by the Yantic river, on which are two pleasant and flourishing villages; at both are manufactures for cotton. It experienced a great hail storm on the 15th of July, 1799, some particles of which measured 6 inches in circumference. Pop. 1,067.

BRACEVILLE, pts. Trumbull co. Ohio, on W. side of Warren, 317 m. from W. C. Pop. 800.

BRACEVILLE, v. Knox co. Indiana.

BRACKEN, co. N. part of Ken., on the Ohio. Chief town, Augusta. Pop. 7,053.

BRACKEN CREEK, r. Ken., which runs into the Ohio, Lon. 84° 8′ W. Lat. 38° 36′ N.

BRADDOCK'S FIELD, place, in Pa., on Turtle creek; 6 m. ESE. Pittsburg. Here Gen. Braddock fell into an ambuscade of Indians, was defeated, and mortally wounded. It was here the military talents of General Washington, then a provincial major, were first conspicuously displayed.

BRADDOCK'S BAY, on S. side of Lake Ontario; 5 m. W. of the mouth of the Genesee, in Gates.

BRADFORD, ts. Orange co. Vt., on the Connecticut; 7 m. S. by W. Newbury, 505 m. from W. C. It is a pleasant farming ts. of good soil, and is well watered by Wait's river. Pop. 1,655.

BRADFORD, ts. Essex co. Mass., on S. side of the Merrimack, opposite Haverhill; 28 m. N. Boston, 18 WNW. Salem, 472 from W. C. It is a pleasant town, and has 2 parishes. Great quantities of leather shoes are made here for exportation, amounting annually to about $40,000. Hands employed, about 1,100. Pop. 2,222.

BRADFORD, a county in the E. district of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York. It is intersected by the E. branch of the Susquehannah river, which receives numerous collateral branches flowing from all directions within the county. Pop. in 1830, 19,669; in 1840, 32,769. Towanda is the chief town.

BRADFORD, v. Plum Creek ts. Armstrong co. Pa.

BRADFORD, Merrimack co. N. H., 25 m. W. from Concord, 31 from Amherst, and 80 from Boston. In it are a number of floating islands, which are deemed objects of curiosity. Pop. 1,331.

BRADLEY'S SETTLEMENT, in the N. part of Jackson co. Il., at the head of Kincaid creek. It is a timbered region and tolerable land.

BRADSHAW, v. Giles co. Ten., 66 m. SW. from Nashville.

BRADLEY, co. Ten., situated in the east district. Pop. 7,385.

BRADLEY HALL, v. Prince William co. Va., 33 m. from W. C.

BRADLEYVALE, ts. Caledonia co. Vt., 38 m. N. Newbury. It is watered by Moose river; most of it is on a mountain, and never contained more than fifty inhabitants.

BRADLEYSVILLE, t. Sumpter district, S. C., 62 m. E. from Columbia.

BRAINARD'S BRIDGE, v. in Nassau ts. Rensselaer co. N. Y., 409 m. from W. C., 24 m. from Troy on the Kinderhook creek, contains a cotton and woollen factory, and about 60 dwellings.

BRAINERD, a missionary station among the Cherokees, in a district of country called Chickamaugah, on Chickamaugah creek; 7 m. E. Lookout Mountain, about 50 SSW. Washington, Tenn., 100 E. by N. Huntsville, 140 WSW. Knoxville, 155 NW. Athens. It is 15 m. by the course of the creek above its entrance into the Tennessee, and only 6 from the river at the nearest point; and is near the chartered limits of Tennessee and Georgia. The Chickamaugah is navigable for boats to Brainerd. The missionary establishment was commenced here early in 1817. In the burying-ground is the grave of the Rev. Dr. Worcester, late Corresponding Secretary of the Board, who died here June 7th, 1821.

BRAINTREE, ts. Orange co. Vermont, 6 m. WNW. Randolph, 23 SSW. Montpelier. Pop. 1,233.

BRAINTREE, ts. Norfolk co. Mass., 12 m. SSE. Boston. This town is famous for being the birth-place of the Hon. John Adams, the second president of the U. States. Pop. 2,168.

BRANCH, t. cap. of Branch co. Mich.

BRANCHTOWN, v. Philadelphia co. Pa.

BRANCH, co. Mich., bounded N. by Calhoun, E. by Hillsdale co. S. by the state line of Indiana, W. by St. Joseph co. Population, 5,715. Branch is the capital.

BRANCHPORT, v. Jerusalem ts. Yates co. N. Y., on Crooked lake, 7 m. SW. from Penn Yan.

BRANDENBURG, v. and cap. Meade co. Ken.

BRANCHVILLE, v. Sussex co. N. J., 78 m. N. from Trenton.

BRANDON, ts. Rutland co. Vt., on Otter creek, 12 m. N. Rutland, 40 SW. Montpelier. Pop. 2,200. Here is a bed of iron ore of a superior quality, at which are erected a forge, a furnace, and an establishment for the manufacture of shovels; the forge yields 36 tons of bar iron, and the furnace upwards of 100 tons of cast iron annually.

BRANDON, t. and cap. Rankin co. Miss., 16 m. W. of Jackson.

BRANDON, t. Franklin co. N. Y. Population, 531.

BRANDONVILLE, v. Preston co. Va., 4 m. from Penn. line.

BRANDYWINE MILLS, v. Boston ts. Portage co. O., 130 m. NE. of Columbus.

BRANDYWINE MANOR, v. Chester co. Pa., 30 m. from Philadelphia.

BRANDYWINE, hundred, in NE. corner of Newcastle co. Delaware.

BRANDYWINE, v. Newcastle co. Del., on the Brandywine creek adjoining Wilmington. It is a flourishing village, and contains extensive flour mills and other manufacturing establishments. See Wilmington.

BRANDYWINE, r. which rises in Penn., and passing into Delaware, joins the Christiana a little below Wilmington. It is 40 m. long, and through its whole course is a fine stream well adapted to water works. The descent in 25 m. is 300 feet. For an account of the Brandywine Mills, see Wilmington.

BRANDY POTS, islands in the St. Lawrence, 103 m. below Quebec, and opposite the mouth of the Saguenay river.

BRANFORD, t. New Haven co. Ct., 7 m. E. New Haven, 311 from W. C. A beautiful pond called Saltonstal's lake lies between Branford and East Haven. Population, 1,322.

BRANTREM, v. Luzerne co. Pa., on the Susquehannah, 50 miles above Wilkesbarre.

BRASCHIN'S CREEK, r. Ken., which runs into the Salt river, Long. 85° 36′ W. Lat. 37° 50′ N.

BRASHER, ts. NE. part of St. Lawrence co. N. Y., 39 m. NE. from Canton. Population, 2,118.

BRASHERVILLE, v. Perry co. Ken.

BRASSOS A DIOS, river of Texas, in the intendency of St. Louis Potosi; the sources of the Brassos are not correctly known, but are supposed to be S. of Red river, about N. Lat. 33°. The length of this river exceeds 400 m.; the country near its sources is mostly prairie, with narrow borders of wood along the banks of the river and some of its branches.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, t. Windham co. Vt., on the Connecticut; 12 m. SE. Newfane, 20 S. by W. Walpole, 36 E. Bennington, 41 N. Northampton, 96 WNW. Boston, 110 S. Montpelier, 427 from W. C. Lat. 42° 52′ N. Pop. 2,624. It contains two parishes, in each of which there is a handsome village. The village in the east parish is on the W. bank of the river, and contains a Congregational meeting-house, a cotton manufactory, a paper mill, and one of the largest printing establishments in the United States. It is a pleasant and flourishing village, and has considerable trade. Here is a bridge across the Connecticut. The other village is about 2 m. WNW. and contains a Congregational meeting-house, and a woollen manufactory.

BRATTLEVILLE, v. M'Donough co. Il., 12 m. S. from Macomb, on the mail road to Bushville.

BRATTON'S RIVER, r. North America, which runs into the Missouri, 2,232 m. from the Mississippi.

BRATTONSVILLE, v. Prince William co. Va., 35 m. SW. from W. C.

BRAXTON, co. Va., bounded N. by Lewis, E. by Randolph, S. by Nicholas, and W. by Pendleton cos. Braxton is the cap. Pop. 2,575.

BRAZORIA, t. Texas, on the W. side of Brazos r.

BREAKABEEN, v. Fulton ts. Schoharie co. N. Y., contains about 20 dwellings, several mills and a church.

BREAKNECK HILL, on the Hudson, at the entrance of the Highlands, opposite Butter Hill; 60 m. N. of New York.

BREATHITT, co. Ken., a new co. Pop. 2,195.

BREAM'S HEIGHTS, eminence, N. Y., on Hudson river, where Gen. Gates had a camp previous to the capitulation of Saratoga.

BRECKENRIDGE, co. Ken., bounded by the Ohio river NW. by Hardin E. and SE. by Grayson S. and by Ohio and Daviess SW.; surface broken, and soil generally productive. Staples, grain, flour, tobacco, and salted provisions. Chief town, Hardensburg. Pop. in 1830, 7,345, in 1840, 8,944.

BRECKSVILLE, pts. Cuyahoga co. O., 13 m. S. from Cleveland, 10 m. from Akron, 122 NE. from Columbus, and 346 from W. C. The soil is excellent for wheat. Pop. about 2,000.

BREMEN, v. Rush Creek ts. Fairfield co. Ohio.

BRENTONSVILLE, v. Owen co. Ind., on the W. fork of White river, 3 m. above Spencer.

BREMEN, v. Lincoln co. Me., 45 m. from Augusta, possesses great navigable privileges. Pop. 837.

BREED'S HILL, an eminence on the N. side of Charlestown, in Mass., celebrated for the stand made by the Americans against the British troops, at the commencement of hostilities with the mother country. This action is usually called the battle of Bunker Hill (another hill near it.) See *Bunker Hill*.

BRENTWOOD, ts. Rockingham co. N. H.; 20 m. WSW. Portsmouth, 521 from W. C. It is watered by Exeter river, and contains a Congregational and a Baptist meeting-house, cotton manufactories, furnace for casting machinery, card factory, and a number of mills. Pop. 888.

BRENTVILLE, v. Prince William co. Va., 48 m. from W. C., and 104 from Richmond; it is the seat of justice for the county, and contains a court-house, jail, and a number of fine buildings.

BRETON, *Cape*, island of N. America, between 45° and 47° N. Lat. separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow strait called Canso, and is 100 m. in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a barren country, subject to fogs throughout the year, and covered with snow in the winter. There is an excellent fishery on this coast. It was confirmed to England by treaty in 1763.

BRETON, island of Louisiana, or rather 2 small islands lying SW. from the Grand Gosier. There is a channel containing 12 feet water between the islands of Grand Gosier and Breton Island, and another SW. of the latter, leading into Chandeleur Bay, with 18 feet water. N. Lat. 29° 26′.

BREVELLE, t. Natchitoches co. Louisiana.

BREWER, ts. Penobscot, Me., on E. side of the Penobscot, opposite Bangor; 34 m. N. of Castine, 696 from W. C. It is watered by the Segeunkedunk, on which are mills of various kinds. Considerable quantities of lumber, tanners' bark, and wood are exported from this town. Pop. 1,736.

BREWSTER, ts. Barnstable co. Mass., 16 m. E. Barnstable, 88 SE. Boston, 498 from W. C. From three ponds in this township, covering about 1,000 acres, a never-failing stream of water is produced, on which are a cotton mill, carding mill, ma-

chine shop, &c., and is a place of considerable business. Pop. 1,522.

BRIAR'S CREEK, r. Georgia, which runs into the Savannah, 40 m. below Augusta. In 1779, a part of the American army was surprised on this river by the British, and entirely routed, with the loss of 400 men killed or taken.

BRICKSBOROUGH, v. Maurice ts. Cumberland co. N. J.

BRIDGEVILLE, v. Sussex co. Delaware; 132 m. from W. C., 55 m. from Dover.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, v. in Southampton ts. Suffolk co. N. Y., 18 m. from Riverhead, built on one long street.

BRIDGEPOINT, v. Bucks co. Pa.

BRIDGEPORT, s-p. and bor. in the township of Stratford, Fairfield co. Ct., on L. Island Sound, at the mouth of the Pequanock; 17½ SW. New Haven, 286 from W. C. It contains a bank and several houses of public worship. It is a pleasant and flourishing village, and has considerable trade. There are extensive manufactories of wool and cotton. Pop. 3,294.

BRIDGEPORT, v. Sullivan ts. Madison co. N. Y., 20 m. from Morrisville, a thriving village of about 60 or 70 houses.

BRIDGEPORT, v. Seneca Falls ts. Seneca co. N. Y., 185 m. W. from Albany. The lake boats touch here.

BRIDGEPORT, v. Merion ts. Montgomery co. Pa.

BRIDGEPORT, v. W. part of Marion co. Ind., 10 m. WSW. from Indianopolis.

BRIDGEPORT, t. Harrison co. Va.; 265 m. from W. C.

BRIDGEPORT, v. Fayette co. Pa., on the Monongahela, separated from Brownsville by Dunlap's creek.

BRIDGEPORT, v. Belmont co. Ohio, 1 m. from Wheeling, 283 from W. C. It contains 6 or 7 hundred inhabitants, one wholesale grocery, 3 taverns, &c. A very large amount of flour, tobacco, and other produce is annually stored here.

BRIDGETON, ts. Cumberland co. Me.; 39 m. NW. Portland, 130 NNE. Boston, 589 from W. C. Here is an academy. Its location affords it great facilities for inland trade. Long pond is about 10 m. in length, and one in breadth, and empties in Crooked river, which passes into Sebago pond. Pop. 1,987.

BRIDGETOWN, the capital of the island of Barbadoes, situate in the inmost part of Carlisle Bay, which is large enough to contain 500 ships, but the bottom is foul, and apt to cut the cables. This city was burnt down in 1688; and suffered also greatly by fires in 1756, 1766, and 1767. Before these fires it contained 1,500 houses; and it has since been rebuilt. The streets are broad, the houses high, the wharves and quays convenient, and the forts strong. The church is as large as some cathedrals. Here also is a free-school, a hospital, and a college; the latter erected by the Society for Propagating the Gospel, pursuant to the will of Col. Codrington, who endowed it with £2,000 a year. The town had scarcely risen from the calamities already mentioned, when it was torn from its foundation by a hurricane in 1780, in which many of the inhabitants perished; and in 1831 it experienced a similar calamity. Lon. 59° 43′ W. Lat. 13° 5′ N.

BRIDGETON, t. and cap. Cumberland co. N. J., on the Cohanzy; 56 m. S. Philadelphia, 173 from W. C. It contains a courthouse, a jail, a bank, an academy, a rolling mill, nail factory, woollen factory, paper mill, foundery, and several mechanic shops. It exports lumber, grain, flour, nails and iron castings. It has 30 schooners and sloops, employed in its trade, and is a place of considerable trade. The Cohanzy is navigable to this town for vessels of 100 tons.

BRIDGETOWN, v. Queen Anne co. Md., on the Tuckahoe, 8 m. E. Centreville.

BRIDGETOWN, v. Kent co. Md., on the river Chester, 18 m. E. Chester. It has about 40 houses.

BRIDGEWATER, ts. Windsor co. Vt., 17 m. NW. Windsor. Here are found iron ore, garnet, rock crystal, mica, slate, gneiss, lime-stone, quartz, and excellent soap stone. Pop. 1,363.

BRIDGEWATER, ts. Grafton co. N. H., on the Merrimack, 10 m. S. Plymouth, 70 NW. Portsmouth. Pop. 747.

BRIDGEWATER, ts. Plymouth co. Mass., 18 m. NW. Plymouth, 27 S. Boston. It is a large and valuable agricultural town, and one of the most considerable in the state with regard to manufactures, which consist of iron, cotton, woollen, boots, shoes, hats, paper, anchors, cotton ginns, straw bonnets, &c., amounting annually to $250,000. Pop. 2,133.

BRIDGEWATER, pts. Oneida co. N. Y., 365 from W. C. centrally NW. from Albany 80 m., from Rome 22; the village is 18 m. from Utica, and contains about 50 dwellings.

BRIDGEWATER, r. Mass., which unites with the Namasket to form Taunton river.

BRIDGEWATER, v. Limestone co. Al., 137 m. N. of Tuscaloosa, and 746 from W. C.

BRIDGEWATER, v. Brighton ts. Beaver co. Pa., on the W. side of Beaver river, adjacent to Sharon v., a manufacturing village.

BRIDGE'S SETTLEMENT, Johnston co. Il., 10 m. W. from Vienna.

BRIDGEVILLE, v. Sussex co. Del., on the Nanticoke r., 35 m. S. from Dover.

BRIDGEVILLE, v. Perry ts. Muskingum co. O., 63 m. E. from Columbus.

BRIDGEVILLE, v. Thompson ts. Sullivan co. N. Y.

BRIDPORT, ts. Addison co. Vt., E. of lake Champlain, opposite Crown Point, 12 m. W. Middlebury, 55 WSW. Montpelier, 468 from W. C. Across the lake to Crown Point is about 2 miles. Pop. 1,480.

BRIER CREEK, v. Wilkes co. N. C., 180 m. NW. by W. from Raleigh.

BRIGHTON, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., 5 m. W. Boston. Here the cattle are driven for the supply of Boston market. The *Brighton Cattle Show* is under the direction of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Stalls are erected for the cattle, and a building 70 feet by 36 for the exhibition of domestic manufactures. Brighton has many elegant country-seats. Pop. 1,425.

BRIGHTON, ts. Somerset co. Me., 53 m. from Augusta. Pop. 803.

BRIGHTON, v. Richfield ts. Otsego co. N. Y., 17 m. from Cooperstown.

BRIGHTON, v. Harmony ts. Clark co. O.

BRIGHTON, v. SW. part of Macoupin co. Il., 12 m. N. from Alton.

BRIGHTON, ts. Monroe co. N. Y., on the E. side of Genesee river, at its mouth, 24 m. NW. Canandaigua. Pop. 2,336.

BRIGHTON, v. Beaver co. Pa., at the falls of Big Beaver creek. Here are extensive iron works and valuable mills. See Beaver.

BRIGHTON, ts. Me., in Somerset co. 120 m. NNW. from Portland, 50 N. from Augusta, and 30 W. from Dover. Pop. 803.

BRIGHT HOPE, t. Green co. Ten., 200 m. E. from Murfreesborough.

BRIMFIELD, t. Hampden co. Mass., 19 m. E. Springfield, 70 WSW. Boston, 375 from W. C. Pop. 1,419.

BRIMFIELD, t. Hampden co. Mass., 16 m. E. Springfield, 380 from W. C.

BRIMFIELD, v. S. part of Portage co. O., 8 m. from Ravenna, contains about 200 houses and is a flourishing village.

BRINGIER'S, t. and seat of justice, St. James co. Lou.

BRINGREI'S FARM, t. La., on the left bank of the Mississippi, 5 m. below Donaldsonville, and 75 above N. Orleans.

BRINKLEYSVILLE, v. Halifax co. N. C., 225 from W. C.

BRISTOL, ts. Addison co. Vt., 25 m. WSW. Montpelier, 482 from W. C. It is watered by New Haven river, Baldwin and Lewis creek, and some beautiful natural ponds. Pop. 1,233.

BRISTOL, ts. Lincoln co. Me., on E. side of the Damariscotta, at its mouth; 13 m. E. Wiscasset, 180 NE. Boston, 609 from W. C. Here is an academy. It is a flourishing town.

BRISTOL, co. S. part of Mass., bounded N. by Norfolk co. E. by Plymouth co. S. by Buzzard's Bay, and W. by Rhode Island. Chief towns, Taunton and N. Bedford. The surface of this co. is somewhat broken, but generally level. It has a maritime coast of considerable extent, and its people are extensively engaged in navigation. It abounds in excellent iron ore, and in no section of our country of its extent are more extensive manufactures of that material, for almost all the uses of man. Its manufactures amount annually to about $8,000,000. Pop. in 1830, 49,474, and in 1840, 60,164.

BRISTOL, co. R. I., bounded N. and NE. by Massachusetts, E. by Mount Hope Bay, and W. by Narraganset Bay. It contains the towns of Bristol, Warren, and Barrington. Chief town, Bristol. The soil is generally deep, and a gravelly loam of an excellent quality, producing various kinds of grain and fruit. Briscol co. affords some of the best scenery in New England, and is noted for its being many years the residence of the cruel Philip. Pop. in 1830, 5,466, and in 1840, 6,476.

BRISTOL, s-p. and cap. Bristol co. R. I., on the continent, 4 m. S. Warren, 15 S. Providence, 15 N. Newport, 56 SSW. Boston, 424 from W. C. Lon. 71° 12′ W. Lat. 41° 35′ N. It is a very pleasant town, and has a safe and commodious harbor, and is a place of considerable trade. It was distinguished for the part which it took in the slave-trade previous to its abolition by the American government. It owns about 7,000 tons of shipping. The trade is chiefly to the West Indies and to Europe. It contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, a masonic hall, 4 banks, an academy, a public library, and 4 houses of public worship. Great quantities of onions are raised here for exportation. Pop. 3,490.

BRISTOL, ts. Grafton co. N. H., 90 m. from Boston. Newfound pond, about 6 m. in length, and from 2 to 3 m. in width, lies in this town and Hebron; its waters are discharged through Newfound river, a stream about 2 miles long, and 100 feet wide, into the Pemigewasset river. Pop. 1,153.

BRISTOL, ts. Hartford co. Ct., 17 m. SW. Hartford, 331 from W. C. This town has large manufactories of wooden and brass clocks, and 30,000 are sometimes made in a year. Pop. 2,109.

BRISTOL, t. Ontario co. N. Y., 10 m. SW. Canandaigua, 374 from W. C.

BRISTOL, bor. and t. Bucks co. Pa., on W. bank of the Delaware, 19 m. NE. Philadelphia, 157 from W. C. It is a handsomely built village, pleasantly situated, and is the resort of much genteel company in the summer. It is opposite Burlington, N. J., the Trenton and Philadelphia rail-road passes through it, and the Delaware and Easton canal enters the Delaware here. It contains a bank and several houses of public worship.

BRISTOL, v. Perry co. Ohio, 50 m. SE. from Columbus.

BRISTOL, v. Woodstock ts. Ulster co. N. Y. It contains an extensive glass works, making 1,500 boxes of window glass per month, and has from 40 to 50 dwellings.

BRISTOL, v. Baughman ts. Wayne co. O.

BRISTOL BAY, on the W. coast of N. A., formed by the Peninsula of Alaska on the S., and Cape Newnham on the N. Lat. 58° 20′ N.

BROADALBIN, ts. Fulton co. N. Y., 10 m. N. of the Mohawk, 47 from Albany. There are 2 meeting-houses for Presby-

terians, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Baptists. Rawsonville, Union Mills, and West Galway are post villages. Pop. of the ts. 2,738.

BROAD BAY, bay on the coast of Maine. Lon. 65° 19′ W. Lat. 43° 50′ N.

BROAD CREEK, v. Queen Anne co. Md., 50 m. from W. C.

BROAD CREEK, r. N. C., which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 77° 32′ W. Lat. 34° 42′ N.

BROAD CREEK, r. Delaware, which runs into Nanticoke.

BROAD CREEK, r. Md., which runs into the Potomac, Lon. 77° 9′ W. Lat 38° 50′ N.

BROAD CREEK, hundred, in S. part of Sussex co. Delaware.

BROADFIELD, v. Westmoreland co. Va.

BROADHEAD'S CREEK, r. Pa., which runs into the Delaware in N. part of Northampton co.

BROAD KILL, t. and hundred, in Sussex co. Del., on Delaware bay, 173 m. from W. C.

BROAD KILL, r. Delaware, which runs into Delaware bay, Lon. 75° 19′ W. Lat. 38° 50′ N.

BROAD MOUNTAIN, or fourth large ridge from the Blue Mount, commences its eastern extremity in Northampton co. near the head of Pokono creek, and crosses the Lehigh at the "Turn Hole," extending westerly to the river Schuylkill. Its average height is about 1,000 feet above its base.

BROAD RIVER, r. or arm of the sea, S. C., between Port Royal island and the main land. Upon this river is Beaufort.

BROAD RIVER, r. S. C., formed by the rivers Enoree, Tyger and Pacolet. After a course of 40 miles, it unites with the Saluda, a little above Columbia, to form the Congaree.

BROAD RIVER, r. Georgia, which runs into the Savannah, at Petersburg.

BROAD RUN, r. Va., which runs into the Potomac, Lon. 77° 30′ W. Lat. 39° 9′ N.

BROCKPORT, v. Monroe co. N. Y., on the great western canal, 17 m. W. from Rochester, and 239 from Albany. It is a flourishing place and has considerable trade. Pop. 1,249.

BROCKETTSVILLE, v. Oppenheim ts. Montgomery co. N. Y.

BROCKVILLE, v. Clearfield co. Pa., 149 m. NW. from Harrisburg.

BROCKET'S SETTLEMENT, Effingham co. Il., 8 m. SW. from Ewington. This settlement contains 50 or 60 families.

BROCKVILLE, t. and cap. Leeds co. U. C., on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, 16 m. above Prescott. It is a very flourishing place, in a fertile, well cultivated neighborhood.

BROKENSTRAW CREEK, r. Pa., which runs ESE. into the Alleghany, about 8 m. W. from Warren. It is about 40 yards wide at its mouth, and is a rapid stream, with numerous mills on its banks.

BROKEN SWORD, name of a creek in Crawford co. Ohio, running south-westwardly into Sandusky r.

BROMPTON, t. L. C., Buckingham co. on St. Francis r.

BRONX CREEK, r. N. Y., which runs into East river, in Westchester. Length 28 m.

BROME, t. Richelieu co. L. C., SE. from Montreal.

BROOK HILL, v. Montgomery co. Ten., 821 m. from W. C.

BROOKE, co. NW. point of Va., bounded W. and N. by the Ohio, E. by Pennsylvania, and S. by Ohio co. Chief town, Wellsburg. Pop. in 1830, 7,040, and in 1840, 7,948.

BROOKFIELD, ts. Orange co. Vt., 6 m. N. from Randolph, 17 S. from Montpelier, and 40 N. by W. from Windsor. Pop. 1,789.

BROOKFIELD, ts. Carroll co. N. H., 31 m. NNW. from Portsmouth, 45 from Concord, and 90 from Boston. Pop. 553.

BROOKFIELD, v. Tuscarawas ts. Stark co. O., 10 m. W. from Canton, on the road from Canton to Wooster. It contains a church, several stores, 2 tanneries, one steam flouring mill with four run of stones, and 40 or 50 dwellings, and is increasing in population.

BROOKFIELD, v. Brookfield ts. Trumbull co. Ohio, 12 and a half m. from Warren, near Penn. line. It contains 25 or 30 dwellings, several stores, 10 or 12 mechanic shops. Mails weekly from Warren and triweekly on the route from Conneaut to Youngstown. It is a place of considerable business.

BROOKFIELD, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 18 m. W. from Worcester, and 58 W. from Boston. Its manufactures consist of boots, shoes, leather, iron castings, ploughs, chairs, cabinet ware, palm-leaf hats, silver plate, shoemakers', rolling, and shingle machines, carpenters' hammers, coach wrenches, sewing silk, and wooden legs, amounting annually to $250,000.

This town was settled at an early period, and during Philip's war in 1675, was attacked by the Indians. The inhabitants collected in one house, which was immediately besieged by the savages, who set fire instantly to every other building in the town. For two days and nights the Indians poured in shot upon the people in the house incessantly, but were met by a most determined defence on the part of the besieged. They then attempted to fire the house by flaming torches, at the ends of long poles; but the garrison continued to defend themselves by firing from the windows and throwing water upon the flames, as they fortunately had a pump within the house. These attempts failing, the Indians then prepared a cart loaded with flax, hemp, and other combustible matters, and, under cover of a

barricade of boards, thrust the burning mass by the means of long timbers against the house. In this movement one of the wheels came off, which turned the machine aside, and exposed the Indians to the fire of the garrison; a shower of rain coming on at the same time, extinguished the flames. Shortly afterwards a reinforcement of forty men arrived from Boston, forced their way through the enemy and joined the garrison. The Indians then abandoned the siege and retired, having suffered a heavy loss. Pop. 2,472.

BROOKFIELD, ts. Fairfield co. Ct., 6 m. NE. from Danbury, 33 NW. from New Haven, and 305 from W. C. The rocks in many parts of this township are lime-stone and afford marble. Still river passes nearly through its centre, and some shad are taken in its waters. Pop. 1,255.

BROOKFIELD, ts. Madison co. N. Y., on the Unadilla, 22 m. S. from Utica, 93 W. from Albany, and 348 from W. C.

BROOKFIELD, t. Suffolk co. N. Y., 525 m. from W. C. 207 m. from Albany.

BROOKHAVEN, ts. Suffolk co. N. Y., on Long Island, 70 m. E. from New York. This is a very large township, extending from one side of the island to the other, and containing 9 post-offices, viz. Brookhaven, Satauket, Stony Brook, Middletown, Patchogue, Fire Place, Forge, Drowned Meadow, and Moriches; and 7 houses of public worship.

BROOKLINE, ts. Windham co. Vt., 40 m. S. from Windsor, 10 NE. from Newfane, and 18 N. from Brattleborough. Its principal stream is Grassy brook, a branch of West river. An extensive bed of porcelain clay is found here. Pop. 328.

BROOKLINE, ts. Hillsborough co. N. H., 9 m. SSW. from Amherst, and 65 WSW. from Portsmouth, and 43 from Boston. Nisitissit is the only river in Brookline. It rises in the NE. part of Mason, passes through the S. part of Milford into Brookline. Pop. 652.

BROOKLINE, ts. Norfolk co. Mass., 5 m. SW. from Boston. It is a pleasant town, and contains a number of elegant country-seats. Large quantities of vegetables are raised here for the supply of Boston market. Pop. 1,365.

BROOKLYN, ts. Windham co. Ct., 30 m. E. from Hartford, 44 W. from Providence, and 20 N. by E. from Norwich. This ts. is finely watered by Quinebaug river and Blackwell's stream. Here is a cave called the *Lion's Den*, and a mineral spring of some notoriety. Pop. 1,480.

BROOKLYN, v. Halifax co. Va., 148 m. SW. from Richmond.

BROOKLYN, v. Conecuh co. Ala., 165 m. SE. from Tuscaloosa.

BROOKLYN, v. Grant co. Wisconsin.

BROOKLYN, v. St. Clair co. Il., on the Mississippi r. opposite North St. Louis.

BROOKLYN, city, on Long Island, and in Kings co. N. Y., separated from the city of New York by the narrow channel called East River. It is properly a suburb of that city, and is a place of great business. It is regularly built, and contains many fine houses, the residence of merchants from the city. The United States Navy Yard is in the east part of the town upon a bay called the Wallabout. Near this town a bloody battle was fought with the British in 1776, and the neighborhood exhibits many remains of the fortifications thrown up at that time. It contains about 20 churches, 4 banks, the U. S. Naval Hospital, a collegiate institute for young ladies, incorporated with a capital of 30,000 dollars; extensive manufactories of cotton, woollen, all kinds of glass, oil carpets, saddle and harness factories, chain, cable, and engine factory, 8 or 10 distilleries, &c. &c. Pop. 36,233.

BROOKS, t. Waldo co. Me., by the post-road 114 m. NE. from Portland, and 45 NE. from Augusta. Pop. 910.

BROOKSVILLE, t. Hancock co. Me., 80 m. E. from Augusta, on the E. side of Penobscot bay, opposite to Islesborough and Castine. It is well located for navigation and fisheries. Pop. 1,246.

BROOKVILLE, t. and cap. Franklin co. Indiana, on the White Water; 30 m. N. from Lawrenceburg, 42 NW. from Cincinnati and 578 from W. C. It is a very flourishing town, finely situated, and contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, a printing-office, and has considerable trade.

BROOKVILLE, v. Alexander ts. Genesee co. N. Y., 60 m. S. of Batavia; it has a classical school, and some 15 or 20 dwellings.

BROOKVILLE, t. and cap. of Jefferson co. Pa., 165 m. NW. of Harrisburg, and 238 from W. C. It contains the usual county buildings, and is a pleasant village.

BROOKVILLE, v. Montgomery co. Md., on a branch of the Patuxent, 20 m. N. from W. C.

BROOME, a south frontier county of the state of N. Y., bordering on Susquehannah co. Pa. and Del. r. Pop. in 1830, 17,582, and in 1840, 22,338. Binghampton on the N. branch of the Susquehannah, is the chief town.

BROOME, ts. Schoharie co. N. Y., 35 m. SW. from Albany, and 381 from W. C. Livingstonville, Smithton, Broome, Gilboa, and Strykersville, are villages in this township. Pop. 2,404.

BROOMVILLE, v. Delaware co. N. Y., on Mohawk branch of Del. r. about 70 m. SW. from Albany.

BROUETTE, r. Indiana, which runs into the Wabash, Lon. 87° 40′ W. Lat. 39° 44′ N.

BROUGHTON, t. Buckingham co. L. C., 36 m. S. from Quebec.

BROWN, co. Illinois. Pop. 4,183. A new county.

BROWN, co. Wisconsin, in the NE. part, on lake Michigan, embracing the peninsula formed by Green Bay. It has Manitowoc and Calumet cos. on the S. Green Bay,

under the names of Navarino and Astor, is the chief town. Pop. 2,107.

BROWN, pts. Carroll co. O.

BROWN, co. Ohio, on the r. Ohio, W. of Adams co. formed in 1818. Pop. 22,715. Georgetown is the chief town.

BROWN, co. Indiana, bounded N. by Morgan and Johnson, E. by Bartholomew, S. by Jackson, and W. by Monroe cos. Pop. 2,364. County town not established.

BROWNFIELD, ts. Oxford co. Me., on Saco r. 28 m. SW. from Paris. Population 1,360.

BROWNHELM, pts. Lorain co. adjoining Huron co. O., 125 m. E. from Columbus.

BROWN INLET, channel between two small islands on the coast of N. C. Lon. 77° 30′ W. Lat. 34° 32′ N.

BROWNINGTON, ts. Orleans co. Vt., 45 m. NNE. from Montpelier. Willoughby river, a branch of Barton river, furnishes this township with a good mill stream. Population, 486.

BROWNSBOROUGH, t. Madison county, Alabama.

BROWNSBOROUGH, v. Oldham co. Ky., 41 m. NW. from Frankfort.

BROWNSBURG, t. Rockbridge co. Va., on Hay's creek, 12 m. NNE. from Lexington, 143 from Richmond.

BROWNSBURG, v. Columbia co. Geo., 612 m. from W. C.

BROWNSBURG, v. Washington co. Ten., 462 m. from W. C.

BROWN'S CORNER, v. Kennebeck co. Me., 618 m. from W. C.

BROWN'S FERRY, v. Madison co. Alabama.

BROWN'S MILLS, t. Washington co. Ohio, 80 m. SE. from Columbus, 17 m. from Marietta, and 56 from Lancaster.

BROWN'S PASSAGE, NW. coast of America, between Dundas and Stephen's island, leading into Chatham's sound.

BROWN'S POINT, set. Morgan co. Il., 19 m. S. from Jacksonville.

BROWN'S POINT, v. Middletown ts. Monmouth co. N. J., on Raritan bay, 5 m. SE. of Perth Amboy.

BROWN'S POINT, cape, S. extremity of the island of Tobago in the West Indies. Lat. 11° 10′ N.

BROWN'S SOUND, on NW. coast of America. Lat. 55° 18′ N. Lon. 132° 20′ W.

BROWN'S STORE, t. Caswell co. N.C., 80 m. NW. from Raleigh.

BROWN'S STORE, v. Culpeper co. Va., 70 m. NW. from Richmond, and 60 SW. from W. C.

BROWNSTOWN, v. Madison ts. Butler co. Ohio.

BROWNSTOWN, v. in Madison ts. Butler co. O., 93 m. from Columbus.

BROWNSTOWN, t. and cap. Jackson co. Ind., 25 N. by E. from Salem.

BROWNSTOWN, v. Wayne co. Mich., 16 m. SW. from Detroit.

BROWN'S TAVERN, v. Ann Arundel co. Md.

BROWN'S TURNPIKE, v. Albemarle co. Va., about 75 m. NW. by W. from Richmond.

BROWNVILLE, t. Piscataquis co. Me., 40 m. N. from Bangor. Pop. 568. In 1810, the country between Brownville and the Chaudiere was explored, and the distance to St. François on that river, found to be 100 miles.

BROWNVILLE, ts. Jefferson co. N. Y., S. of the St. Lawrence, at E. end of lake Ontario, and N. of Black river; 164 m. NW. from Albany, and 477 from W. C. The village of Brownville is on Black r. 5 m. from its mouth, and is a place of considerable trade, and extensive manufactories of cotton, spirits, leather, &c. Pop. 3,968.

BROWNSVILLE, t. and cap. Jackson co. Illinois, on Big Muddy river, 20 or 30 m. above its entrance into the Miss., and 30 SE. from Kaskaskia. It is a flourishing town, situated in a very fertile country, and has fine mill seats. The Big Muddy river is navigable a little above the town. Close to the town there is a salt spring, and 2 or 3 m. distant are immense quantities of coal.

BROWNSVILLE, t. and cap. Haywood co. Ten., 275 m. SW. from Nashville.

BROWNSVILLE, v. Franklin ts. Harrison co. O., 10 m. W. from Cadiz.

BROWNSVILLE, v. Bowling Green ts. Licking co. O.

BROWNSVILLE, t. and bor. Fayette co. Pa., on the Monongahela r. 12 m. NW. from Union, 33 S. by E. from Pittsburg, 57 ESE. from Wheeling, and 223 from W. C. It is a wealthy and flourishing town. It contains a bank and a printing-office, and has in the town and vicinity many flour mills and manufacturing establishments. Here is a convenient and an abundant supply of coal. The situation of the town is singular and picturesque; built on the side of a hill; the houses on the most elevated part being about 300 feet higher than those on the Monongahela. Many boats are built here, loaded with produce, and taken to Pittsburg. In the vicinity are many monuments of Indian antiquity.

BROWNSVILLE, v. Marlborough district, S. C., 429 m. from W. C.

BROWNSVILLE, v. Union co. In., on the E. fork of White r. 60 m. NW. from Cincinnati, and 70 SE. by E. from Indianapolis.

BROWNSVILLE, v. Granville co. N. C., about 50 m. N. from Raleigh.

BROWNSVILLE, v. and cap. Edmondson co. Ken., 50 m. NW. from Frankfort.

BROYLE, harbor, cape, and settlement, on the E. side of Newfoundland, 15 m. NE. from Aquafort, and 30 SW. from St. John's.

BRUCETOWN, v. Frederick co. Va., 78 m. W. from W. C.

BRUCEVILLE, v. Knox co. In.

BRULE RIVER, Wis. territory, runs into lake Superior from the SW. It has a communication, though precarious and difficult, with the St. Croix of the Mississippi.

BRUNERSTOWN, v. Jefferson co. Ken., 609 m. from W. C.

BRUNSWICK, co. S. side of Va., bounded N. by Dinwiddie and Sussex cos. E. by Greensville co. S. by North Carolina, and W. by Mecklenburg and Lunenburg cos. Pop. 14,346. Lawrenceville is the chief town.

BRUNSWICK, co. SE. part of N. C. Chief town, Smithville; bounded N. and E. by Cape Fear river, S. by the Atlantic Ocean, W. by Columbus co. Pop. in 1830, 6,523, and in 1840, 5,268.

BRUNSWICK, ts. Essex co. Vt., on the Ct., 55 m. NE. from Montpelier, and 14 N. from Guildhall. There are some beautiful ponds in this ts. and a mineral spring said to contain medicinal virtues. Pop. 130.

BRUNSWICK, ts. Cumberland co. Me., on S. side of the Androscoggin, opposite Topsham, with which it is connected by two bridges, 30 m. NE. from Portland, 145 NNE. from Boston and 581 from W. C. Pop. 4,259. Lon. 69° 55′ W. Lat. 43° 53′ N. It is a pleasant town, and has considerable trade. The falls of the Androscoggin at this place afford a number of very fine mill seats, which are improved to a considerable extent in the manufacture of cotton and wool. Bowdoin College was incorporated in 1794, and was organized in 1802. It is pleasantly situated on an elevated plain, commanding a view of the Androscoggin and the adjacent country. The college buildings are the president's house, a chapel, containing in the second story the library, consisting of 9,000 volumes; and Massachusetts Hall, a brick building 50 feet by 40. This building contains the philosophical and the chemical apparatus, a laboratory, a cabinet of minerals, and a large collection of paintings bequeathed to the college by the Hon. James Bowdoin. To this gentleman the college is also indebted for a part of the mineralogical specimens, and for a valuable collection of models in crystallography. The philosophical apparatus is excellent, and sufficient for a complete course of experimental lectures. The legislative government of the college is in the hands of 13 trustees, and a board of 45 overseers. The executive government is intrusted to a president and four professors. The studies of which a knowledge is necessary in order to admission into the freshmen class, are Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, Græca Minora, the Greek Testament, and the four fundamental rules of arithmetic. The following is the course of study. 1st year. The English, Latin, and Greek languages, and arithmetic. 2d year. The several languages continued, together with geography, algebra, geometry, plane trigonometry, mensuration of superficies and solids, rhetoric and logic. 3d year. The several languages continued, together with heights and distances, guaging, surveying, navigation, conic sections, natural philosophy, chemistry, metaphysics, history and theology. 4th year. Chemistry, metaphysics, and theology continued, together with astronomy, dialling, spherical geometry and trigonometry, with their application to astronomical problems; ethics, natural law, and civil polity. For tuition, each student pays 20 dollars per annum, and for room rent, (for a whole room,) 10 dollars. Board is from $2 to 2,50 a week; and wood, from 2 dollars to 2,50 a cord. Commencement is held on the first Wednesday in December. There are three vacations: the 1st, from commencement, 4 weeks; the 2d, from Friday after the 3d Wednesday in December, 8 weeks; and the 3d, from Thursday preceding last Wednesday in May, 2½ weeks.

BRUNSWICK, ts. Rensselaer co. N. Y., 6 m. E. from Troy, 10 NE. of Albany, surface hilly, soil various. Pop. 3,051.

BRUNSWICK, ts. Brunswick co. N. C., on W. side of Cape Fear r. 17 m. SW. from Wilmington. Lon. 78°10′ W.; Lat. 34° 3′ N.

BRUNSWICK, s-p. and cap. Glynn co. Geo., at the mouth of Turtle river; 95 m. SSW. from Savannah, and 747 from W. C. Lon. 80° 10′ W. Lat. 31° 10′ N. Its harbor is excellent, capable of containing a numerous fleet of men-of-war; but it is a small town. The shipping owned here amounts to 1,016 tons.

BRUSH CREEK, r. Ohio, which rises in Highland co. and flows through Adams co. into the Ohio r. Large quantities of iron ore are found near the river, and several iron works and furnaces have been erected upon it.

BRUSHY PRAIRIE, Wayne co. Il., 11 m. E. from Fairfield, and contains 50 or 60 families.

BRUYNSWICK, v. Shawangunk ts. Ulster co. N. Y., 28 m. from Kingston.

BRUTUS, ts. Cayuga co. N. Y., 5 m. N. from Auburn, 175 NW. from Albany, 400 from W.C. It is a very good agricultural town. Excellent limestone and gypsum are found here. It contains the villages of Weedport and Centreport. Pop. of the ts. 2,044.

BRYAN, a small maritime co. Geo., bounded on the north by the Ogeechee r. which divides it from Chatham co.; the Cannouchee r. intersects it from the SW. corner, falling into the Ogeechee about the centre of the N side. The court-house of the county is about 15 m. S. of Savannah, and 206 SE. by E. from Milledgeville. Pop. 3,181.

BRYAN, t. Bryan co. Geo., between the Comachie and Ogeechee r. about 25 m. SW. by W. from Savannah. Lat. 31° 53′ N. Lon. 4° 30′ W. from W. C.

BRYANTOWN, v. Charles co. Md., on the road from Port Tobacco to Annapolis, 40 m. SSW. from the latter place.

BRYANT'S CROSS ROADS, v. Northampton co. N. C., 325 m. from W. C.

BRYANT'S LICK, SE. branch of Green river, Ken.

BRYAR CREEK, t. Northumberland co. Pa., on E. side of the Susquehannah.

BRYDIE'S STORE, t. Lunenburg co. Va., 80 m. SW. from Richmond.

BUCHANNON, v. Lewis co. Va., on Buchannon r., 15 m. from Weston.

BUCK CREEK, r. Ken., which runs into the Ohio r.

BUCK CREEK, a large mill stream of Clark co. Ohio, a branch of Mad river, on which has been erected, besides a considerable number of mills, a cotton and woollen manufactory.

BUCKFIELD, ts. Oxford co. Maine, 6 m. E. from Paris, 150 NNE. from Boston, 613 from W. C. Pop. 1,629. Iron ore is found here.

BUCKHANAN, t. Harrison co. Va., 239 m. from W. C.

BUCKHEART PRAIRIE, Fulton co. Il., NE. from Lewiston.

BUCKHANNON, v. Lewis co. Va., 282 m. NW. from Richmond.

BUCKHEAD, creek, Geo., falls into the Ogeechee r., 60 m. below Louisville.

BUCKHEAD, t. Fairfield district, S. C., 35 m. N. from Columbus.

BUCKHEAD, t. Morgan co. Geo., 50 m. N. from Milledgeville.

BUCKHORN FALLS, v. Chatham co. N. C., 315 m. from W. C.

BUCKINGHAM, co. central part of Va., bounded NW. and N. by James r., E. by Buckingham co. S. by Prince Edward and Campbell cos. Pop. in 1830, 18,351, and in 1840, 18,786. Chief town, New Canton. The court-house is about 20 m. SW. from New Canton, 190 from W. C.

BUCKINGHAM, co. L. C., in the district of Three rivers, on the right side of St. Lawrence river.

BUCKINGHAM, ts. L. C., in York co. on the Ottawa river.

BUCKLAND, ts. Franklin co. Mass., 10 m. WSW. from Greenfield, 105 WNW. from Boston. Pop. 1,084. It is a good farming town.

BUCKLAND, t. Prince William co. Va., 40 m. from W. C.

BUCKLAND, t. Hertford co. L. C., on the right side of St. Lawrence r., 20 m. SE. from Quebec.

BUCKLAND, v. Tuscaloosa co. Al., 32 m. from Tuscaloosa, and 827 from W. C.

BUCKLESTOWN, t. Berkeley co Va., 8 m. from Martinsburg.

BUCKNERSVILLE, v. Christian co. Ken., 223 m. SW. from Frankfort.

BUCK'S CREEK, r. Ken., which runs into the Cumberland r. Lon. 84° 25′ W. Lat. 36° 46′ N.

BUCK'S HARBOR, bay of the Atlantic, on S. coast of Maine, in the U. S., W. of Machias bay. Lon. 63° 34′ W. Lat. 44° 42′ N.

BUCKS, co. Pa., on the Delaware r., bounded SW. by Philadelphia and Montgomery, NW. by Lehigh and Northampton, and on the NE. and SE. separated from N. J., by the Delaware r., length 37 m. mean width 16 m. area 600 sq. ms.; the surface hilly, or rather rolling, and delightfully variegated; soil in general excellent. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, fruit, cider, hay, and a great variety of other articles of minor importance. Besides the Delaware it is watered by the Neshaminy and Tochicon creeks, both fine mill streams; the Perkiomen also rises in Bucks co. It is abundant in mills, and presents the aspect of a well cultivated and flourishing co. Chief towns, Doylestown, Newtown, and Bristol. The courts are held at Doylestown. Pop. in 1820, 37,842, in 1830, 45,740, and in 1840, 48,107.

BUCKSPORT, ts. Hancock co. Me., on the E. bank of the Penobscot, 17 m. above Castine. It is a maritime town, and has a considerable trade. Pop. 3,015. It is pleasantly situated, and has a good harbor with sufficient depth of water for the largest ships.

BUCKSVILLE, v. Bucks co. Pa., 15 m. NE. from Doylestown.

BUCK TAVERN, v. Delaware co. Pa., 88 m. SE. from Harrisburg.

BUCYRUS, t. and cap. Crawford co. O., 60 m. N. from Columbus, 46 from Sandusky city, 40 from Norwalk, and 25 from Mansfield. It is situated on the left bank of the Sandusky river, which at this point is an inconsiderable stream. It contains a brick court-house, several hotels and taverns, 8 or 10 stores, and about 800 inhabitants.

BUCKSTOWN, v. Dorchester co. Md., 8 m. SE. from Cambridge.

BUENAIRE, isl. in the W. Indies, belonging to the Dutch. It is 52 m. E. from Curacoa. Lon. 67° 36′ W. Lat. 12° 26′ N.

BUENAVENTURA, r. of Mexico, entering the Pacific Ocean, in New California, at 36° N. Lat. and 44° W. Lon. from W. C. This river rises in the high mountain chain of Chippewan, between N. Lat. 40° and 42°, interlocking sources with Lewis' Platte, and Rio Grande del Norte. Pursuing a south-western course of 700 m., it is lost in the Pacific. We have given the position and extent of this stream from Tanner's Map of Mexico.

BUFFALO, ts. Erie co. N. Y., comprising Grand Island, Bird, Squaw, Snake, and Strawberry islands, all in the Niagara river. It also contains the city of Buffalo, Black Rock, and Tonawanta villages.

BUFFALO, city, port of entry and cap. Erie co. N. Y., 22 m. S. from the Falls of Niagara, 90 ENE. from Presque Isle, 222 NNE. from Pittsburg, 250 E. from Sandusky, 291 W. from Albany, 431 from W. C., from New York by Albany and Utica 445 m., from Rochester 73, Lockport 30, and Batavia 40. It is a pleasant and very thriving town, and contains a court-house, a jail, 3 banks, 14 churches, a literary and scientific academy, a lyceum, 2 theatres, and more than 200 stores; many of the buildings will not suffer in comparison with those of the same kind in the city of N. Y. This town was burnt by the British during the late war. Being situated on the best channel of intercourse between the Atlantic and the

regions of the west, Buffalo has become a great emporium of trade. The town is built on the NE. side of Buffalo creek, a considerable mill stream which joins the lake half a mile below. The depth of water in Buffalo creek is sufficient for a harbor, being 12 or 14 feet for a mile from its mouth, and the breadth from 12 to 16 rods. Its only obstruction is the sand and gravel at its mouth, driven in by gales of wind. To prevent the sand from thus accumulating, a pier of 1,000 feet in length has been built, which admits vessels drawing 6 or 7 feet water to enter the harbor. The number of steamboats and other vessels trading to this port is estimated at 226, and the total amount of tonnage, 23,800 tons. The amount of postage received at Buffalo, amounts to rising $20,000 yearly; the number of clearances on the canal here amounts to 5,000 annually, amount of merchandise received by canal for the south and west is about 37,000,000 of lbs. Pop. in 1830, 8,658, in 1840, 18,213.

BUFFALO, v. Lincoln co. N. C., 454 m. from W. C.

BUFFALO, v. in Iowa, on the Mississippi below Rockingham.

BUFFALO CREEK, Erie co. N. Y., which runs into the Niagara r. at the outlet of lake Erie, and at the village of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, r. Northumberland co. Pa., which runs into W. branch of the Susquehannah, a little above Lewisburg.

BUFFALO, r. Tennessee, which runs SW. into the Tennessee. Lat. 35° 10′ N.

BUFFALO, r. Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi, above the Illinois.

BUFFALO, r. Louisiana, which runs into the Red river.

BUFFALO, r. Mis., which runs S. of W. and flows into the Mississippi, at Loftus Heights, 2 m. above Fort Adams.

BUFFALO, small r. Mis., in Wilkinson co., its course is nearly W. 40 m. falls into the Mississippi 9 m. below the mouth of Homochitto. The soil watered by this stream is generally hilly, but fertile, producing cotton and maize in abundance.

BUFFALO, small branch of White r. Ark.

BUFFALO, small stream, Mecklenburg co. Va., falls into the Roanoke in the SW. angle of the co. On this creek is a post-office, 120 m. SW. from Richmond.

BUFFALO CREEK, r. Va., which runs into the Ohio, above Wheeling.

BUFFALO CREEK, r. N. C., which runs into Broad r. Lon. 81° 46′ W. Lat. 35° 12′ N.

BUFFALO CREEK, Geo., runs into the Oconee, 30 or 40 m. below Milledgeville.

BUFFALO FORK, Arkansas, rises near the N. bank of the Arkansas r. and running 180 m. NE. joins White r. 700 m. above its mouth.

BUFFALO CREEK, Va. and Pa., rises in Washington co. of the latter, and falls into the Ohio r. at Wellsburg, Brooke co. of the former.

BUFFALO LAKE, N. A., near the Copper Mine r. in Lon. 111° W. Lat. 67° 12′ N.

BUFFALO SHOAL, t. Iredell co. N. C., 120 m. from Raleigh.

BUFFORD'S BRIDGE, v. Barnwell district, S. C.

BULA, v. Alleghany co. Pa., 233 m. from W. C.

BULLET LICK, salt lick in Bullet co., Ken., 20 m. from the rapids of the Ohio.

BULLETSBURG, t. Boone co. Ken., 517 m. from W. C.

BULL HILL, mt. in the Highlands, N. Y., near the Hudson. Height, 1,391 feet.

BULL ISLAND, S. C., one of the 3 islands which form the N. part of Charleston harbor, near the coast.

BULLIT, co. Ken., bounded by the Ohio r. W. Salt r. SW. Nelson S. Shelby E. and Jefferson N. Length 30 m. mean width 10, area 300 sq. ms. surface hilly, and soil, though varied, generally productive. Staples, grain, flour and salted provisions. Chief town, Shepherdsville. Pop. 6,374.

BULLOCK, co. Geo. bounded by Bryan SE. Tatnal SW. Emanuel NW. and Scriven and Effingham NE. length, 45 m. mean breadth, 12; area, 540 sq. ms. Surface, part level, and part hilly; soil of middling quality. Staples, grain, cotton, tobacco, &c. Chief town, Statesborough. Pop. in 1830, 2,587, and in 1840, 3,102.

BULLTOWN, v. Lewis co. Va., 372 m. NW. from Richmond.

BULSTRODE, t. Buckingham co. L. C., 20 m. SE. from Three rivers.

BULLVILLE, v. Crawford ts. Orange co. N. Y., 9 m. N. of Goshen, and 21 from Newburgh.

BUNCOMBE, co. N. C., bounded by S. C., S., Haywood W. Ten. NW. Ashe NE. Burke and Rutherford E. length, 85 m., mean width, 25, area, 2,125 sq. ms. Surface generally hilly and mountainous, and soil rocky, though in part fertile. Staples, grain and flour. Chief town, Ashville. Pop. in 1830, 16,259, and in 1840, 10,084.

BUNKER HILL, v. S. part of Macoupin co. Il., in a large and undulating prairie.

BUNGAH-QUOHEM, lake, Maine, 35 m. N. from Moosehead lake.

BUNKER HILL, a steep height occupying the centre of the peninsula upon which stands the town of Charlestown, Mass. The southern extremity offers a less abrupt eminence detached from the main height, and properly called Breed's Hill. Here was fought on the 17th of June, 1775, the celebrated battle known as the battle of Bunker Hill. Gen. Warren fell in the action, and the Americans finally retreated from the spot, but the British suffered the loss of nearly half their men and were unable to make the least use of their advantage. To perpetuate the memory of this obstinate struggle between the undisciplined militia of New England and the veterans of Britain, a

noble monument has been erected on the spot. It is a plain obelisk of granite, 220 feet high.

BUREAU, co. Il. Pop. in 1840, 3,067. Bounded N. by Whiteside and Ogle, E. by Lasalle, S. by Coffe and Putnam, and W. by Henry cos. County town, uncertain.

BURDETTE, v. Tompkins co. N. Y., by the postroad 277 W. from Albany.

BURFORD, t. Oxford co. U. C., between Windham and Dundas-street.

BURGESS, t. Leeds co. U. C., north from Bastard.

BURGETTSTOWN, t. Washington co. Pa., 248 m. from W. C.

BURGETSVILLE, v. Frederick co. Md.

BURGOE'S GAP, v. Huntingdon co. Pa., 209 m. from W. C.

BURKE, co. W. part of N. C. Pop. in 1830, 17,727, and in 1840, 15,799. Chief town, Morgantown.

BURKE, co. N. part of Geo. Pop. in 1830, 11,833, and in 1840, 13,176. Chief town, Waynesborough.

BURKE, t. Caledonia co. Vt., 20 m. NNE. from Danville, 40 NE. from Montpelier, 534 from W. C. A mountain 3,500 feet in height divides this from Victory on the E. Branches of the Passumpsic river pass through it and afford a good water power. This is a place of some manufactures, particularly of oil-stones. This stone is found on an island in Memphremagog lake and brought in their rough state, and their quality is said to equal those from Turkey. Pop. 997.

BURKE'S CANAL, inlet on the NW. coast of America, formed by King's Island on the N. and New Albion on the S. Lon. 232° 10′ E. Lat. 51° 57′ N.

BURKE'S GARDEN, v. Tazewell co. Va., 300 m. WSW. from Richmond.

BURKESVILLE, t. and cap. Cumberland co. Ken., about 50 m. E. from Bowling Green, 708 m. from W. C. It is the chief town of the county, and contains a bank, court-house, jail, and several houses of public worship.

BURLINGTON, v. Belmont co. Ohio, on the Ohio r. 4 m. above Wheeling, 10 NE. from St. Clairsville, contains about 30 houses.

BURLINGTON, pts. Licking co. Ohio, 35 m. from Columbus. It contains the village of Homer.

BURLINGTON, t. and cap. Lawrence co. Ohio, on the Ohio r. 75 m. SE. from Chillicothe, 120 from Columbus. It contains a court-house, jail, 2 churches, a steam sawmill, 2 carding machines, 2 stone ware potteries, &c. &c.

BURLINGTON, ts. port of entry and cap. Chittenden co. Vt., on a bay of the same name, in lake Champlain, 20 m. SSE. from Plattsburg, 31 N. from Middlebury, 38 WNW. from Montpelier, 70 N. from Whitehall, 198 NW. from Boston, 501 from W. C. Lon. 73° 15′ W. Lat. 44° 28′ N. Pop. 4,271. The village is very finely situated, lying in the form of a parallelogram, having its shortest side on the lake 100 rods in length, the other extending back up a gradual ascent a mile from the water. It contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, 6 churches, the University of Vermont, 2 banks and 2 female seminaries. At the falls of Onion r. there are a woollen manufactory, a cotton manufactory, a paper mill, an oil mill, and other valuable mills.

Burlington is a flourishing town, and of more commercial importance than any other in the state. The University of Vermont was incorporated in 1791. It consists of 4 spacious edifices. It is finely situated on the east side of the village, one mile distant from lake Champlain, on an elevation of 330 feet above the surface of the water, and commands an extensive and delightful prospect of the lake, with its islands, of the high mountains along the western shore, and the surrounding country. The President's house, belonging to the university, is a handsome building of wood. The library contains 8 or 900 volumes. The philosophical apparatus is tolerably complete. The funds of the institution consist chiefly in lands, amounting to about 40,000 acres; but a small part of which is yet leased. The board of trustees is composed of the governor of the state, the speaker of the house of representatives, and the president of the university, *ex officiis*, together with 15 gentlemen chosen by the legislature and holding their offices 9 years, but capable of a reappointment. Five new appointments are made every 3 years. The executive government consists of a president, 5 professors, 1 of languages, 1 of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1 of surgery and the theory and practice of physic, 1 of anatomy and physiology, and 1 of chemistry, and 2 tutors. The studies of which a knowledge is necessary for admission, are the whole of Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, the Greek Testament, and Arithmetic. The following is the course of study: 1st year, Sallust, Cicero de Senectute and de Amicitiâ, Horace, Græca Minora, part of Græca Majora, Clarke's Introduction, Neilson's Greek Exercises, Adams' Antiquities, Murray's Grammar, Blair's Lectures, and Arithmetic; 2d year, Cicero de Oratore, Livy five first books, Græca Majora to the end, Elements of French, Geography, Logic, Webber's Mathematics, Simpson's Euclid, and Walker's Rhetorical Grammar; 3d year, Tacitus' History, Cicero de Officiis, Enfield's Philosophy, Kaimes' Elements of Criticism, Paley's Moral Philosophy, and Chemistry; 4th year, Locke on the Human Understanding, Stewart's Philosophy, Butler's Analogy, Paley's Evidences, Vincent's Catechism, Vattel's Law of Nations, Homer's Iliad, Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric, and Elements of Hebrew. For tuition, room rent, and library, each student pays $16 a year; for board, from $1,50 to $1,75 a week. The commencement is on the 2d Wednesday in August. There are only two vacations; one from commencement, 4 weeks; the other from the 2d Wednesday in December, 9

weeks. The exercises of this institution were suspended for two years during the late war, and the students were all dismissed. In August, 1815, it was reorganized, and is now in a flourishing condition.

BURLINGTON, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., 12 m. NNW. from Boston, 476 from W. C., 10 NE. from Concord, and 11 SE. from Lowell. Pop. 510.

BURLINGTON, ts. Hartford co. Ct., 16 m. W. from Hartford, 342 from W. C. Population, 1,201.

BURLINGTON, ts. Otsego co. N. Y., 12 m. W. from Cooperstown, 78 W. from Albany, 366 from W. C. It is a good agricultural town, and contains 4 houses for public worship. It contains 3 small villages, Burlington, Burling-Flats, and West Burlington. Pop. 2,154.

BURLINGTON, co. N. J., bounded N. by Mercer, NE. and E. by Monmouth co. and the Atlantic, S by Atlantic and Gloucester cos., and W. by Delaware river. Mount Holly is the county town.

BURLINGTON, city, port of entry, Burlington co. N. J., on Delaware r. opposite Bristol, 11 m. below Trenton, 17 above Philadelphia. It was settled in 1677. It contains a bank, 4 houses of public worship, an academy, two flourishing boarding schools, 1 for boys and 1 for girls, a public library, and has some considerable manufactures. It is a delightful summer residence, and much resorted to in the hot season.

BURLINGTON, v. Greene co. In., on the W. fork of White r. 50 m. NE. from Vincennes, and by the postroad 72 m. SW. from Columbus.

BURLINGTON, v. and seat of justice, Boone co. Ken., 14 m. SW. from Cincinnati, and by the postroad 83 m. a little E. of N. from Frankfort.

BURLINGTON BAY, forming the extreme W. part of lake Ontario, or rather a separate lake, as the surf has thrown up a bar of sand and pebbles. Over the outlet, a good bridge has been erected.

BURLINGHAM, v. Mamakating ts. Sullivan co. N. Y., 4 m. below Bloomingsburg on Shawangunk creek; it contains several stores, a church, and about 50 dwellings.

BURLINGTON, t. Des Moines co. Iowa, situated on the Mississippi at the mouth of Flint r. It is the capital of Iowa territory, and a place of considerable importance.

BURLINGTON, v. N. part of Licking co. O., 35 m. from Columbus.

BURNCOAT ISLAND, Hancock co. Me., 13 m. E. of Deer Island.

BURNHAM, ts. Waldo co. Me., 37 m. from Augusta, 30 from Belfast. Pop. 602.

BURNING SPRING, v. Floyd co. Ken., 126 m. SE. from Frankfort.

BURNING SPRINGS, the name given to certain springs in the W. part of the state of N. Y., chiefly in the towns of Bristol, Middlesex, and Canandaigua. They emit gas which may be set on fire. At Bristol the gas rises from the clefts of the slate rocks on the margin of a brook, and here it burns continually with a steady flame. Where it rises through the water it is formed into bubbles and flashes when the flame is applied. In Middlesex, the springs lie along a tract about a mile in length, partly at the bottom of a valley. The gas arises from the summits of little hillocks of a dark bituminous mould, and burns with a steady flame. In winter, when these hillocks are covered with snow, openings are made through it, and the gas, when set on fire, burns in contact with the snow. Sometimes tubes of ice are formed about the currents of gas, and rise to the height of several feet; when several of these are lighted at once in a still evening, the illumination produces a most brilliant effect. There is another burning spring upon Niagara river, about half a mile above the falls, and within a few feet of the rapids; the water is charged with sulphuretted hydrogen gas. In the SE. part of lake Erie, about 20 rods from the shore, is a burning spring rising from the bottom of the lake. The water is here 4 or 5 feet deep, and the stream from the spring is thrown to the surface with considerable force. When a brand is applied to the water, it bursts into a flame. If drunk, it proves a powerful emetic.

BURNSVILLE, v. and cap. Yancey co. North Carolina.

BURNT CORN, v. Monroe co. Ala., 183 m. S. of Tuscaloosa, and 949 from W. C.

BURNT ISLAND, small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Maine. Lon. 68° 15′ W. Lat. 44° 9′ N.

BURNT ISLAND, on the S. coast of Newfoundland, 15 m. ESE. from Cape Ray. Lon. 58° 50′ W. Lat. 47° 30′ N.

BURNTLODGE, r. N. A., which runs into the Missouri, 6 m. W. from Bratton's r.

BURRILLVILLE, t. Providence co. R.I., in the NW. corner of the state; about 24 m. WNW. from Providence. It contains a bank and several cotton manufactories.

BURRTOWN, t. Rutherford co. N. C., 498 m. from W. C.

BURSENVILLE, v. Springfield t. Bucks co. Pa.

BURTON, ts. Cataraugus co. N. Y., centrally 15 m. SE. from Ellicottsville. Population, 530.

BURTON, pts. Geauga co. Ohio, on the Cuyahoga, about 10 m. SE. from Chardon, 342 from W. C. Here is an academy. Population about 1,000.

BURTON, t. Sunbury co. N. Brunswick, on the W. side of St. John's river.

BURTON, v. Washington co. Miso., a few miles SW. Potosi.

BURTONSVILLE, v. Orange co. Va., 108 m. from W. C.

BURTUSH, harbor, on the NE. coast of N. Brunswick, 15 or 20 m. from the S. extremity.

BURTZTOWN, v. Northampton co. Pa.

BURY, t. Buckingham co. L. C., 70 or 80 m. SE. from Three Rivers.

BUSH, r. Md., which runs into Chesapeake bay, below Hartford.

BUSH CREEK, r Pa., which runs into the Delaware, in S. part of Wayne co.

BUSHKILL, creek, Northampton co. Pa., falling into the Delaware r. It is between 20 and 30 m. long, and one of the finest mill streams in the state.

BUSHNELL'S BASIN, v. Perrington ts. Monroe co. N. Y. on the Erie canal, 11 SE. from Rochester, contains some 12 or 15 houses.

BUSTLETOWN, v. Philadelphia co. Pa., 14 m. NE. from Philadelphia. Here is an academy, 2 churches, and several stores.

BUSHVILLE, v. Pike co. Pa., 137 m. from Harrisburg, and 232 from W. C. It is in the SE. corner of the co. on the Bushkill creek, near its mouth.

BUSHVILLE, v. Franklin co. Geo., by the postroad 126 m. N. from Milledgeville.

BUSHWICK, ts. Kings co. Long Island, N. Y., on the N. side of Brooklyn, and on East River. It contains the village of Williamsburg. Pop. 1,295.

BUSKIRK'S BRIDGE, v. Washington co. N. Y., 432 m. from W. C. It contains a church, 2 stores, several mechanic shops, and about 50 dwellings.

BUSTARD, r. L. C., enters the St. Lawrence near Manicouigan Point.

BUSTI, pts. Chatauque co. N. Y., 350 m. a little S. of W. from Albany, 17 m. SE. from Mayville. Pop. 1,894.

BUTCHER'S FORGE, v. Monmouth co. N. J., on Metetecunk river, at the head of navigation, 18 m. SE. from Freehold.

BUTCHERTOWN, v. Richland co. S. C., about one m. from Columbia.

BUTLER, co. Pa., between the Alleghany and Beaver rivers, bounded S. by Alleghany, W. by Beaver, NW. by Mercer, N. by Venango, and E. by Armstrong; length, 35 m.; mean width, 24; area, 840 sq. ms.; surface hilly, soil generally fertile and well watered. Chief town, Butler. Pop. in 1830, 14,683, in 1840, 22,378.

BUTLER, bor. and cap. Butler co. Pa., 204 m. from Harrisburg, and 236 from W. C. It contains a court-house, jail, and several houses of public worship, and is a flourishing place.

BUTLER, co. Ken., on Green r. bounded S. by Logan, W. by Muhlenberg, NW. by Ohio, NE. by Grayson, and SE. by Warren; length 33 m.; mean width, 25; area, 825 sq. ms.; surface gently waving or hilly; soil fertile. Staples, grain, flour, fruit, live stock, and salted provisions. Chief town, Morgantown. Pop. 3,898.

BUTLER, co. Ala., bounded S. by Conecuh, W. by Monroe and Wilcox, N. by Montgomery, and E. by Henry; length, 63 m.; mean width, 30; area, 1,900 sq. ms.; surface generally flat or gently rolling, with a thin soil, except along the streams. Staple, cotton. Pop. in 1830, 5,650, and in 1840, 8,685; Greenville is the capital.

BUTLER, co. Ohio, bounded on the N. by Preble and Montgomery cos. E. by Warren co. S. by Hamilton co. and W. by Ind. It is 27 m. long from E. to W. by 18 broad from N. to S. containing 480 sq. ms. The land is mostly of an excellent quality for farming. Chief town, Hamilton. Pop. in 1830, 27,044, and in 1840, 28,173.

BUTLER, ts. E. part of Wayne co. N. Y., 14 m. NE. from Lyons, 170 NW. from Albany. Pop. 2,271.

BUTLER, pts. N. part of Montgomery co. Ohio, contains 5 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 1 fulling mill, 2 tanneries, 5 distilleries, and 1 woollen factory. Pop. 2,000.

BUTTERHILL, mt. N. Y., on W. side of the Hudson, opposite to Breakneck Hill, 3 m. below Newburgh. Height, 1,432 feet.

BUTTERMILK FALLS, Luzerne co. Pa., so called from the color of the water; below it is a fall of about 15 feet, over a rock formed by a creek of the same name, on which are some fine mills.

BUTTE DES MORTES, v. Fond du Lac co. Wisconsin, on Fox river where it empties into Winnebago lake.

BUTTSVILLE, v. in Belfast and Caneada ts Alleghany co. N. Y., 7 m. NW. from Angelica. It contains about 30 dwellings.

BUTTS, co. Geo., bounded N. by Newton, E. by Jasper, S. by Monroe and W. by Henry; Jackson is the seat of justice. Pop. in 1830, 4,944, and in 1840, 5,308.

BUTTERNUTS, ts. Otsego co. N. Y., on the Unadilla, 21 m. SW. from Cooperstown, 87 W. from Albany, 343 from W. C. It is a good agricultural town, and contains a forge for making bar iron, and some water works. Pop. 4,057.

BUTTERNUTS, r. N. Y., which runs into the Unadilla, in Oxford. Length, 30 m.

BUTTON'S BAY, the N. part of Hudson's Bay, through which attempts have been made to discover a NW. passage to China. It is so called from Sir Thomas Button, who here lost his ship, and came back in a sloop built in the country. It lies between 60° and 66° N. Lat.

BUXTON, ts. York co. Maine, on E. side of the Saco, opposite Hollis, 8 m. NW. from Saco, 40 NNE. from York, 118 NNW. from Boston, 569 from W. C. At this place the Saco falls about 80 feet, and produces a great hydraulic power which is partly improved for manufacturing establishments. Pop. 2,688.

BUYGONSVILLE, v. E. part of Dekalb co., Geo., 92 m. N. from Milledgeville.

BUZZARD'S BAY, on S. coast of Mass., opposite Barnstable Bay. It is 30 m. long, and 7 wide. Lon. 70° 33′ to 71° 10′ W. Lat. 41° 25′ to 41° 42′ N.

BYFIELD, a parish in Newbury ts. in Essex co. Mass., 5 m. SW. from Newburyport. It is situated round the head of the tide on the river Parker, and between this and Mill river. It contains a cotton and woollen manufactory, and a number of valuable mills. Dummer Academy, which is well endowed, and has a good library,

as in this parish, near Newburyport turnpike. Near the meeting-house there is a respectable seminary for the instruction of young ladies in the higher branches of education.

BYRA, t. Cape Girardeau co. Miso.

BYRAM, ts. Sussex co. N. J. It adjoins to Newton. The ts. is chiefly drained by Lubler run, which receives the waters of Lion pond, Hopatcong lake upon the E., and by Musconetcong river, which courses the whole of the southern boundary. It is noted for its iron and other minerals.

BYRAM, r. which rises in N. Y., and runs into Long Island Sound. It forms, for a short distance, the boundary between N. York and Connecticut.

BYRNVILLE, v. Schoharie co. N. Y., 31 m. W. from Albany, 14 SW. from Schoharie.

BYRON, ts. Genesee co. N. Y., 247 m. W. from Albany, and 10 NE. from Batavia. Pop. 1,907.

BYRON, t. and cap. Baker co. Geo., 150 m. SW. from Milledgeville, and 797 from W. C.

BYRON, t. and cap. Shiwassee co. Michigan, 68 m. from Detroit, and 575 from W. C.

BYRON, v. Champaigne co. Il., three and a half miles NW. from Urbana.

C.

CAAMANA, *Cape*, on the NW. coast of America. Lon. 228° 17′ E. Lat. 55° 29′ N.

CABARITA, isl. off Jamaica. Lon. 76° 40′ W. Lat. 18° 24′ N.

CABARRAS, a small co. situated in the interior of N. Carolina, lying W. of the Yadkin river, bounded N. by Brown, E. by Montgomery, S. by Anson, and W. by Mecklenburg. Pop. in 1830, 8,796, in 1840, 9,259. Chief town, Concord.

CABBAGE INLET, channel between two small islands, on the coast of N. Carolina, communicating with New river. Lon. 78° 7′ W. Lat. 34° 3′ N.

CABELL, co. Va., bounded by Ohio river NW. Mason and Kenhawa NE. Giles and Tazewell SE. and by Kent, or Big Sandy river SW. Length 50 m. mean width 35; area 1,750 sq. ms. It is a mountainous, hilly, and rocky region, with much fertile soil, well watered and wooded. Chief town, Barboursville. Pop. in 1830, 5,884, and in 1840, 8,163.

CABELLSBURG, or *New-Glasgow*, t. Amherst co. Va., 28 m. ENE. Madison, 195 from W. C.

CABIN CREEK, r. Ken., which runs into the Ohio.

CABIN POINT, v. Surrey co. Va., on Upper Chipoak creek; 26 m. ESE. Petersburg, 171 from W. C.

CABOT, ts. Caledonia co. Vt., 9 m. W. Danville, 12 NE. Montpelier, 534 from W. C. It is on the height of land between the Connecticut and lake Champlain. Here is *Jo and Molly's* pond, and a sulphur spring. Pop. 1,444.

CABOT'S HEAD, U. C., very large promontory running into lake Huron W. of Gloucester, or Matchedash Bay, and embays a large part of that lake at its easternmost extremity, stretching itself towards the Manitou islands.

CABO DE CRUZ, point on the S. side of Cuba. Lat. 19° 48′ N.

CABO DE ST. JUAN, the NE. point of Porto Rico. Lat. 18° 24′ N.

CABRON, *Cape*, St. Domingo. Lat. 19° 23′ N.

CACHE, t. Arkansas, on White river, 52 m. W. of the mouth of St. Francis river.

CACKLEY'S, v. Bath co. Va., postroad 211 m. NW. by W. from Richmond.

CADIZ, v. and cap. Harrison co. Ohio, 16 m. NW. St. Clairsville, 25 W. Steubenville, 302 from W. C. 122 E. by N. from Columbus. It contains a large brick courthouse, a printing-office, about 15 stores, 6 taverns, and upwards of 200 houses. It is a flourishing and beautiful place.

CADIZ, v. and seat of justice of Trigg co. Ken., on Little river, postroad 232 m. SW. Frankfort, and 765 from W. C. It contains the usual county buildings, and is a place of some note.

CADO, r. Arkansas, one of the branches of Little Red river.

CADRON, v. Pulaski co. Arkansas, laid out on a high and rocky spot on the N. side of the river Arkansas at the mouth of a small creek of the same name, 150 m. by land from the town of Arkansas. Here is a convenient harbor for boats.

CADYSVILLE, v. Cuba ts. Alleghany co. N. Y., 2 m. N. from Cuba village, contains a store, a tavern, 2 saw mills, 1 grist-mill, and about 20 dwellings.

CADYVILLE, v. Clinton co. N. Y., 165 m. N. of Albany, and 9 W. Plattsburg, and contains a saw-mill, forge with 2 fires, a tannery, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

CÆSAR'S CREEK, a considerable stream which enters into the Little Miami, on the east, three miles below Waynesville, O. It rises in Green county, and affords some fine mill sites. Length about 15 miles.

CAHABON, t. Mexico, 25 m. W. from Vera Paz.

CAHAWBA, Ala., which, after a southerly course, unites with the Alabama, 160 m. below its forks, the Coosa and Tallapoosa; and 210 above its junction with the Tombigbee.

CAHAWBA, v. Dallas co. Ala., at the junction of the river Cahawba with the Alabama, 77 m. in a right line NE. St. Stephens. It was laid out in 1818. It is the seat of justice for the county, and a place of some business.

CAHOKIA, v. St. Clair co. Il., about 1 m. E. of the Mississippi, 5 m. below St. Louis, 20 N. Harrisonville, 52 NNW. Kaskaskia, 978 from W. C. It is a French village.

CAHOES FALLS, in Mohawk river, 3 m. above its mouth. The river here is about 1,000 feet wide; the rock over which it pours, extends across the river obliquely from SW. to NE. and is 70 feet high. From the bridge ¾ of a mile below, the falls are in full view.

CAHOES, v. Watervliet ts. Albany co. N. Y., on the Mohawk r. 9 m. N. from Albany. Here is great hydraulic power, derived from the falls above, and improved by a canal near 2 m. long, affording the greatest advantages for manufactures in the state. The canal affording the use of the water was completed in 1834; the village now contains one factory for cotton and woollen machinery, one for edge tools, one for ott on, linen, and woollen hosiery, an iron foundery, a carpet factory, and various mechanic shops, and about 100 dwellings.

CAICOS, cluster of islands between St. Domingo and the Bahamas. The largest, called the Grand Caico, is due N. from St. Domingo. Lat. 21° N.

CAIMAN'S, or more correctly *Cayman's*, a group of small islands in the Caribbean sea, to the NW. of Jamaica. Lon. 5° W. from W. C. Lat. 19° 15′ N.

CAIMITES, 3 islands near the west coast of Hispaniola.

CAINHOY, v. Charleston co. S. C., 106 m. SE. from Columbia, and 530 from W. C. on the Wands river, about 10 m. NE. from Charleston.

CA-IRA, v. Cumberland co. Va., 62 m. W. from Richmond, 185 from W. C.

CAIRO, pts. Greene co. N. Y., 11 m. W. Athens, 340 from W. C. The village contains 4 churches, 4 taverns, 8 stores, a gristmill, a carding and cloth dressing factory, a tannery, and about 100 dwellings. Pop. of the ts. 2,862.

CAIRO, v. Alexander co. Il., at the junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi, 80 m. S. Kaskaskia.

CAIRO, t. Lancaster co. S. C., 468 m. from W. C.

CAIRO, v. Sumner co. Ten., on the Cumberland, 30 m. E. Nashville, 722 from W. C.

CALAIS, ts. Washington co. Maine, 204 m. from Augusta, and 806 from W. C. It is situated on the St. Croix near its mouth, and is a place of considerable importance. Pop. 2,934.

CALAIS, ts. Washington co. Vt., 11 m. NE. Montpelier, 538 from W. C. It is an excellent agricultural town, and contains a nail manufactory, and valuable mills. Pop. 1,709.

CALAIS, v. Randolph ts. Morris co. N. J., 6 m. NW. from Morristown. It contains a Presbyterian church, and about 30 houses.

CALCASIU, r. La., which rises several m. S. of Natchitoches, and pursuing a S. course, passes through a lake of the same name, and 3 m. below the lake flows into the gulf of Mexico, Lat. 29° 36′ N. Lake Calcasiu is about 30 m. long, and 10 or 12 (where widest) broad.

CALDWELL, ts. Warren co. N. Y., on lake George. Pop. 692.

CALDWELL, an interior co. in the western part of Kentucky, bounded on the SW. by the great Cumberland river. Pop. 10,365. Princeton is the capital.

CALDWELL, v. and cap. Warren co. N. Y., at S. end of lake George, 62 m. N. Albany, 415 from W. C. This is becoming a place of resort, on account of the beautiful scenery around lake George. It contains several large hotels, the county buildings, and about 50 dwellings.

CALDWELL, v. Essex co. N. J., 10 m. NE. from Newark. It contains about 40 dwellings, and 2 Presbyterian churches.

CALDWELL'S BRIDGE, v. Franklin co. Ten.

CALEDONIA, v. Monroe co. N. C., 20 m. S. from Carthage.

CALEDONIA, v. Henry co. Ten., 123 m. W. from Nashville.

CALEDONIA, v. Sullivan co. Ind., on Busseron creek, 97 m. SW. from Indianapolis, and 670 from W. C.

CALEDONIA, v. Marion county, O., 8 m. E. from Marion, and 11 m. S. from Bucyrus, on the road leading from Le Timberville to Mount Gilead. It contains 17 dwellings, 2 stores, a tavern, a church, and 8 or 10 mechanic shops.

CALEDONIA, v. Alexander co. Il., on the Ohio river, 3 m. above America. It contains 2 or 3 stores, a dozen families, and is thought to be an important site for business.

CALEDONIA, co. E. side of Vt., bounded N. by Essex co. E. by Connecticut river, S. by Orange co. and W. by Washington and Orleans cos. Pop. in 1830, 20,967, and in 1840, 21,891. Capital, Danville. Chief towns, Danville and Peacham.

CALEDONIA, pts. Livingston co. N. Y., W. from Genesee river, on the road from Avon to Batavia, 30 m. W. from Canandaigua, and 17 E. from Batavia, and 228 W. from Albany. The village contains 2 churches, one flouring and one saw-mill, a number of stores, several taverns, a large brewery, and 60 or 70 dwellings, chiefly built of lime-stone. Pop. 1,987. Gypsum abounds in the township.

CALEMUT, r. Ind., which runs into the Wabash, 12 m. E. from Eel Town.

CALEMICK, *Big* and *Little*, 2 small rivers which empty into lake Michigan, at its southern bend.

CALF PASTURE RIVER, r. Va., which runs into James river, below Lexington.

CALHOUN, co. Il., bounded N. by Pike co., E. by the Illinois, S. and W. by the Mississippi rivers. On the rivers considerable tracts are subject to inundation, but in the interior are bluffs and ravines; still there are considerable portions of good land. Coal is found on the Mississippi, in the south part. Guilford, 125 m. W. from Vandalia, is the capital. Population in 1835, 1,099, and in 1840, 1,741.

CALHOUN, co. Mich., bounded N. by Eaton and Barry, E. by Jackson, S. by Branch, and W. by Kalamazoo. Chief town, Marshall. Pop. 10,599.

CALHOUN, v. M'Minn co. Ten., on Hiwassee river, postroad 130 m. SE. from Murfreesborough, and about 75 m. SW. from Knoxville.

CALHOUNSVILLE, v. Juniatta co. Pa., 42 m. NW. from Harrisburg, 149 from W.C. It is a small village of about 20 houses.

CALIAQUA, port of the W. Indies, in the W. part of St. Vincent's.

CALIFORNIA, *Old*, a province of Mexico. It is a peninsula, extending from the bay of All-Saints, in lat. 32°, to Cape St. Lucas in lat. 22° 48′ N. and bounded N. by New California, E. by the Gulf of California, and W. by the Pacific. A ridge of mountains runs through the centre of the peninsula. The soil is generally barren. The Jesuits made the first establishment here in 1742. Since their expulsion, the Dominican monks of the city of Mexico have had charge of the missions. The country cóntains 55,000 sq. ms., but in 1803 only 9,000 inhabitants. The population has much diminished within the last 40 years, owing to the ravages of the small pox, &c.

CALIFORNIA, *New*, a province of Mexico, which extends from the isthmus of Old California, or the bay of Todos Santos, to Cape Mendocino, in N. lat. 40° 19′. It is a narrow tract of country, 600 m. long, and contains 16,000 sq. ms. The soil is as well watered and fertile as that of Old California is arid and stony. The climate is more mild than in the same latitude on the eastern coast. Good wine is now made in most of the villages established by the Spaniards along the coast S. and N. of Monterey, to beyond 37° N. lat. The European olive is also successfully cultivated in several of the settlements. The country abounds in fish and game of every description; hares, rabbits, and stags are very common; seals and otters are also found in prodigious numbers. There are 18 missionary settlements, formed by the Spaniards on the coast, which, within a few years, have made great progress in population.

CALLAND'S STORE, t. Pittsylvania co. Va., 188 m. SW. from Richmond.

CALLAWAY, co. Miss., bounded N. by Monroe, E. by Ralls and Montgomery, S. by the Missouri r. and W. by Boone. A considerable portion of the country is prairie, and the soil generally fertile. Fulton is the seat of justice. Pop. in 1836, 9,520, and in 1840, 11,765.

CALLAWAY, co. Kentucky, bounded N. and E. by the Tennessee river, S. by Tennessee, and W. by Graves county. Wadesborough is the chief town. Pop. 8,870.

CALUMET, *Grand*, on the Ottawa river, on the south side, above the Portage de Montague, U. C.

CALUMET, a large stream that rises in Indiana, winds into Illinois, turns again and enters the lake Michigan near the boundary line.

CALUMET, *Point au*, on lake Superior, U. C., on the N. shore, the first point W. of r. Du Chene, between which places the coast, consisting of perpendicular rocks, is dangerous.

CALUMET, co. Wisconsin, on the E. side of Winnebago lake. Whitesboro' is the chief town. Pop. 275.

CALUMET, v. Cook co. Il., on the Calumet river near its mouth, and contains 10 or 15 houses and a post-office.

CALVERT, co. Md., bounded N. by Anne Arundel co. E. by Chesapeake Bay, SW. by St. Mary's co. and W. by Prince George co. Chief town, Prince Frederick. Pop. in 1830, 8,889; and in 1840, 9,229.

CAMANCHE, v. near the south boundary of Dane co. Wis.

CAMANCHE, v. Dubuque co. Iowa, on the Mississippi above the mouth of Wabepisipimecon.

CAMBAHEE, r. S. C., which is formed by two branches, called North and South Saltketcher, and runs into St. Helena Sound.

CAMBRIA, ts. Niagara co. N. Y., on E. side of the Niagara, 238 m. NW. from Albany. It contains 3 post-offices, Cambria, W. Cambria, and Pekin. Pop. 2,099.

CAMBRIA, co. Pa., bounded N. by Clearfield co., E. by Huntingdon and Bedford cos., S. by Somerset co., and W. by Westmoreland and Indiana cos. Pop. in 1830, 2,287; and in 1840, 11,236. Chief town, Ebensburg.

CAMBRIDGE, ts. Lamoille co. Vt., 30 m. NNW. from Montpelier, 514 from W.C. The Lamoille river and other streams afford it a good water power. Pop. 1,790.

CAMBRIDGE, ts. Coos co. N. H., watered by the Androscoggin, 25 m. NE. Lancaster. It is uninhabited.

CAMBRIDGE, v. and seat of justice, Dorchester co. Md., on the Choptank river. Lat. 38° 40′ N. Lon. 1° 3′ E. of W. C. It contains a court-house, jail, and some fine houses, 62 m. from Annapolis, and 99 from W. C.

CAMBRIDGE, v. Abbeville district, S.C., 150 m. NW. from Charleston. It contains 60 or 70 houses, and from 250 to 350 inhabitants.

CAMBRIDGE, v. and cap. Guernsey co. Ohio, on Wills creek, 25 m. E. from Zanesville, 85 from Columbus. Lat. 40° 4′ N. It is a flourishing place, and contains the county buildings, about 120 dwelling-houses, several churches, and various mechanic shops.

CAMBRIDGE, ts. Middlesex co. Mass. on Charles river, centrally 3 m. WNW. from Boston. This town may be divided into three parts. Old Cambridge, Cambridge Port, and East Cambridge; the latter is the seat of the county courts, and is immediately connected with Boston, by Canal bridge, and the viaduct of the Boston and Lowell rail-road over Charles river. There is another bridge connecting this point with

Charlestown. The village of Cambridgeport, which lies west of E. Cambridge, is connected with Boston by a bridge called West Boston Bridge. In the village of Old Cambridge, is Harvard College, or the University of Cambridge, the oldest and most wealthy literary institution in the U. States. It was founded in 1638, in less than 20 years after the first settlement of N. England. Its officers are a president, 20 professors, 5 tutors, an instructor in French and Spanish, a proctor, and a regent. The library is the second in America, containing upwards of 35,000 volumes. The philosophical and chemical apparatus are complete. There are belonging to the University, a valuable cabinet of minerals, an excellent anatomical museum, and a botanic garden, containing 8 acres, and furnished with an extensive collection of trees, shrubs, and plants, both native and foreign. The college buildings consist of the University Hall, which is an elegant stone edifice, containing the chapel, dining halls, and lecture rooms; Harvard Hall, containing the library, philosophical apparatus, museum, &c.; 4 spacious brick edifices, containing rooms for students; and several other buildings, for the accommodation of the president, professors, and students. A law school, medical school, and theological seminary, form part of the University. The number of students ranges from 3 to 400. A greater number of students has been educated here than at any other college in the country.

The studies of which a knowledge is necessary in order to admission into the freshman class, are Virgil, Sallust, Cicero's Select Orations, Græca Minora, Greek Testament, Ancient and Modern. Geography, Arithmetic through alligation, medial and alternate, and Algebra to the end of simple equations.

Cambridge is a very pleasant, rich, and flourishing town. Besides the buildings of the University, it contains the U. S. Arsenal, several houses of public worship, for different denominations, 2 banks, other handsome public buildings and many very elegant and spacious private mansions.

*Mount Auburn Cemetery*, about one mile from the University, contains about 100 acres of land, and is laid out with gravelled walks, and planted and embellished with a great variety of trees, shrubbery and flowers. It is a great curiosity, an enchanting spot, a magnificent resting-place for the dead. The Cemetery was dedicated Sep. 24th, 1831.

This town has various and extensive manufactures, consisting of glass, hats, leather, boots and shoes, tin ware, rail-road cars, coaches and other carriages, iron axletrees, organs, carpenters' tools, brass and britannia ware, &c. &c., amounting annually to about 1,000,000 of dollars. Pop. of the ts. 8,409.

CAMBRIDGE, v. Washington co. N. Y., 15 m. S. from Salem, 35 NE. Albany. Here is an academy, at which much attention is given to qualify young men for the profession of *teacher*, a seminary for young ladies, a number of taverns, several stores, about 150 dwellings, and several churches.

CAMDEN, v. of Gloucester co. N. J., opposite Philadelphia. It is a flourishing village, extending along the river. The houses are neat, and many elegant. It contains a bank, and several houses of public worship. It is the depot of the Camden and Amboy rail-road, and the Woodbury rail-road. A constant communication is kept up between this and Philadelphia, by steamboats, and, in the summer months, it is a place of considerable resort for the citizens of Philadelphia.

CAMDEN, t. of Kent co. Delaware, 3 m. SW. from Dover.

CAMDEN, co. of N. C., bounded by Albemarle Sound SE. Pasquotank county and river SW. Virginia N. and Currituck and North river NE. Length 38 m. mean width 6; area 228 sq. ms. Chief town, New Lebanon. Pop. in 1830, 6,721, and in 1840, 5,663.

CAMDEN, v. in the co. of Kent, called also Camden West, on the N. side of the river Thames, opposite to Howard, U. C.

CAMDEN, ts. Waldo co. Me., on Penobscot Bay, about 12 m. E. from Thomaston, and 37 E. from Wiscasset. Pop. 3,005. It is a small but growing village, and carries on the business of burning lime.

CAMDEN, pts. Oneida co. N. Y., 20 m. NW. Rome, 127 m. NW. from Albany, and 35 m. from Utica. The village contains 3 churches, 2 grist and one saw-mills, clothing works, several taverns and stores, and 50 or 60 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,331.

CAMDEN, t. and cap. Kershaw co. S. C., on the E. side of the Wateree, at the junction of Pine-tree creek, 35 m. NE. Columbia, 120 N. by W. Charleston, 109 NE. Augusta. Lat. 34° 17′ N. Lon. 80° 54′ W. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 250 houses, a court-house and jail, an academy, a masonic hall, a brick market-house and library, an arsenal, 3 flouring mills and other mills, 4 religious societies, viz. an Episcopalian, a Presbyterian, a Baptist and a Methodist. The river is navigable for boats of 70 tons, and there is a lively trade with the back country. It is memorable for two battles fought here during the revolutionary war; one the 16th Aug., 1780, between Gen. Gates and Lord Cornwallis; the other, the 23d April, between Gen. Greene and Lord Rawdon.

CAMDEN, co. of Geo., forming the SE. angle of that state, on the Atlantic ocean; bounded by that ocean E. by Florida S. and SW. on the W. by Ware co. and by Glynn N. Length 28 m. mean width 25, area 700 sq. ms. Surface flat, soil sandy, and in some parts marshy. Staples, sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, &c. Chief town, Jefferson. Pop. 6,075.

CAMDEN, port, NW. coast of America,

in Prince Frederick Sound. Lon. 56° 45' from W. C. Lat. 56° 55' N.

CAMDEN, v. Carroll co. Ind., E. by N. from Delphi.

CAMDEN, v. Green co. Il., at the mouth of the Illinois river.

CAMDEN, t. Ray co. Miso., on the Missouri river. It has fair business prospects, the site is a good one, based upon rock, and already is a place of considerable trade.

CAMDEN, v. Preble co. O., 8 m. S. from Preble.

CAMEL'S RUMP, a summit of the Green Mountains in Chittenden co. Vt. The summit is on the E. line of Huntingdon, 20 m. E. by S. from Burlington, 20 W. by N. from Montpelier. It is one of the highest summits of the Green Mountains, and its height is estimated at 3,400 feet.

CAMERON'S SETTLEMENT, Fulton co. Il., 8 m. NW. from Lewiston. It is a tract of good land, with a considerable population.

CAMERON, ts. Steuben co. N. Y., 221 m. from Albany, and 8 S. from Bath. The Canisteo river crosses it SE. Cameron and W. Cameron have post-offices, at which are dense settlements. Pop. 1,359.

CAMILLUS, ts. and t. Onondaga co. N. Y., on S. side of Seneca river, 10 m. NW. from Onondaga, 140 W. from Albany, and 400 from W. C. An extensive mine of gypsum is found in this town. Pop. 3,957. Besides the village of Camillus, the ts. contains Belleisle and Amboy.

CAMPAIGN CREEK, r. Ohio, which flows into the Ohio, 8 m. above Gallipolis.

CAMPBELL, co. Va., bounded N. by James river and Buckingham co. E. by Charlotte co. S. by the Appomatox, and W. by Bedford co. Pop. in 1830, 20,380, and in 1840, 21,030. Chief towns Lynchburg and New London.

CAMPBELL, a co. of Georgia, bounded N. by Cobb, E. by Dekalb and Fayette, S. by Coweta, and W. by Carroll. Pop. in 1830, 3,323 and in 1840, 6,075. Campbellton is the capital.

CAMPBELL, C. H., and t. Campbell co. Va., 10 m. S. from Lynchburg, 132 from Richmond, and 210 from W. C.

CAMPBELL, co. Ken., on both sides of Licking river, opposite to the city of Cincinnati, bounded by the Ohio river N. and NE. by Pendleton S. and by Roane W. Length 32 m., mean width 10, area 320 sq. ms. Surface hilly, soil productive. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, live stock, salted provisions, and fruit. Chief town, Newport. Pop. 5,211.

CAMPBELL, co. Ten. in a triangular form, bounded by Kentucky N. by Clinch river SE. and by Anderson SW. and by Fentress W. Length 35 m., mean width 12, area 420. Surface hilly, and in part mountainous: soil fertile in the valleys and along the streams. Staples, grain, flour, fruit, and salted provisions. Chief town, Jacksonsborough. Pop. in 1830, 5,110, and in 1840, 6,149.

CAMPBELL'S MILLS, t. Abbeville district, S. C.

CAMPBELL'S POINT, cape of the NW. coast of N. America, at Cook's Inlet, SE. side. Lon. 72° 15' W. from W. C. Lat. 60° 6' N.

CAMPBELL'S STATION, v. Knox co. Ten., 184 SW. from Nashville, and 531 from W. C.

CAMPBELLSTOWN, v. Steuben co. N. Y., postroad 213 m. SW. by W. from Albany, 289 from W. C. Contains 1 church, 2 mills, 2 taverns, and about 15 dwellings.

CAMPBELLSTOWN, v. Lebanon co. Pa., on the road from Lebanon to Harrisburg, 18 m. from the latter.

CAMPBELLSVILLE, v. Giles co. Ten., 66 m. from Nashville, and 751 from W. C.

CAMPBELLSVILLE, v. Henry co. Ken., 54 m. NW. from Frankfort.

CAMPBELLSVILLE, v. Green co. Ken., 654 m. from W. C. and 78 m. from Frankfort.

CAMPBELLTOWN, v. Edgefield district, S. C., 588 m. from W. C.

CAMPBELLTON, t. and cap. Campbell co. Geo., 134 m. from Milledgeville, and 715 from W. C. It is on the Chattahoochee river.

CAMPEACHY, t. Mexico, in Merida or Yucatan, on the river St. Francis, in the bay of Campeachy. The port is large but shallow. It was formerly a stated market for logwood, of which great quantities grew in the neighborhood. Lon. 90° 34' W. Lat. 19° 30' N. Pop. 6,000.

CAMPO BELLO, province of New Brunswick, a fertile island at the mouth of Passamaquoddy bay, separated on the SW. by a narrow passage from Lubec. It is about 9 m. long and from 1 to 3 broad, contains many excellent harbors, and has many advantages for commerce and the fisheries. The lands are now in the hands of a single proprietor, but if offered for sale, few places would settle more rapidly.

CAMPTON, ts. Grafton co. N. H., on the Merrimack, 6 m. N. from Plymouth, 76 NNW. from Portsmouth, 548 from W. C. Pop. 1,513.

CAMPTOWN, v. Essex co. N. J., 3 1-2 m. SW. from Newark. It contains from 80 to 100 dwellings, a church, and several mills on Elizabeth river.

CAMPVILLE, v. Spartanburg district, S. Carolina.

CAMUNIPAW, v. Bergen co. N. J., SW. of Jersey City.

CANAAN, ts. Essex co. Vt., in NE. corner of the state, on the Connecticut, 85 m. NE. from Montpelier, 606 from W. C. It contains Leeds pond, which produces an abundance of fish; the ts. produces more fish than grain. Pop. 378.

CANAAN, ts. Somerset co. Maine, on the E. side of the Kennebeck, opposite Bloomfield, 13 m. E. from Norridgewock, 205 NNE. Boston, 646 from W. C. Pop. 1,379. It is connected with Bloomfield by Skoohegan

bridge, which is erected over falls of that name.

CANAAN, ts. Grafton co. N. H., 16 m. E. from Dartmouth College, 103 NW. Portsmouth, 513 from W. C. Heart pond, so called from its figure, is situated in the centre of the ts. and upon a swell of land so elevated, that at a distance it presents the appearance of a sheet of water on a hill. It is 500 rods in length, and 200 in width. Pop. 1,576.

CANAAN, ts. Litchfield co. Ct., 18 m. NNW. from Litchfield, 350 from W. C. It is on the E. side of the Housatonic, which separates it from Salisbury. The river has a fall here of 60 feet perpendicular, which affords seats for various mills and manufactories which are improved to a considerable extent. Lime-stone and iron ore are abundant; the latter is of a very fine quality. Iron works on an extensive scale are established. Pop. 2,166.

CANAAN, *South*, v. Ct., in S. part of Canaan, 345 from W. C.

CANAAN, pts. Columbia co. N. Y., 23 m. NE. from Hudson, 25 SE. from Albany, 356 from W. C. It contains three villages, Canaan, Red Rock, and Canaan Corners; the latter on the outlet of Whitting's pond, 24 from Albany, and 23 from Hudson, contains several churches, 1 grist and 2 saw-mills, 2 woollen factories, a number of stores, and 1 distillery. Pop of ts. 1,957.

CANAAN, settlement in Shelby co. Il., 12 m. N. from Shelbyville, a very superior tract, and increasing in population.

CANAAN, a post-office in Rock island co. Il., 20 m. N. from Stephenson.

CANACADEA LAKE, in Honeoy, N. Y., between Honeoy and Hemlock lakes, 4 m. long, and ¼ m. broad.

CANADA, a British province.

CANADA CREEK, *West*, r. N. Y., which runs south into the Mohawk, in Herkimer. Length 60 m.

CANADA CREEK, *East*, r. N. Y., which runs S. into Mohawk, W. into Stone Arabia. Length 30 m.

CANADA CREEK, r. small N. branch of Wood creek, N. Y.

CANADAWAY, creek, N. York, in Chatauque co., enters lake Erie about 2½ m. W. from Dunkirk.

CANADAWAY, v. Chatauque co. N. Y., on a small river of the same name which runs 12 m. NW. into lake Erie.

CANADERAGA, v. Otsego co. N. Y., contains some sulphur springs in repute and much frequented, 3 taverns, several stores, a grist and saw-mill, and 25 or 30 dwellings.

CANADICE, pts. Ontario co. N. Y., 216 m. from Albany, 346 from W. C., and 24 m. from Canandaigua. Pop. 1,341.

CANADIAN RIVER, the great south-western branch of Arkansaw river, rises by two large branches in the mountains of New Mexico, and flowing by comparative course about 600 m. each, unite at N. Lat. 35°, and 18° W. from W. C. Below the confluence of the two principal branches, the Canadian Fork continues E. 40 m. where it unites with the Arkansaw, receiving in the intermediate distance another large branch from the SW. For the true position, course, and relative extent of the Canadian Fork, the public stands indebted to Major Long.

CANAJOHARIE, ts. and v. Montgomery co. N. Y., on S. side of the Mohawk, 53 m. W. from Albany, 400 from W. C. The village is situated on the river and canal at the mouth of Bowman's creek, opposite the village of Palatine, contains 2 printing-offices, an academy, 2 churches, 8 or 10 stores, and about 150 houses. This is a place of considerable business and trade. Pop. of the ts. 5,146.

CANAJOHARIE CREEK, r. N. Y., which runs NE. into the Mohawk, at Canajoharie.

CANALSBURG, v. Miami co. In., on the Wabash, 11 m. E. from Miamisport, 136 m. from Indianapolis, and 619 from W. C.

CANANDAIGUA, ts. and v. and cap. Ontario co. N. Y., N. of Canandaigua lake, 88 m. E. from Buffalo, 110 W. from Utica, 195 W. from Albany, 365 from W. C. Lon. 77° 20′ W. Lat. 42° 49′ N. The village is situated at the outlet of Canandaigua lake, and contains a court-house, a jail, 3 banks, one of which is a branch of the Utica bank, a state arsenal, a respectable academy, 80 feet by 40, 3 stories high, with 2 school rooms, 2 recitation rooms, 21 rooms for students, and apartments for the principal and his family. It likewise has a department for the preparation of school teachers. Here is also the Ontario Female Academy, located on a beautiful site, and has very spacious and commodious buildings, and is in high repute. It is a pleasant, handsome, and flourishing town, and has an extensive and increasing trade. The surrounding country is fertile. Pop. 5,652.

CANANDAIGUA, lake, N. Y., in Ontario co. 15 m. in length, and 1 in mean width. It receives a number of creeks, and discharges its waters at the village of Canandaigua, into an outlet which flows NE. 20 m. joining Mud creek at Lyons. The level of Canandaigua lake is about 670 feet above that of the Atlantic ocean, 105 above that of lake Erie, and 299 above the great western canal at Montezuma.

CANANDAIGUA, r. N. Y., which runs from Canandaigua lake, NE. into the r. Seneca, in Junius. Length 45 m.

CANARD, small r. of U. C., falls into Detroit r. between Amherstburg and Sandwich.

CANARD, *Isle au*, in the St. Lawrence, at the confluence of the river des Prairies.

CANARDS, or *Duck river*, U. C., falls into the Detroit, 1 m. below Grand Turkey island.

CANASARAGA, v. Madison co. N. Y., 425 m. from W. C. has a church, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and 30 or 40 dwellings.

CANASTOTA, v. Madison co. N. Y., on Erie canal, 36 m. W. of Utica, 122 from Albany, contains 4 churches for different denominations, 4 taverns, several stores, many groceries, a number of forwarding warehouses, one high school, and about 125 dwellings, and is a place of much business.

CANASERAGA CREEK, r. N. Y., which unites with the Chitteningo, 4 m. from Oneida lake.

CANAVARNAL, bay of the U. S., on the Pacific coast. Lon. 47° W. from W. C. Lat. 45° N.

CANDIA, ts. Rockingham co. N. H., 15 m. SE. from Concord, 36 W. from Portsmouth, and 513 from W. C. The inhabitants are mostly industrious farmers, many of whom are wealthy. Pop. 1,430.

CANDOR, pts. Tioga co. N. Y., 10 m. E. from Spencer, and 328 from W. C., drained by the W. branch of the Owego and the Cattstong creeks. The village contains 2 churches, 4 grist and 3 saw-mills, several taverns and stores. Pop. ts. 3,370.

CANDY'S CREEK, t. Cherokee nation, in the NW. part of Georgia.

CANEADEA, pts. Alleghany co. N. Y., 10 m. SW. from Angelica, and 267 W. from Albany. The village in the centre of the ts. has a tavern, a fulling-mill, and about a dozen dwellings. Pop. ts. 1,633.

CANE HILL, v. Washington co. Ar., 203 m. from Little Rock, 1,271 from W. C.

CANFIELD, pts. Trumbull co. Ohio, 10 m. W. from Poland, 14 S. by E. from Warren, 50 N. from Steubenville, and 291 from W. C. Pop. about 1,500.

CANISTEO, ts. Steuben co. N. Y., on the Canisteo, 20 m. SW. from Bath, 241 WNW. from Albany, and 318 from W. C., and contains the villages of Canisteo, and East Canister, which are post villages. Pop. 941.

CANISTEO, r. Steuben co. N. Y., which runs into the Tioga, near the village of Painted Post. It is navigable for boats to Arkport, 40 m.

CANNAVERAL, cape of Florida, N. Lat. 28° 22′. It was off this cape, April 29th, 1814, that the British brig Epervier, of 22 guns and 128 men, was captured by the U. S. sloop Peacock, Captain Warrington, after an action of 42 minutes.

CANNING, v. Oneida co. N. Y., 16 m. SW. from Utica; has a blast furnace supplied with ore from Westmoreland and Kirkland; a forge making bar iron, a tavern, a store, and 20 dwellings.

CANNONBALL, r. Louisiana, which flows into the Missouri, 1,500 miles from the Mississippi.

CANNON, co. Ten., middle district, a new county. Pop. uncertain.

CANNONSBURG, borough, Washington co. Pa., on a branch of Chartier r. 7 m. ENE. from Washington, 18 SW. from Pittsburg, and 244 from W. C. It has an elevated and pleasant situation. Jefferson College was founded here in 1802. The college edifice is a spacious building of 3 stories. The library contains 3,000 volumes. The board of trustees consists of 21 members, of whom 8 may be clergymen. The executive government is intrusted to a president, a vice-president, and 2 professors, one of the languages, and one of the natural sciences. The present number of students ranges from 120 to 150—the number of instructors 7. The college classes are three, viz. the Sophomore, Mathematical, and the Philosophical classes. The studies of which a knowledge is required in order to be admitted into the sophomore class, are Cæsar's Commentaries, Ovid, Virgil, and the Greek Testament. The studies of the sophomore class are Horace, Cicero's Orations, Græca Minora and Majora, Greek and Roman Antiquities, Geography, &c. The studies of the mathematical class are the Elements of Geometry, Algebra, Practical Geometry, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric and History. The studies of the philosophical class consist of Logic, Moral Philosophy, Philosophy of Rhetoric, Metaphysics, together with a review of the studies of the preceding classes. For tuition each student pays 20 dollars a year; and for board from $1,50 to $2,00 a week. The commencement is held on the fourth Wednesday in September. There are 2 vacations of 3 or 4 weeks each, one in the spring, and the other in the autumn. The western country has been supplied with more than 150 clergymen, who have received their education, in whole or in part, at this college. There is a theological school connected with the college, under the direction of the vice-president. Besides the college buildings there are 3 places of public worship, several stores, and mechanic shops, and many fine private dwellings.

CANNONSVILLE, v. Delaware co. N. Y., 141 m. SW. from Albany, has a store, tavern, grist-mill, and some 12 or 15 houses.

CANNOUCHE, r. Geo., rises about 30 m. S. from Louisville, and joins the Ogeechee, about 20 m. above its mouth.

CANOE, r. Mass., which unites with the r. Taunton, at Taunton.

CANOE RIVER, r. N. A., which runs into the Mississippi, Lon. 92° 3′ W. Lat. 42° 55′ N.

CANOGA CREEK, r. N. Y., which joins the Seneca, in Fayette, and affords fine mill privileges.

CANOGA, v. Fayette ts. Seneca co. N. Y., about 4 m. from Waterloo, and 18 m. from Ovid, contains some 25 or 30 dwellings.

CANONICUT, isl. belonging to Newport co. R. I. It contains the town of Jamestown, is 7 miles long and 1 broad; 3 m. W. from Rhode Island. On S. end, called Beaver's Tail, there is a light-house. It is a beautiful island, and has a fertile soil, producing good crops of grass and grain.

CANSO, seaport of Nova Scotia, on a

strait which separates Nova Scotia from Cape Breton. Near this town is a fine fishery for cod. Lon. 55° W. Lat. 45° 20′ N.

CANTERBURY, v. Merrimack co. N. H., on E. side of the Merrimack, opposite Boscawen, 9 m. N. from Concord, and 482 from W. C. Here is a village of Shakers, containing 2 or 300 souls. Pop. 1,643.

CANTERBURY, ts. Windham co. Ct., on W. side of the Quinebaugh; 10 m. E. from Windham, 14 N. from Norwich, and 371 from W. C. It is a pleasant town, and contains 3 Congregational meeting-houses, and 1 for Baptists, and an academy. Pop. 1,791.

CANTERBURY, t. Kent co. Del., 126 m. from W. C. and 8 m. from Dover.

CANTERBURY, v. Orange co. N. Y., on the right bank of the Hudson r. 101 from Albany, and 276 from W. C., 5 m. S. of Newburgh. It contains a woollen factory, cotton do., an axe factory, several extensive shoe factories, 2 tanneries, one morocco factory, and several mechanic shops. Pop. about 1,500.

CANTERBURY, v. Lawrence co. Ky., 137 m. from Frankfort, and 425 from W. C., in the NE. corner of the county near the Big Sandy river.

CANTON, ts. Norfolk co. Mass., 14 m. SW. from Boston, and 448 from W. C. The manufactures of Canton consist of cotton and woollen goods, shoes, palmleaf hats, copper, wicking, thread, candlesticks, hoes, iron castings, trying squares, shapes, and bells, which amount annually to $700,000. This place is easily approached from the capital by the Boston and Providence rail-road. The viaduct or bridge on that road, at this place, is built of massive hewn granite, 600 feet in length, 63 feet above the foundation, on 6 arches, with a succession of arches at the top. Pop. 1,995.

CANTON, ts. Hartford co. Ct., 15 m. WNW. from Hartford, and 351 from W. C. Collinsville is the principal village in the ts. at which a large amount of axes are made of a superior quality. This village presents a beautiful appearance and a noble specimen of enterprise. Pop. 1,736.

CANTON, ts. and v. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., 15 m. E. from Ogdensburg, 200 NW. from Albany, and 570 from W. C., upon Grasse river; contains 2 churches, a classical academy, grist, saw, and oil mills, marble yard, satinet factory, 3 hotels, and various mechanic shops. Pop. of ts. 3,465.

CANTON, v. Onondaga co. N. Y., 136 m. W. from Albany, 345 m. from W. C. and 12 m. from Syracuse, on the canal; contains about 20 dwellings.

CANTON, v. Salem co. N. J., 74 m. from Trenton, and 180 from W. C., in the SW. part of the co.

CANTON, t. and cap. Starke co. Ohio, situated in the forks of the Nimishillen creek, 45 m. NW. from Steubenville, 95 WNW. from Pittsburg, 130 NE. from Columbus, and 472 from W. C. It is a flourishing town, and contains a bank, 2 printing-offices, 4 houses of public worship, 6 tanneries, about 20 stores, various mechanic shops, and about 300 dwellings. Pop. about 2,000.

CANTON, t. Green co. Al., 69 m. S. of Tuscaloosa, and 918 from W. C.

CANTON, t. and cap. Wilcox co. Ala., on the left bank of the Ala. r. about 40 m. by water below Cahaba.

CANTON, v. Belmont co. Ohio, on the Ohio, opposite Wheeling, Va.

CANTON, v. and seat of justice, Cherokee co. Geo.

CANTON, v. and seat of justice, Madison co. Miss. It contains the usual county buildings, and some fine houses.

CANTON, (*New,*) t. Hawkins co. Ten., 749 m. from W. C.

CANTON, (*New,*) t. Buckingham co. Va., on S. side of James r. about 60 m. SW. from Richmond, and 166 from W. C.

CANTON, ts. Oxford co. Me., 67 m. NNW. from Portland, 32 from Augusta, and 606 from W. C. Pop. 919.

CANTON, v. Van Buren ts. Ontario co. N. Y., on the Erie canal, 12 m. W. from Syracuse.

CANTON, t. Fulton co. Il., 15 m. N. from Lewistown, 148 from Vandalia, and 837 from W. C.

CANTON, t. Trigg co. Ken., 9 m. S. from Cadiz, 235 from Frankfort, and 774 from W. C.

CANTON, t. Dyer co. Ten., 180 m. from Nashville, and 774 from W. C.

CANTWELL'S BRIDGE, v. New Castle co. Del., on Apoquinimink creek, 21 m. SSW. from Wilmington, 49 SW. from Philadelphia. It contains about 30 or 40 houses.

CANY CREEK, r. Ala., which flows into the Ten. 20 m. below the Muscle Shoals.

CANY FORK, r. Ten., which runs into the Cumberland, 50 m. E. from Nashville.

CAPATINA, creek and t. Belmont co. Ohio, 12 m. below Wheeling, and 15 m. from St. Clairsville, on a creek of the same name.

CAPE ANN, on the coast of Mass., Lon. 70° 37′ W. Lat. 42° 35′ N.

CAPE BRETON, an island forming part of the British dominions in America, lying between the N. end of Nova Scotia, and the SW. point of Newfoundland. It extends, in a N. by E. direction, from the Lat. of 45° 30′ to 47° 6′ N. and from the Lon. of 59° 45′ to 61° 35′ W. forming a barrier between the Atlantic ocean and the gulf, which it completely landlocks, and forms into a vast inland sea; the passage between the NE. end and Newfoundland being about 65 m. wide, intercepted, however, by the island of St. Paul, and just within the gulf by the Magdalen group of isles. Cape Breton is indented from N. to S. by spacious bays, dividing it into two islands, joined together by a very narrow isthmus. The coast on all sides is also much indented by bays, making

the figure of the land very irregular. Its area, however, amounts to about 40,000 sq. ms. The French first formed a settlement upon this island, in 1712, which surrendered to a British force from New England, in 1745, and was confirmed, with all the other French possessions in North America, to England, by the treaty of 1763. Its most distinguishing property is its rich strata of coal of superior quality; with some dreary surface, it also presents some very fertile spots, well wooded, and containing a variety of wild animals, the skins of which form a branch of its traffic. Louisbourg, the chief town, is situated on the Atlantic coast, in the Lat. of 45° 54′ N. Lon. 59° 55′ W. The chief occupation of the people, not only of Louisbourg, but of the whole island, in addition to agriculture, is the cod fishery, which they pursue to some extent for the West India and other markets. Total population of the island, about 4,000. It was constituted a separate government in 1784, under a lieutenant-governor, appointed by the king; but by a stretch of authority on the part of the legislative assembly and council of Nova Scotia, it has reverted as a province to that government, to which it was originally attached.

CAPE CHARLES, cape of Virginia, at E. side of the mouth of the Chesapeake; 12 m. N. from Cape Henry. Lon. 75° 58′ W. Lat. 37° 12′ N.

CAPE COD, peninsula, on the S. side of Massachusetts bay. Its shape is that of a man's arm bent inwards, both at the wrist and the elbow. It is about 65 m. long and from 1 to 20 wide. A great part of this peninsula is sandy and barren, and in many places wholly destitute of vegetation; yet it is populous. The inhabitants obtain their support almost entirely from the ocean; the men being constantly employed at sea; and the boys, at a very early age, are put on board the fishing-boats. In consequence of the violent east winds, it is supposed that the cape is gradually wearing away. Lon. of the cape, 70° 14′ W. Lat. 42° 4′ N.

CAPE COD BAY, between Cape Cod peninsula, and Barnstable and Plymouth cos. Mass.

CAPE DISAPPOINTMENT, on W. coast of N. America, and N. entrance into Columbia river. Lon. 124° 59′ W. Lat. 46° 19′ N.

CAPE ELIZABETH, v. Cumberland co. Me., 4 m. SW. from Portland, and 116 NNE. from Boston, 55 m. from Augusta, 538 from W. C.

CAPE ELIZABETH, N. A. on the coast of Me. Lon. 70° 11′ W. Lat. 43° 33′ N.

CAPE FEAR, on the coast of N. C. Lon. 78° 9′ W. Lat. 33° 48′ N.

CAPE FEAR, r. N. C., the largest in the state. It is formed by the confluence of the NE. and NW. branches, which unite above Wilmington, 35 m. from the ocean. The NW. branch rises in the N. part of the state, and is navigable for large boats to Fayetteville. The NE. branch rises in Sampson co. and is navigable for boats 70 m.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, co. Missouri, on the Mississippi, bounded N. by St. Genevieve and Washington cos. and W. by the county of St. Louis. Pop. 9,359. Jackson is the seat of justice. The lands on the Mississippi and the St. Francis are fertile. The Great Swamp commences 5 m. S. of the town of Cape Girardeau, and extends 60 m. being from 3 to 5 broad, to the low lands of the St. Francis.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, t. Cape Girardeau co. Missouri, on the Mississippi; 45 m. above the mouth of the Ohio, 72 below St. Genevieve, and 927 from W. C. Lat. 37° 15′ N. This place is rapidly improving by the natural force of trade on the river bank where the landing is excellent. It contains a steam saw-mill, a printing-office which issues a weekly journal, and several stores.

CAPE HARBOR, N. A., on the coast of Me., at N. extremity of Wells' bay. Lon. 70° 24′ W. Lat. 43° 18′ N.

CAPE HATTERAS, on the coast of North Carolina. Lon. 75° 20′ W. Lat. 35° 14′ N. This is one of the most remarkable and dangerous capes on the coast of N. America.

CAPE HENLOPEN, cape, on the coast of Delaware, at the mouth of Delaware bay, 18 m. SW. from Cape May. Lon. 75° 6′ W. Lat. 36° 47′ N. Here is a light-house.

CAPE HENRY, on E. coast of Virginia, at the mouth of the Chesapeake, 12 m. S. from Cape Charles. Lon. 76° 21′ W. Lat. 35° 58′ N.

CAPE HENRY, t. on the N. coast of the island Hispaniola, on a promontory at the edge of a large plain 60 m. long and 12 broad. Its harbor is one of the most secure and convenient in the whole island. It was the last town retained by the French in Hispaniola, and was surrendered to the blacks in 1803. It then contained 900 houses and 20,000 inhabitants. 30 leagues E. from Cape St. Nicholas. Lon. 72° 16′ W. Lat. 19° 46′ N.

CAPE HOPE, the NW. point of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, on which is a light-house.

CAPE LODO, on S. coast of Louisiana, at the mouth of the Mississippi. Lon. 71° 42′ W. Lat. 29° 10′ N.

CAPE LOOKOUT, on the coast of N. Carolina. Lon. 76° 37′ W. Lat. 34° 22′ N. So late as the year 1771, this cape afforded an excellent harbor, capacious enough for a large fleet in good deep water; but the basin is now filled up.

CAPE MAY, co. N. J., bounded N. by Atlantic co. SE. by the Atlantic, SW. by Delaware bay, NW. by Cumberland co. Its greatest length is 30 m. greatest breadth, 15 m. The soil is generally sandy, yet some parts are productive. The chief support of the inhabitants is derived from the timber and cord wood trade, raising of cat-

tle, and supplying the market with fish, clams, oysters, &c. Pop. 5,324.

CAPE MAY, on the coast of N. J., at the mouth of the Delaware, 18 m. NE. from Cape Henlopen. Lon. 74° 52′ W. Lat. 38° 57′ N.

CAPE MAY COURT-HOUSE, v. and seat of justice in Cape May co. N. J., a few m. N. from Cape May, 34 SE. from Bridgetown, and 74 from Philadelphia, in the Lat. of 39° N. and 75° W., contains a court-house, and fire-proof offices of brick, several taverns, 8 or 10 dwellings, and a Baptist church of brick.

CAPE MAY ISLAND, at the southern point of New Jersey, 104 m. from Philadelphia. It is a noted and much frequented place of resort during the warm part of the season.

CAPE NEDDICK, cape and t. York co. Me., 53 m. SW. from Portland.

CAPE PEMAQUID, on the coast of Maine. Lon. 69° 27′ W. Lat. 43° 48′ N.

CAPE PORPOISE, on the coast of Maine. Lon. 70° 23′ W. Lat. 43° 21′ N.

CAPE ROSIERS, Me., in Penobscot bay.

CAPE ST. MICHAEL, Seigniory of L. C., in Surry co. nearly opposite Quebec.

CAPE SMALL POINT, on the coast of Maine, forming the E. limits of Casco bay.

CAPE VINCENT, v. Jefferson co. N. Y., 498 m. from W. C., at the fork of lake Ontario, and head of the St. Lawrence river, 25 m. from Watertown, contains a church, several stores and taverns, and about 50 dwellings; the port is a good one, and much business is done in lumber.

CAPEVILLE, v. Northampton co. Va., 176 m. from Richmond, and 258 from W. C.

CAPHON SPRINGS, medicinal springs, in Va., 22 m. WSW. from Winchester. The waters are impregnated with magnesia, sulphur, soda, carbonic acid, and are much visited.

CAPOLICA, small r. of Mexico, in the intendency of Oaxaca, flows into the Gulf of Tehuantepec. Lon. from W. C. 19° W. Lat. 16° N.

CAPTAIN JOHN'S MILLS, v. Montgomery co. Md.

CAPTINA CREEK, Ohio, runs into the Ohio r. 23 m. below Wheeling, 17 m. in length.

CAPTINA CREEK, v. Belmont co. Ohio, the name of a post-office in York ts., 15 m. from St. Clairsville, and on the creek above mentioned.

CARAVELLE, cape of the island of Martinique, on the NE. coast. Long. from W. C. 16° 4′ E. Lat. 14° 55′ N.

CARBONDALE, v. Luzerne co. Pa., 35 m. NE. from Wilkesbarre, 139 m. from Harrisburg, and 247 from W. C. It is near the line between Luzerne and Wayne cos., in the NE. part of the former, is a place of considerable trade produced by the immense quantity of stone coal found in that region. It contains many fine buildings, among which are two splendid hotels and two houses of public worship. A rail-road connects this place with the Delaware and Hudson canal at Honsdale, 9 m. distant, by which the coal is carried to New York. Pop. about 1,500.

CARDIFF, v. Lafayette ts. Onondaga co. N. Y., has one Methodist church, a tavern, 2 stores, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

CARDINGTON, v. Marion co. O., 18 m. SW. from Marion. It contains a post-office, several stores, a large woollen factory, and several other mills, and is a flourishing place.

CARIACO, isl. in the West Indies, dependent on Grenada.

CARIBBEAN SEA, that part of the Atlantic Ocean lying between Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico on the N. and the republic of Columbia S. See *America*.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS, the most eastern islands of the W. Indies, divided into Windward and Leeward islands.

CARIBEUF, island in lake Superior, about 200 miles NW. from the falls of St. Mary.

CARIBOU, r. Canada, runs into the Saguena. Lat. 49° 29′ N.

CARINACOU, one of the Grenadilla isl. in the W. Indies, with an excellent harbor, 16 m. NE. from Grenada.

CARLINVILLE, the seat of justice for Macoupin co. Il. It contains several stores, 1 grocery, 2 lawyers, and about 100 families, increasing rapidly. It is 50 m. NW. from Vandalia, 45 SE. from Jacksonville, 45 SW. from Springfield, and 35 NE. from Alton.

CARLISLE, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., 20 m. NW. from Boston, 432 from W. C. Population, 556.

CARLISLE, ts. Schoharie co. N. Y., 8 m. W. from Schoharie, 36 W. from Albany, 384 from W. C. It contains the villages of Carlisle and Grosvenor's Corners; the first contains a church, a select school, several taverns and stores, and 20 dwellings. Pop. of township, 1,850.

CARLISLE, bor. and cap. Cumberland co. Pa., 15 m. W. from Harrisburg, 120 W. from Philadelphia, 101 from W. C. Lon. 77° 10′ W. Lat. 40° 12′ N. It is pleasantly situated, regularly laid out, built of stone and brick, and has considerable trade. It contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, 2 banks, and 7 houses of public worship. Dickinson College was founded in this town in 1783. It is under the direction of the Methodists, has 3,000 volumes in the college library, and the number of students ranges from 130 to 200. The rail-road from Harrisburg to Chambersburg passes through this place. Pop. 4,000.

CARLISLE, v. Nicholas co. Ken., 58 m. NE. from Frankfort, and 510 from W. C., it is the seat of justice for the county, and contains a court-house, jail, and several houses of public worship.

CARLISLE BAY, on the S. coast of Jamaica, W. coast of Barbadoes, and island of Antigua.

CARLISLE, pts. Lorain co. Ohio, 3½ m. S. from Elyria, 5 E. from Oberlin, and 5 N.

from Legrange. The village contains 25 or 30 dwellings, a store, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, &c. The township is estimated to contain 1,000 inhabitants.

CARLISLE, v. Clark co. O., 66 m. W. from Columbus, and 462 from W. C.

CARLISLE, v. Sullivan co. In., 127 m. SW. from Indianapolis, and 700 from W. C.

CARLISLE, v. Walnut Creek ts. Holmes co. Ohio.

CARLYLE, the seat of justice for Clinton co. Illinois, situated on the W. side of the Kaskaskia river, 125 m. above its mouth. It contains the county buildings, 6 or 8 stores, a grist and saw-mills by water power, and 50 or 60 families. It is increasing in population.

CARLPORT, v. Jackson co. Iowa, on the Mississippi river.

CARLO DE MONTEREY, *San*, the principal settlement of New California, on the W. coast of N. America, in the lat. of 36° 36′ N. and 121° 34′ of W. long. It is beautifully situated within a small bay of the same name, first discovered by Cabrillo in 1542. It was afterwards visited by the count de Monterey, from whom it received its present name. The forests and mountains preclude much intercourse with the interior; nor does it appear that there is any considerable river, either N. or S. for some distance; otherwise it would be an inviting spot for colonization.

CARLOW, v. Hopkins co. Ken., about 200 m. SW. by W. from Frankfort.

CARLTON, ts. Orleans co. N. Y., 260 m. W. from Albany, and 398 from W. C.

CARMEL, ts. and v. Putnam co. N. Y., 26 m. SE. from Poughkeepsie, 314 from W. C. It is the seat of justice for the county, and a pleasant place. Population of township, 2,263.

CARMEL, ts. Penobscot co. Me., 15 m. W. from Bangor, 71 from Augusta, and 670 from W. C. Pop. 520.

CARMEL STATION, v. Gilmer co. Geo., 181 m. NW. from Milledgeville, and 654 from W. C.

CARMI, t. and cap. White co. Illinois, on the Little Wabash, 20 m. above its mouth, 40 N. from Shawneetown, 831 from W. C. It is a flourishing town, situated in a very fertile country, has 4 stores, a saw and flouring mill, and a neat brick court-house 40 feet square, with a cupola; the whole painted and neatly finished. The Little Wabash is navigable for some distance above the town.

CARNESVILLE, t. and cap. Franklin co. Geo., on the Salwegee; 125 m. NW. from Augusta, 604 from W. C. It contains a court-house and jail, and has some trade.

CAROLINA, *North*, see page 100.

CAROLINA, *South*, see page 104.

CAROLINE, v. Seneca co. O., 29 m. S. from Sandusky, and 16 SE. from Tiffin.

CAROLINE, ts. Tompkins co. N. Y., 156 m. SW. Albany, and 300 from W. C. Population, 2,457.

CAROLINE, co. E. side of Md., bounded NW. by Queen Anne co., E. by Delaware, S. by Dorchester co., and W. by Talbot co. Pop. in 1830, 9,070; and in 1840, 7,806. Chief town, Denton.

CAROLINE, ts. Tompkins co. N. Y., 165 m. W. from Albany. It contains the villages of Caroline, Speedsville, Mott's Corners and Slaterville, at each of which is a post-office. Pop. 2,457.

CAROLINE, co. Va., bounded N. by the Rappahannoc r. ESE. by Essex, King and Queen, and King William cos. SW. by Hanover co. and NW. by Spottsylvania county. Pop. in 1830, 17,774; and in 1840, 17,813. Chief towns, Port Royal, and Bowling Green.

CARONDELET, French village, St. Louis co. Missouri, on the bank of the Mississippi, 5 m. below St. Louis. It is a French settlement of about 100 houses.

CARONDELET, *Canal of*, at New Orleans, extends from the bayou St. John, 2 m. to a basin in the rear of the city. Vessels drawing 5 feet water enter the basin. By this channel, water communication is open from N. Orleans into lake Ponchartrain.

CARPENTER'S POINT, v. Orange co. N. Y., 269 m. from W. C., 24 m. W. of Goshen, on the Delaware river, contains 15 or 20 dwellings.

CARPENTER'S LANDING, v. Greenwich ts. Gloucester co. N. J., 3 m. SW. from Woodbury, 42 m. from Trenton, and 148 from W. C. It contains a tavern, a church, 2 stores, and about 30 dwellings.

CAROLUS, v. Vermillion co. Il., 20 m. SW. from Danville, on the mail road from Vincennes to Chicago.

CARRION CROW, creek of La., forming part of the limit between Opelousas and Attacapas.

CARROLL, ts. Chatauque co. N. Y., 336 m. W. from Albany, and 327 from W. C. Pop. 1,649.

CARROLL, a co. near the W. extremity of Tennessee, bordering on Wood Lake, contiguous to the Mississippi r. Pop. in 1830, 9,397; and in 1840, 12,362. Huntingdon is the chief town.

CARROLL, co. Indiana, bounded N. by White and Cass co., E. by Cass and the Miami Reserve, S. by Clinton and Tippecanoe, and W. by Tippecanoe and White. Wabash river passes through it, besides which it embraces the lower part of Tippecanoe river. Also Rock, Deer and Wild Cat creek water the eastern and southern parts. Delphi is the county town. Pop. 7,819.

CARROLL, co. Louisiana, bounded N. by Arkansas, E. by Mis. river, S. by Catamoola co., and W. by Wachittaco co. Chief town, Providence.

CARROLL, co. Arkansas, bounded N. by Miso., E. by Searcy, S. by Pope and Johnson, and W. by Crawford and Madison counties. Carrolton is the capital. Pop. 2,844.

CARROLL, co. N. H., bounded N. by

Coos, E. by Maine, S. by Belknap, and W. by Grafton. Chief town, Ossipee. Population, 19,973.

CARROLL, co. Ohio, bounded N. by Stark and Columbiana, E. by Columbiana and Jefferson, S. by Harrison, and W. by Tuscarawas and Stark. Watered chiefly by Sandy creek on the N. and Conoten in the SW. part. Carrolton is the seat of justice. Pop. 18,018.

CARROLL, co. Geo., bounded N. by lands of the Cherokee Indians, E. by Campbell and Coweta, S. by Coweta and Heard, and W. by the Alabama state line. The Chattahooche r. runs along the E. side. Pop. in 1830, 3,419; and in 1840, 5,252. Chief town, Carrolton.

CARROLL, co. Miso., bounded N. and E. by Grand river, separating it from Charlton, S. by Missouri river, and W. by Ray co. The most of it is prairie. Carrolton is the seat of justice. Pop. in 1836, 2,122; and in 1840, 2,423.

CARROLL, v. Fairfield co. O., near the junction of the Lancaster and Ohio canals, about 10 m. N. from Lancaster, and 23 SE. from Columbus.

CARROLL, co. Kentucky, a new county. Pop. 321. County town uncertain.

CARROLTON, t. and cap. of Carroll co. Miss.

CARROLTON, t. and cap. of Picken co. Al.

CARROLTON, t. and cap. Carroll co. Geo., 153 m. from Augusta, and 746 m. from W. C.

CARROLTON, t. and cap. of Carroll co. Miso., it is 8 m. from Caton's landing on the Missouri; it is a small place, but increasing in population rapidly.

CARROLTON, v. and cap. Carroll co. O., 120 m. NE. from Columbus, and contains several stores, taverns, and mechanic shops, also a printing-office, from which a weekly gazette is issued.

CARROLTON, v. Montgomery co. O., on the Miami canal, 9 m. from Dayton, and 77 SW. from Columbus. It is a place of considerable trade, and is increasing.

CARROLTON, v. Green co. Illinois, 106 m. from Vandalia, and 887 from W. C. It is the seat of justice for the county, and rapidly improving. It contains upwards of 20 stores, 2 steam flouring mills, 2 steam saw-mills, 1 tannery, 7 lawyers, 6 physicians, 4 ministers of the gospel, and 10 or 1,200 inhabitants.

CARROLTON, v. and cap. of Carroll co. Ar. It is a small place, but increasing slowly.

CARROLLSVILLE, v. Wayne co. Ten., 96 m SW. from Murfreesborough.

CARRON ISLAND, small island near the coast of N. C., in Albemarle Sound. Lon. 76° 10′ W. Lat. 35° 46′ N.

CARR'S MOUNTAIN, mt. N. H., in Ellsworth and Warren.

CARRYING, or *Portage River*, Ohio, runs into the SW. end of lake Erie, 15 m. from Sandusky.

CARSONVILLE, v. Ashe co. N. C., 195 m. NW. from Raleigh.

CARRSVILLE, v. Hamilton co. O., contains some 15 or 20 houses.

CARTER, co. East Tennessee, bounded N. by Virginia, E. by N. C., S. by N. C., and W. by Sullivan and Washington cos. Pop. 5,372. Chief town, Elizabethtown.

CARTERET, co. N. C., on Core Sound. Pop. 6,590. Chief town, Beaufort.

CARTER'S, t. Stokes co. N. C., 355 m. SW. from W. C.

CARTER'S, t. Scott co. Indiana, 80 m. S. from Indianapolis.

CARTER, co. Ken., a new county, county town and population uncertain.

CARTER'S BAY, on NW. coast of America. Lat. 52° 58′ N.

CARTER'S CREEK, r. N. C., which runs into the Atlantic. Lat. 34° 42′ N.

CARTER'S MOUNTAIN, mt. Albemarle co. adjoining Monticello, a little to the SW. 2 m. S. from Charlottesville. It is about 800 feet above the Rivanna.

CARTER'S STORE, v. Halifax co. Va.

CARTERSVILLE, t. Cumberland co. Va., on the S. side of James River, 42 m. W. by S. from Richmond, 171 from W. C. Here is a tobacco warehouse.

CARTHAGE, t. Oxford co. Me., 46 m. NW. from Augusta, and 619 from W. C.

CARTHAGE, v. in Brighton, ts. Monroe co. N. Y., at the lower falls of the Genesee, 5 m. from lake Ontario, and about 30 NW. from Canandaigua, and 2 m. from the Erie canal. It is the port of steamboats and other vessels from the lake, and contains 3 public houses, several warehouses, stores, the office of the customs, and 60 or 70 dwellings; goods landed from the quays are drawn to the warehouses on the upper bank, 160 feet above the river, upon an inclined plane by machinery.

CARTHAGE, v. Jefferson co. N. Y., 147 m. from Albany, and 437 from W. C., and contains several mills, a nail factory, a blast furnace, 2 forges, a number of taverns and stores, and 50 or 60 dwellings. There are 2 fine bridges over the river here.

CARTHAGE, t. and cap. Moore co. N. C., 40 m. NW. from Fayetteville, 381 from W. C.

CARTHAGE, t. and cap. Smith co. Ten., on the Cumberland r. 50 m. E. from Nashville, 140 W. from Knoxville, 691 from W. C. It contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, and several houses of public worship. It is a place of increasing importance, being at the head of steamboat navigation.

CARTHAGE, v. Hamilton co. Ohio, 8 m. N. from Cincinnati, 2½ from Lockport, 3 from Reading, and 6 from Springdale. It contains 10 mechanic shops, a number of stores and taverns, about 60 dwellings, and is a place of considerable business.

CARTHAGE, v. Tuscaloosa co. Ala., 50 m. NW. from Cahaba.

CARTHAGE, v. Fishkill ts. Dutchess co.

N. Y., on the Hudson river, 14 m. below Poughkeepsie, contains about 30 houses.

CARTHAGE, v. Union co. Ken., on the Ohio, at the mouth of Highland creek, 11 m. N. from Morganfield.

CARTHAGE, t. and cap. of Hancock co. Il., situated in a prairie 9 m. from the Mississippi, between the waters of Bean and Long creeks, and contains a number of stores, various mechanics, physicians, &c. Coal is near in abundance. Property has lately risen in value about 50 per cent.

CARVER, ts. Plymouth co. Mass., 8 m. W. from Plymouth, 28 S. from Boston, 447 from W. C. Here is a pond which contains valuable iron ore, and the town has 3 furnaces. Its manufactures consist of iron castings, boots, shoes, boxes, willow baskets, &c. Annual amount about $50,000. Pop. 995.

CARVER'S RIVER, Iowa, which runs into the St. Peter's on the N. side about 40 m. above the junction of the latter with the Mississippi.

CARVER'S TRACT, an extensive tract of country in Wisconsin territory lying on the Mississippi from the mouth of Chippeway river to the falls of St. Anthony, extending eastward to about the 13th deg. W. Longitude from Washington. Said tract was purchased of the Indians by Jonathan Carver in the year 1767, and is now held as individual property. The Chippeway river has its whole course in it, and is navigable for boats 200 miles. It is near this stream that the celebrated Chippeway pineries are situated, and numerous saw-mills are erected, to improve the advantages offered by a profitable lumber trade down the Mississippi. This tract is included in Crawford county, and contains both timber and prairie land.

CASAGIANDE, t. of New Mexico, in the N. part of New Navarre. Here is an immense edifice, supposed to have been built by the ancient Mexicans for a fortress; it consists of 3 floors, with a terrace above them, and the entrance is at the second floor, so that a scaling-ladder was necessary. Lon. 113° 23′ W. Lat. 33° 40′ N.

CASCADES, *Isle de*, in the St. Lawrence, at its entrance into lake St. Louis.

CASHTOWN, v. Adams co. Pa., 8 m. NW. from Gettysburg.

CASS, co. Geo., bounded N. by Murray, E. by Chero, S. by Paulding, and W. by Floyd cos. Cassville is the county town. Pop. 9,339.

CASS, co. Mich., bounded N. by Van Buren, E. by St. Joseph, S. by Indiana, and W. by Berrien. Chief town, Cassopolis. Pop. 5,710.

CASS, co. In., bounded N. by Pulaski and Fulton, E. by Miami, S. by Miami Reserve and Carroll, and W. by White. It is intersected from E. to W. by the Wabash river. Logansport is the cap. Pop. 5,480.

CASS, co. Illinois, bounded N. by Sangemon river, separating it from Sangemon co. E. by Sangemon co. S. by Morgan, and W. by the Illinois river, separating it from Schuyler. The land is about equally divided into timber and prairie, the surface undulating, and the soil generally very rich. Beardstown is the capital. Pop. 2,981.

CASSVILLE, t. and cap. of Cass co. Geo.

CASSVILLE, v. Grant co. Wis., on the E. bank of the Miss. river, 27 m. S. from Prairie du Chien.

CASCO BAY, isl. New Brunswick, in Passamaquoddy bay.

CASCO BAY, in Maine, between Cape Elizabeth on WSW. and Cape Small Point on ENE. Within these capes, which are about 20 m. apart, there are about 300 small islands, most of which are cultivated, and are much more productive than the main land on the coast of Maine. Portland harbor is on the W. side of the bay.

CASSADAGA, small lake, Chatauque co. N. Y., about 8 m. from Dunkirk on lake Erie. It is connected by a river of the same name, 40 m. long, with the Conewango. The river is navigable throughout its course for boats of 20 tons.

CASSADAGA, v. Chatauque co. N. Y., on the creek of the same name, about 8 m. from Mayville.

CASEY, co. Ken., bounded N. by Mercer, E. by Lincoln, S. by Pulaski and Russell, and W. by Adair. Chief town, Liberty. Pop. 4,930.

CASEYVILLE, v. Casey co. Ken., 70 m. S. from Frankfort, and 601 from W. C.

CASH CLAP SETTLEMENT, v. Johnson co. Ten., 907 m. from W. C.

CASH RIVER, Illinois, which flows into the Ohio, 7 m. above its entrance into the Mississippi, 15 below Wilkinsonville.

CASH RIVER, Wis. T., runs into lake Superior, 3 m. E. from Dead river. It is 30 yards wide at its mouth.

CASHIE, r. N. C., which runs into the Roanoke. Lon. 77° 3′ W. Lat. 35° 57′ N.

CASHVILLE, v. Spartanburg district, S. C., 111 m. N. from Columbia.

CASPIAN, a small lake in Greensborough, Vt. It is a head water of the Lamoile.

CASSA GRANDE, ruins of Mexico, in Sonora, on the Rio Gila. These very extensive and curious remains are evidently of Aztec construction, though separated above 1,000 m. from the other existing monuments of that anciently civilized people. The ruins, which are known by pre-eminence as la Cassa Grande, are situated on a plain near the bank of the Gila. Lon. from W. C. 36° 25′ W. Lat. 33° 40′ N.

CASSEDY'S CREEK, v. Nicholas co. Ken., 538 m. from W. C.

CASSINA, or *Red Cedar Lake*, N. America, one of the sources of the Mississippi r. It is about 8 m. long and 6 broad, and discharges itself by a winding stream 50 m. long into lake Winnepeg. The waters of the Cassina are pure and transparent, and are supplied with pike, carp, trout, and catfish. It has an island covered with red ce-

dar trees. Its shores are lined with the elm, maple, and pine, interspersed with fields of Indian rice, reeds, and rushes, and here and there a gravelly beach. On the NW. side it receives two streams, the Turtle and La Beesh.

CASSOPOLIS, v. and seat of justice, Cass co. Mich., near the SW. part of the state, contains a court-house, jail, a church, several mechanic shops, and 3 taverns.

CASSVILLE, v. Iowa co. Mich., 1,028 m. from W. C.

CASTILE, ts. Genesee co. N. Y., 244 m. W. from Albany, and 353 from W. C. The village on Wolf creek has a grist-mill, several saw-mills, taverns, stores, and 25 or 30 dwellings. Pop. 2,833.

CASTINE, r. Me., which runs into Penobscot bay. It is 14 m. long, and navigable 6 m.

CASTINE, s-p. Hancock co. Me., on the E. side of Penobscot bay, 122 m. ENE. from Portland, 250 NE. from Boston, 693 from W. C. Lon. 68° 46′ W. Lat. 44° 24′ N. This is a pleasant and flourishing town, finely situated, has a commodious and excellent harbor, and contains a bank, and has consi lerable trade. Pop. 1,188.

CASTLEMANS, r. the eastern constituent branch of the Youghiogeny river, rises in Alleghany co. Md., between Meadow and Negro mountains. It first flows NE. about 12 m. into Somerset co. Pa. Through the latter co. this stream curves 30 m. and falls into the Youghiogeny, 11 m. N. from the Md. line, and opposite the eastern foot of Sugar Loaf mountain. The fall in this stream is considerable, where it is passed by the U. S. road.

CASTLETON, ts. Rutland co. Vt., 65 m. N. from Bennington, 65 SSW. from Montpelier, and 434 from W. C. Bombazine lake is chiefly in this township. It is stored with fish, and has an island near its centre of exquisite beauty. The village of Castleton is elevated, neatly built, and presents a great variety of rich and beautiful scenery. It abounds in mill streams, on which are a woollen factory and many other establishments. Pop. 1,769.

CASTLETON, v. Rensselaer co. N. Y., 357 m. from W. C., 9 m. S. of Albany, on the Hudson, has about 25 houses.

CASTLETON, v. Seneca ts. Ontario co. N. Y., 9 m. W. from Geneva, on Flirt creek, has several mills, and about 20 dwellings.

CASTLETOWN, ts. Richmond co. N. Y., on N. end of Staten Island, 9 m. SW. from New York. The Marine Hospital, which may accommodate 2 or 300 sick, and the Quarantine and Health establishments of the city of N. Y., the villages of Factoryville, New Brighton and Tompkinsville, are in this township. It contains many splendid private mansion-houses, owned by people in N. Y. city, and during the summer months is a place of great resort by parties of pleasure from the city. Pop. 4,275.

CASTOR, t. Madison co. Miso.

CASTOR'S RIVER, Newfoundland, falls into St. John's harbor.

CASWELL, co. N. part of N. C., bounded N. by Virginia, E. by Person, S. by Orange, and W. by Rockingham cos. Chief town, Yanceyville. Pop. 14,693.

CASWELL, v. and seat of justice for Caswell co. N. C.

CATAHOOLA, parish of La., bounded by Concordia E. and SE. Rapides S. and SW. and by Ouachitta NW. and N., length 80 m., mean width 25, area 2,000 sq. ms. Surface hilly in the SW. part, and level in the NE. It is nearly intersected into two equal sections by Ouachitta river. The soil is in general extremely sterile, and covered with pine timber. Some very productive tracts lie along the streams, upon the small prairies, and on Sicily island. Staples, cotton, live stock and lumber. Chief town, Harrisonburg. Pop. 4,955.

CATAHOOLA, r. of La., rises in the parishes of Natchitoches and Ouachitta, and flowing SE. enters the parish of the same name, expands into a lake 30 m. in length, by from 3 to 6 m. wide, turns E., contracts again to a river of about 70 yards wide, flows 10 m. and joins the Ouachitta and forms Black river, after an entire comparative course of 120 m. The country drained by the Catahoola is generally sterile pine woods.

CATAHOOLA, lake of La. This lake is remarkable. It is a natural reservoir, filled and emptied by turns. When the Mississippi river is rising, it throws a volume over the intermediate space into the Ouachitta, which thus swelled, forces the current to repulse into the Catahoola lake, which then becomes filled; but as the Mississippi depresses, the water drains from the lake, and in autumn its bottom becomes one great meadow of succulent herbage, with the river winding its devious way through its wide-spread plain.

CATAHUNK, one of the Elizabeth islands, Mass.

CATALINA, harbor, on the E. coast of Newfoundland, S. from Cape Bonavista. Lon. 24° 50′ E. from W. C. Lat. 48° 40′ N.

CATARACT RIVER, N. A., falls into the Columbia, about 200 m. from its mouth.

CATTARAUGUS, co. SW. part of N. Y., bounded N. by Niagara and Genesee cos. E. by Alleghany co. S. by Pa., and W. by Chatauque co. Ellicottsville is the chief town. Pop. in 1830, 16,726, and in 1840, 28,872.

CATTARAUGUS, v. Chatauque co. N. Y., 315 m. from Albany, and 460 from W. C., on lake Erie, at the mouth of Cattaraugus creek.

CATTARAUGUS, r. N. Y., which after a W. course of 40 m. falls into lake Erie, 25 m. S. from Buffalo.

CATAWBA, r. which rises in NW. part of N. C., and passes into S. C., where it takes the name of Wateree. It unites with

the Congaree about 30 m. SE. from Columbia, to form the Santee.

CATTAWISSA, v. and ts. Columbia co. Pa., on the E. branch of the Susquehannah, 20 m. NE. from Sunbury, 72 m. from Harrisburg, and 182 from W. C. It is a place of considerable trade. Pop. of the ts. about 3,500.

CATETANT CREEK, r. N. Y., which joins the Oswego, 23 m. long.

CATHARINE, ts. Chemung co. N. Y., 165 m. NW. from New York, and 200 WSW. from Albany, 18 W. from Spencer, and 15 m. NW. from Elmira. Pop. 2,424.

CATHANTS, r. Me., which runs S. into Merrymeeting bay, at Bowdoinham.

CATHERINE'S, *St.*, island on the coast of Geo., in lat. 31° 30′ N. Lon. 81° W.

CAT ISLAND, on the coast of La. and Miss., about 6 m. long by one quarter of a mile mean width; lying between the passes of Marianne. It was on the outside of this island that the British fleet lay during the invasion of La. 1814 and 1815; 53 m. NE. by E. from New Orleans.

CAT ISLAND, the name at present given to Guanahani, or St. Salvador, one of the Bahamas, and the spot where the first discovery of America was made. Columbus discovered this island on the 12th of October, 1492, landed upon it, and took formal possession in the name of the king and queen of Spain. The island is about 60 miles long and 12 wide, but is not a place of any commercial or political importance. It is in Lat. 24° 30′ N. Lon. 75° W.

CATISTOBOLE, r. W. Florida, runs into the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 85° 16′ W.

CATLETTSBURG, v. Greenup co. Ken., 151 m. from Frankfort, and 408 from W. C. It is on the Ohio river in the extreme NE. corner of the state.

CATLIN, t. Chemung co. N. Y., 185 m. from Albany, and 291 from W. C., 12 NW. from Elmira. Pop. 1,119.

CATONSVILLE, v. Baltimore co. Md., 44 m. from W. C., 36 N. from Annapolis.

CATO, ts. Cayuga co. N. Y., on S. side of lake Ontario, 24 m. N. from Auburn. Pop. 2,380.

CATOCHE, *Cape*, NE. promontory of Yucatan in N. America, where the English adventurers from Jamaica first attempted to cut logwood. Lon. 8° 50′ W. from W. C. Lat. 58° 8′ N. See *Honduras*.

CATS' CREEK, a mill stream in Washington county, O., rising in the hills between Duck creek and the Muskingum r.

CATS CREEK MILLS, v. Washington co. O., 327 m. from W. C.

CATSKILL, r. N. Y., runs SE. and joins the Hudson at Catskill. Its mouth makes a good harbor for sloops.

CATSKILL, ts. and v. cap. Greene co. N. Y., on the Hudson, at the entrance of the Catskill, 5 m. below Hudson. The village is built principally on a single street parallel to this creek, and contains the county buildings, 2 banks, an academy for females, several churches, grist and saw-mills, an extensive sash-factory, 2 paper mills, 14 warehouses and docks, about 50 stores, and various mechanic shops. It is a place of great business, and exports large quantities of sole leather, lumber, butter, grain, flour, brick, hay, wood, flax seed, pot and pearl ashes, beef, tallow, hides, wool, &c. &c., amounting annually to about $1,050,000. Pop. of the township, 5,339.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, a branch of the Shawangunk ridge, being a detached portion of the great Apalachian chain of mountains; forking off from the ridge towards the north near the Hudson, and afterwards making a bend towards the west. The general height of these mountains is about 3,000 feet, and they abound with the most beautiful scenery. The quarter most visited by travellers is at the eastern extremity of the ridge, where, on a spot called the Pine Orchard, 2,274 feet above the waters of the Hudson, has lately been erected an elegant hotel, called the Catskill Mountain House. Few places of fashionable resort, (says Mr. John Marshall, to whom we are indebted for this interesting sketch of the place) present stronger attractions to the tourist than this spot. A few years ago this delightful retreat was almost unknown and rarely visited, but by the hardy hunter in pursuit of the deer, the bear, and the wolf, who had hitherto maintained undisturbed possession of its cliffs and caverns. At length the tale of the extent and beauty of the prospect, and the grandeur of the scenery, drew the attention of individuals of taste, and the glowing descriptions they gave, effectually roused the attention of the public. Each successive season the number of visitors increased, till the temporary buildings, at first erected for their accommodation, gave place to a splendid hotel, 140 feet in length, and 4 stories high. This establishment was erected by the Mountain Association at an expense of about $22,000. It occupies the eastern verge of a table of rock some six acres in extent. An excellent line of stages is established to this place from Catskill, a distance of 12 m. The ride to the foot of the mountain is not particularly interesting—but as you ascend, every moment developes something magnificent and new. The sides of the mountain, steep and seemingly inaccessible, tower far above you, clothed in the rich, deep foliage peculiar to such regions; while below your path a clear stream runs, one moment bubbling over its rocky bed, and the next leaping down in cascades to the valley. The road is extremely circuitous, and so completely hemmed in by the luxuriant growth of forest trees, that the traveller is for a long time unable to judge of his progress in the ascent by any view of the country he has left. At an abrupt angle of the road, however, he obtains at once a full view of the Mountain House—perched like the eyrie of an eagle among the clouds—or rather like the enchanted castle in a fairy tale; seem-

ingly inaccessible to mortal foot, still it reminds him of such terrestrial comforts as are sure to be acceptable after exercise in the pure air of the mountains. Another turn, and it again disappears, and the traveller next finds himself on the level rock of the Pine Orchard, and approaching the hotel from the rear. A moment more, and he is on the edge of the precipice in front of the noble building. From this lofty eminence all inequalities of surface are overlooked. A seemingly endless succession of woods and waters—farms and villages, towns and cities, are spread out as upon a boundless map. Far beyond rise the Taghannuc mountains, and the highlands of Connecticut and Massachusetts. To the left, and at a still greater distance, the Green mountains of Vermont stretch away to the north, and their blue summits and the blue sky mingle together. The beautiful Hudson, studded with islands, appears narrowed in the distance, with steam-boats almost constantly in sight; while vessels of every description, spreading their white canvas to the breeze, are moving rapidly over its surface, or idly loitering in the calm. These may be traced to the distance of nearly seventy miles with the naked eye; and again at times all below is enveloped in dark cloud and rolling mist, which, driven about by the wind, is continually assuming new, wild, and fantastic forms. From the Pine Orchard a ride or walk of a mile or two brings you to the Kaaterskill falls. Here the outlet of two small lakes leaps down a perpendicular fall of 180 feet. It then glides away through a channel worn in the rock, to a second fall of 80 feet. Below this it is lost in the dark ravine through which it finds its way to the valley of the Catskill. The waterfall, bold as it is, forms however but one of the many interesting features of this scene. Standing on the edge of the first fall, you look down into a dreary chasm, whose steep sides, covered with the dark ivy and the thick foliage of summer, seem like a green bed prepared for the reception of the waters. Making a circuit from this spot, and descending about midway of the first fall, you enter a footpath which conducts into an immense natural amphitheatre behind the waterfall. The effect of this scene is imposing beyond description. Far over your head projects a smooth surface of rock, forming a magnificent ceiling to this amphitheatre. In front is the ever-falling water, and beyond, the wild mountain dell with the clear blue sky above.

CAUGHNAWAGA, v. Montgomery co. N. Y., 404 m. from W. C., 41 m. NW. from Albany, upon the Cayadutta creek, opposite Fultonsville, containing a woollen factory, and other mills, and about 50 houses.

CAVAILLON, t. St. Domingo; on the NW. peninsula, 16 m. W. by S. from St. Louis.

CAVAZATES, t. Cuba, 120 m. E. from Havannah.

CAVENDISH, ts. Windsor co. Vt., on Black r. 60 m. SE. Montpelier, and 471 from W. C. Pop. 1,427. It contains 4 woollen factories, manufactures of tin, and many other branches of mechanics.

CAVETOWN, v. Washington co. Md., 94 m. NW. from Annapolis, and 75 from W. C.

CAVESVILLE, v. Orange co. Va., 119 m. from W. C.

CAWENISQUE, r. Pa., which runs into the Tioga on the borders of N. Y.

CAYES, *Les*, t. St. Domingo, 13 leagues W. by S. from St. Louis. Lat. 18° 12′ N.

CAYUGA, co. N. Y., E. of Cayuga lake, bounded N. by lake Ontario and Oswego co. E. by Oswego, Onondaga, and Courtland cos. S. by Tompkins co. and W. by Cayuga lake, Seneca and Ontario cos. Pop. in 1830, 38,897, and in 1840, 50,338. Chief town, Auburn.

CAYUGA, v. in Aurelius ts. Cayuga co. N. Y., on E. side of Cayuga lake; 179 m. W. from Albany, and 386 from W. C., 10 m. from Auburn, and 12 from Geneva. It is a flourishing place, and has considerable trade; a steamboat runs from this place to Ithaca. It contains 3 taverns, several stores, and mechanic shops, and about 60 houses.

CAYUGA, lake, N. Y., commences at the mouth of Fall creek, in Tompkins co. and extending nearly north, with a mean width of 2 m., 40 m. to the village of Cayuga, where it again contracts into a small river, which, a short distance below Cayuga, unites with the Seneca outlet. Cayuga lake forms part of the natural channel of water communication from the grand canal of N. Y. to the Susquehannah r.

CAYUGA, v. Claiborne co. Miss., 60 m. NNE. from Natchez.

CAYUGA CREEK, r. N. Y., which unites with Buffalo creek in SE. corner of Buffalo. Length 28 m.

CAYUTA, ts. Chemung co. N. Y., 10 m. NW. from Spencer, 188 from Albany, and 279 from W. C., 20 NE. from Elmira. Pop. 835.

CAYUTA CREEK, r. N. Y., which runs S. into the Susquehannah, near its union with the Tioga. Length 35 m.

CAZENOVIA, ts. and v. Madison co. N. Y., 130 m. WNW. from Albany, 386 from W. C., 11 m. from Morrisville. Here is a pleasant and flourishing village, situated on Cazenovia lake, 8 m. S. of the Erie canal, 40 W. from Utica, contains 1 bank, 4 churches, 2 woollen factories, paper mill, oil mill, a manufactory of wire harness for weaver's looms, a methodist seminary, one do. for young ladies, &c. &c.; many of the buildings are of the first order. Pop. of the ts. 4,153.

CECIL, co. Md., bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Delaware, S. by Kent co. and W. by Chesapeake Bay and the Susquehannah. Pop. in 1830, 15,432, and in 1840, 17,232. Chief town, Elkton.

CECILTON, v. Cecil co. Md., 12 m. SE. from Elkton.

CEDAR, creek and t. in the northern part of Shenandoah co. Va., 180 m. NW. from Richmond.

CEDAR, lake, British N. America, between lake Winnipeg and the Saskatchewine river. Lon. 22° 30′ from W. C. Lat. 53° N.

CEDAR CREEK, Rockbridge co. Va., runs into James river. The Natural Bridge, over this creek, is 12 m. S. from Lexington, and is a great curiosity. The river runs through a chasm, which is 90 feet wide at the top. The sides are 250 feet high, and almost perpendicular. The bridge is a huge rock thrown across this chasm at the top. It is 60 feet wide, and covered with earth and trees, and forms a sublime spectacle when beheld from the margin of the creek.

CEDAR, co. Iowa, next W. of Scott co. intersected by Cedar river. Rochester is the principal town.

CEDAR BRIDGE, v. Stafford ts. Monmouth co. N. J., 33 m. S. from Freehold, upon the E. branch of Wading river. It contains a saw-mill, 2 taverns, and several dwellings, surrounded by a pine forest.

CEDAR CREEK, runs into the Missouri from the N. in St. Charles co. Miso.

CEDAR CREEK, r. N. J., which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 39° 55′ N.

CEDAR CREEK, r. Delaware, which runs into Delaware bay, Lat. 38° 56′ N.

CEDAR CREEK, r. S. C., which runs into the Great Pedee.

CEDAR CREEK MOUTH, v. Franklin co. Kentucky.

CEDAR GROVE, v. Shelby co. Al., 97 m. E. of Tuscaloosa, and 777 from W. C.

CEDAR GROVE, t. Union district, S. C., about 70 m. NW. from Columbia.

CEDAR ISLAND, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Va.

CEDAR POINT, v. Essex co. N. Y., 114 m. N. of Albany, 491 from W. C.

CEDAR POINT, cape on the coast of Maryland, at the mouth of the Patuxent.

CEDAR POINT, s-p. Charles co. Md., on the Potomac; 12 m. SSE. from Port Tobacco, 69 SSW. from Baltimore.

CEDAR RIVER, r. Miss., which runs S. into the Gulf of Mexico. It is E. of the Pascagoula, and unites with it at its mouth.

CEDAR RIVER, or *Kechikigon*, r. North-West Territory, which runs into lake Michigan.

CEDAR SPRING, v. Maury co. Ten., 54 m. SW. from Nashville, and 512 from W. C.

CEDAR SHOALS, t. Chester district, S. C., 88 m. N. from Columbia.

CEDARS, v. U. C., on the left bank of St. Lawrence, 30 m. above Montreal.

CEDARVILLE, v. Cumberland co. Va.

CEDARVILLE, Cumberland co. N. J., 191 m. from W. C., on Cedar creek at the head of navigation about 4 m. from its mouth, 7 S. from Bridgeton, 77 from Trenton. It contains a grist and saw-mill, and an extensive button manufactory. Pop. about 400.

CEDARVILLE, v. Musquetin co. Iowa.

CEDARVILLE, v. Richland ts. Clinton co. O., 50 m. SW. from Columbus.

CENTERVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Bibb co. Ala., on the Cahaba river, about 70 m. N. from the v. of Cahaba.

CENTRAL SQUARE, v. Oswego co. N. Y., 120 m. NW. by W. from Albany, contains a store, tavern, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

CENTRE, co. central part of Pa., bounded N. by Lycoming co. E. by Northumberland co. S. by Mifflin and Huntingdon cos. and W. by Clearfield co. Pop. 20,492. Chief town, Bellefonte.

CENTRE, t. Guilford co. N. C., 69 m. NW. from Raleigh.

CENTRE, t. Natchitoches parish, La.

CENTRE-HARBOR, ts. Strafford co. N. H., on N. side lake Winnipiseogee; 36 m. N. from Concord, 552 from W. C., and 604 from Boston. Measley pond is partly in this ts. Squam lake furnishes fine trout, and has several islands valuable for grazing. It is a delightful resting-place during the summer season, for the tourist to the White mountains.

CENTREBURG, v. Liberty ts. Knox co. O., 13 m. SW. from Mount Vernon.

CENTREFIELD, v. Fairfield ts. Highland co. O.

CENTREPORT, v. Brutus ts. Cayuga co. N. Y., on the Erie canal, 154 m. from Albany, contains about 25 houses.

CENTREVILLE, v. Green co. Wisconsin, on Sugar cr.

CENTREVILLE, v. Portland ts. Chatauque co. N. Y., contains about 30 houses.

CENTREVILLE, v. Claverack ts. Columbia co. N. Y., 8 m. NE. from Hudson, contains 2 grist mills, and some 15 or 20 houses.

CENTREVILLE, v. and ts. Alleghany, N. Y., 264 m. SW. Albany, and 339 from W. C., 18 from Angelica; the village contains about 30 dwellings.

CENTREVILLE, v. Centre ts. Union co. Pa., 4 m. SW. from New Berlin.

CENTREVILLE, v. Schuylkill co. Pa., at the coal mines, 4 m. from Pottsville.

CENTREVILLE, v. E. Bethlehem ts. Washington co. Pa., 18 m. SE. from W. C.

CENTREVILLE, v. Slippery Rock ts. Butler co. Pa., 14 m. W. from Butler, 214 m. from Harrisburg, and 254 from W. C.

CENTREVILLE, v. Mount Pleasant ts. Wayne co. Pa., 12 m. NW. from Bethany.

CENTREVILLE, v. Kowlton ts. Warren co. N. J., 10 m. NE. from Belvidere, contains a tavern, a church, and a number of dwellings.

CENTREVILLE, v. Tyler co. Va., 7 m. E from Middlebourn.

CENTREVILLE, v. Wabash co. Il., 115 m. SE. from Vandalia, 718 from W. C.

CENTREVILLE, settlement in Adams and Schuyler cos. Il., on an excellent prairie, and timber land, undulating, healthy, and

watered by the head branches of McKee's and Crooked creeks.

CENTREVILLE, v. Cayuga co. N. Y., 154 m. from Albany and 352 from W. C.

CENTREVILLE, v. Crawford co. Pa., 240 from Harrisburg and 307 m. from W. C.

CENTREVILLE, t. and cap. Queen Anne co. Md., 15 m. S. from Chester, 21 N. from Easton, 71 from W. C. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile tract of country, and contains a court-house, a jail, a Methodist meeting-house, and about 70 houses, and is a place of some trade.

CENTREVILLE, v. Newcastle co. Del., 57 m. N. from Dover, and 118 from W. C.

CENTREVILLE, t. Fairfax co. Va., 23 m. W. by S. from W. C.

CENTREVILLE, t. Anderson co. S. C., 570 m. from W. C., 159 NW. from Columbia.

CENTREVILLE, t. Livingston co. Ken., 834 m. from W. C. Here is an academy.

CENTREVILLE, v. Montgomery co. Ohio, 9 m. SE. from Dayton, and 70 SW. from Columbus, containing 3 houses of public worship, several mechanic shops, stores, and about 60 dwellings.

CENTREVILLE, v. Morgan co. Ala., 141 m. N. from Tuscaloosa, and 753 from W. C.

CENTREVILLE, t. Wilkes co. Geo., 89 m. NW. from Milledgeville.

CENTREVILLE, v. Fayette co. Ken., with an academy.

CENTREVILLE, v. Columbiana co. Ohio, 150 m. NE. from Columbus, 295 from W. C.

CENTREVILLE, v. Arenac co. Mich., 139 m. from Detroit, 1,173 from W. C.

CENTREVILLE, v. and seat of justice, in Wayne co. Ind., on the main fork of the W. branch of White-water river, 63 m. E. from Indianapolis, and 510 from W. C. It is situated on the national road, and is a pleasant and flourishing place.

CENTREVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Hickman co. Ten., on Duck river, 74 m. SW. from Nashville, and 767 m. from W. C. It is in a fine tract of country, and a pleasant and flourishing place.

CENTREVILLE, v. Belmont co. Ohio, about 140 E. from Columbus, and 300 from W. C.

CERES, v. M'Kean co. Pa., in the NE. corner of the co. near the line of N. Y.

CERF, *Isle au*, small isl. in the St. Lawrence, at the confluence of the river Des Prairies.

CHABAQUIDDICK, isl. Mass., near the E. end of Martha's Vineyard.

CHACTOOLE BAY, NW. coast of America, S. of Norton sound, between cape Denbigh and Besborough island.

CHAFALIA, properly *Atchafalaya*, a diverging branch of the Mississippi river.

CHAGRINE RIVER, r. Ohio, which runs into lake Erie, in NE. part of Cuyahoga co.

CHAGRINE RIVER, v. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, 483 m. from W. C.

CHAGUE, r. of N. America, in the province of Panama, rises on the isthmus of Darien, between the bay of Panama and Point San Blas, and flowing W. by comparative courses 60 m., turns to N. 30 m., falls into the Caribbean sea, between Porto Bello and conception. It is navigable only a short distance for sea-vessels to Cruces; but for boats down the stream, it is the channel of commerce between the two oceans.

CHALCO, t. Mexico, 18 m. SE. of the city of Mexico.

CHALEUR, large bay of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, separating N. Brunswick from L. C. Ristigouche r. enters its head, Lat. 48° N.

CHALK LEVEL, v. Orange co. N. C., 49 m. NW. from Raleigh.

CHAMBERLAIN'S MILLS, v. Seneca Falls ts. Seneca co. N. Y.

CHAMBERS, co. Al., bounded N. by Randolph, E. by Georgia, S. by Russel and Macon and W. by Tallapoosa cos. Chief town, Lafayette.

CHAMBERSBURG, v. Clinton ts. Jackson co. O., 10 m. NE. from Jackson C. H.

CHAMBERSBURG, v. Fountain co. In., 66 m. NW. from Indianapolis.

CHAMBERSBURG, t. bor. and cap. Franklin co. Pa., 14 m. from Maryland line, 52 W. from York, 76 NW. from Baltimore, 137 W. from Philadelphia, 92 from W. C. Lat. 39° 57′ N. It is situated on elevated ground at the confluence of Falling Spring with Conococheague creek, which afford excellent seats for manufactories and mills, which are improved to a considerable extent. Here are now in operation, a large merchant-mill, a paper-mill, and a large mill for manufacturing binders' boards from straw, an oil-mill, a fulling-mill, 2 breweries, and a spinning factory with about 660 spindles. It has also manufactories of excellent cutlery, and many other manufacturing establishments of less note. It is a pleasant, flourishing, and healthy town, and contains a court-house, a jail, county offices, a market-house, a bank, an academy, and 7 houses of public worship. Several of the churches are large, having spires with 2 bells in each. In the vicinity of the town, there are large quantities of blue lime-stone, freestone and marble. It is on the turnpike from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, and there is also a turnpike from the borough to Baltimore. The rail-road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg is completed as far as this place, which gives an increased impetus to business. The surrounding country is fertile and well cultivated. Pop. about 3,500.

CHAMBERS CREEK, Orange co. N. Y., a small stream near Newburgh, on which is erected a cannon foundery.

CHAMBLY, seigniory, in Kent and Bedford cos. L. C. on the river Sorel, 12 m. E. Montreal. Here is a fort and a village of about 100 houses.

CHAMPAIGN, co. Ohio, on Mad river, a branch of the Miami, bounded N. by Logan, E. by Union and Madison, S. by Clark, and W. by Miami. Pop. in 1830, 12,130, and in 1840, 16,721. Chief town, Urbanna.

CHAMPAIGN, co. Illinois, bounded N. by the attached part of Vermillion, E. by Vermillion, S. by Coles, and W. by Macon and M'Lean cos. It is watered by the head branches of the Sangemon, Kaskaskia, and Big Vermillion. It contains extensive prairies indented with beautiful groves of timber, with a fertile soil. Urbanna is the county town. Pop. in 1835,1,045, and in 1840,1,475.

CHAMPION, pts. Jefferson co. N. Y., on Black river, at the head of the Long Falls, 52 m. N. from Rome, 148 NW. Albany. The village contains 1 church, a tavern, 3 stores, and 25 dwellings.

CHAMPION, v. Trumbull co. Ohio, 4 m. N. from Warren.

CHAMPLAIN, ts. v. and port of entry, Clinton co. N. Y., on lake Champlain, 15 m. N. from Plattsburg, 185 from Albany. It is watered by the Chazy, and contains numerous mills and manufactories, such as flour, iron, carding, and dressing mills, &c. Pop. of the ts. 3,632.

CHAMPLAIN, *Lake*, between New York and Vermont. Its whole length from Whitehall, at its southern extremity, to its termination 24 m. N. of the Canada line, is 128 m., its breadth varies from half a mile to 16 m. Its surface covers about 600 sq. ms. The principal streams which flow into it from the east, are the Missisque, Lamoile, Onion, and Otter creek; those from the west are the Chazy, Saranac, Sable, the waters of lake George, and Wood creek. The whole extent of country drained by these waters, is between 6 and 7,000 sq. ms. There are several large islands in the northern part of the lake, the principal of which are North and South Hero, and the Isle Lamotte. The outlet of the lake is the river Sorel, which runs N. into the St. Lawrence. About 800 tons of shipping are employed on the lake, owned principally at Burlington, and in the summer season a steamboat plies from Whitehall to St. John's through its whole length. A battle was fought on this lake on the 11th of September,1814, in which the American fleet under commodore Macdonough gained a complete victory over the British.

CHANCELLORVILLE, v. Spottsylvania co. Va., 75 m. N. from Richmond.

CHANDELEUR ISLANDS, in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of W. Florida.

CHANDLER'S RIVER, r. Me., which runs into Englishman's bay.

CHANDLERVILLE, ts. Somerset co. Me., 39 m. N. from Augusta, and 637 from W. C. Pop. 372.

CHAPALA, the largest lake of Mexico. It lies just above Lat. 20° N. about 120 m. W. of the city of Mexico, and is 90 m. long and 20 broad, covering an area of 1,225 sq. ms.

CHAPEL HILL, v. Orange co. N. C., on a branch of Cape Fear river, about 14 m. S. from Hillsborough, 24 W. from Raleigh, and 309 from W. C. The situation, in an elevated and broken country, is pleasant and healthy. It is the seat of the University of N. C. This seminary was incorporated in 1788, and liberally supported by public donations and private benefaction. The revenues are at present ample. It has 9 instructors, and the number of students ranges from 75 to 100. The libraries have about 5,000 volumes. The studies of which a knowledge is required in order to gain admission to this institution are Cæsar's Commentaries, Sallust, Virgil, Mair's Introduction, and ten chapters of St. John's Gospel. The studies during the first two years, are the languages and geography; during the third year, mathematics; and during the fourth, natural, intellectual, and moral philosophy. The annual expenses for board, tuition, &c. amount to about 140 dollars. The commencement is held on the first Thursday in June, after which there is a vacation of 6 weeks; there is another vacation of 4 weeks in December.

CHAPLINTON, t. Monroe co. Ken., 138 m. S. from Frankfort, and 673 from W. C.

CHAPINSVILLE, v. Hopewell ts. Ontario co. N. Y., 3 m. NE. from Canandaigua, contains a church, several mills, a carding and cloth dressing mill, an oil mill, machine shop, several stores and taverns, and is a place of much business.

CHAPLIN, Windham co. Ct., 30 m. E. by N. from Hartford, and 10 m. W. by N. from Brooklin. It is watered by Natchaug river, which passes nearly through its centre. Pop. 794.

CHAPTICO, v. St. Mary's co. Md., 12 m. NW. from Leonardtown, and 56 from W. C.

CHARATON, east, and *Charaton*, west, 2 rivers of Missouri, rising in the angle between Les Moines river and Grand river, and flowing S. fall into the Missouri 220 m. above St. Louis, and 120 below the mouth of Kansas r.

CHARDON, t. and seat of justice, Geauga co. Ohio, 12 m. from the mouth of Grand river, which empties into lake Erie, 160 NE. from Columbus.

CHARETTE, t. Montgomery co. Miso., on the N. side of the Missouri river, 40 m. above St. Charles.

CHARITON, co. Miso., bounded S. by Missouri river and Howard co. W. by Ray co. E. by Ralls co. and N. by the state line. This county is drained by the two Charaton rivers. Chief town, Keytesville. Pop. in 1830, 1,780, and in 1840, 4,746.

CHARITON, t. Chariton co. Missouri, is under a bluff on the river of the same name, at the confluence of the Little Chariton. It contains several handsome brick houses, a saw and grist-mill, a distillery, and 2 hotels. It is 25 m. W. from Franklin.

CHARLEMONT, ts. Franklin co. Mass., 14 m. W. from Greenfield, 110 WNW. from Boston. Deerfield river meanders through this township, and gives it a good water power. Its manufactures consist of boots, shoes, leather, iron castings, axes, hoes,

palm hats, saddlery, scythe snaths, and lather boxes. Pop. 1,127.

CHARLES, co. Md., bounded N. by Prince George co. E. by St. Mary's co. SW. and W. by the Potomac. Pop. in 1830, 17,666, and in 1840, 16,023. Chief town, Port Tobacco.

CHARLES, r. Mass., which flows into Boston harbor, near that town. It is navigable to Watertown, 7 m. W. from Boston.

CHARLESBURG, t. Montgomery co. Md., 26 m. from W. C.

CHARLES CITY, co. Va. on the peninsula between James and Chickahominy rivers; length, 26 m.; mean width, 8; surface hilly, or rolling. Staples, grain, flour, and tobacco. Pop. 4,774, Charles city is the capital.

CHARLES CITY, v. and seat of justice, Charles city co. Va., 30 m. from Richmond, and 152 from W. C.

CHARLESTON, ts. Penobscot co. Me., 73 m. NE. from Augusta, and 25 SW. from Belfast. Pop. 1,269.

CHARLESTON, ts. Montgomery co. N. Y., on S. side of the Mohawk, 40 m. WNW. from Albany, 412 from W. C. Pop. 2,103. It is of large extent, and contains 4 houses of public worship.

CHARLESTON, v. Cecil co. Md., 10 m. W. from Elkton, 47 NNE. from Baltimore, and 63 from W. C. It has an academy and a meeting-house, and several stores. Pop. about 500.

CHARLESTON, v. Sullivan co. N. H., on Connecticut r., 51 m. W. from Concord.

CHARLESTON, v. and seat of justice, in Clarke co. In., near the Ohio r. and the mouth of Eleven mile creek, 15 m. above Louisville, is a place of considerable trade, contains a handsome court-house, jail, several taverns and churches, and various mechanic shops.

CHARLESTON, t. on the SW. side of the island of Nevis, in the West Indies. It is the seat of government, and defended by a fort.

CHARLESTON, district, S. C., bounded N. by the Santee river, E. and SE. by the Atlantic, and W. by Colleton district. Chief town, Charleston. Pop. 82,661.

CHARLESTON, city and s-p. S. C., in a district of the same name; 120 m. SSE. from Columbia, 118 NE. from Savannah, 580 SSW. from Baltimore, 771 SSW. from New York, 544 from W. C. Lon. 79° 54′ W. Lat. 32° 47′ N. It is situated on a point of land, made by the junction of the rivers Cooper and Ashley, which by their union form a commodious harbor, opening to the ocean below Sullivan's Island, seven miles below the city. The passage over the bar at the mouth of the harbor, though deep and safe, is difficult to find. It is strongly defended by 3 forts on different islands in the harbor. It contains 10 or 12 respectable public buildings, and 18 or 20 churches. Most of them are handsome, and some of

CHARLESTON.




**REFERENCES.** *Boroughs.*—[1] Cannon, [2] Radcliffe, [3] Wragg, [4] Mazyck, [5] Hampstead.
*Public Places.*—[A] United States arsenal, [B] Potter's Field, [C] Places of worship, [D] Citadel, [E] Public Square, [F] Fort Washington, [G] Arsenal, [H] Markets, [I] Orphans' house, [K] Baths, [L] Public landing, [M] Theatre.
[b] State Bank, [c] Bank of S. Carolina, [e] Planters' and Merchants' Bank, [f] Union Bank, [g] City Hall, [h] Court-house, [i] State Offices, [j] Circus, [k] Medical College, [l] Poor-house, [m] Work-house, [n] Hospital, [o] Jail, [p] Exchange, [q] Foundery, [r] Steam Mill, [s] Martello Tower, [t] Lucas Mill, [u] Mill-pond, [v] Canal, [w] Bennet's Ford, [x] Saw Mill, [y] Wind Mill, [z] Moore's w.

CHARLESTON EXCHANGE.



them magnificent. There are but 3 or 4 larger city libraries in the United States, than that of Charleston. It contains between 13 and 14,000 volumes. The orphan asylum is a noble and munificent charity, which maintains and educates 130 orphan children. There is a fund also for educating at the South Carolina college such boys as manifest distinguished talents. Many of the charitable institutions of this hospitable city are munificently endowed, and afford ample and efficient relief to the various species of distress, for the alleviation of which they are designed. It is regularly laid out; and handsomely and in some parts splendidly built. The site was originally low and marshy; but the low places have been filled up, and so raised that the streets are perfectly dry. The houses are spacious, and have piazzas to court the breeze. The squares are shaded with the pride of China and other beautiful trees, and the gardens with orange trees, and the inhabitants have had the taste to surround their dwellings with the multiflora rose, and other ornamental shrubs and fragrant flowering plants, which impart to a northern stranger the idea of a tropical flower garden. Though this city has been more than once desolated by the yellow fever, it is considered healthier for acclimated inhabitants, than the surrounding country. The planters from the low country and many opulent strangers from the West Indies come here to spend the sickly months, and to enjoy the elegant and enlightened society, with which this city abounds. The city owns a large amount of shipping, and in the value of its exports is the fourth city in the Union. By the way of Norfolk and across the bays, it has rapid and easy steamboat communications with the northern cities, and by the South Carolina railroad, it has communications with the interior of the state and Georgia. In 1820, the population was 24,780, of which more than half were slaves. In 1830, 30,289, and in 1840, 29,262.

CHARLESTOWN, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., 1 m. N. of Boston. The principal part of the town is beautifully situated on a peninsula formed by Mystic and Charles rivers, which unite immediately below in Boston harbor. A bridge across Charles river connects the town with Boston, and two others across Mystic river connect it with Malden, and with Chelsea. There is also a bridge across a bay of Charles river, on the west side of the town, connecting it with Cambridge. The public buildings are the state prison, the Massachusetts insane hospital, an alms-house, town-house, three banks, and several houses for public worship. A navy yard of the U. S. occupies the SE. part of the town. It consists of about 60 acres of land, on which are erected a marine hospital, a spacious warehouse, an arsenal, powder magazine, and a house for the accommodation of the superintendent, all of brick; and two immense wooden edifices, under which the largest vessels of war are built. The celebrated battle of "*Breed's hill*," commonly, but incorrectly called "Bunker hill battle," was fought in this town, June 17, 1775. Its manufactures consist of soap, candles, boots, shoes, hats, morocco, chairs, cabinet-ware, vessels, combs, tin-ware, and spirits, amounting annually to about 300,000 dollars. It has considerable shipping, engaged in foreign and domestic commerce. Population, 11,484.

CHARLESTON, v. Stokes co. N. C., 111 m. NW. Raleigh, and 341 from W. C.

CHARLESTON, ts. Orleans co. Vt., 53 m. N. from Montpelier, and 570 from W.C. Echo pond, the outlet of lake Seymour, waters this township. Lake Seymour is a large sheet of water, and passes N. into Memphremagog. Pop. 731.

CHARLESTON, v. Hunterdon co. N. J., 10 m. W. from Flemington, contains a tavern, stores, and a number of dwellings.

CHARLESTON, t. and cap. of Coles co. Il., on the borders of the Grand Prairie, 78 m. NE. from Vandalia, and 707 from W.C.

CHARLESTOWN, ts. Sullivan co. N.H., 51 m. W. from Concord, and 447 from W.C. It is on the Connecticut river, and contains 2,000 inhabitants. It is divided into two parishes, called the N. and S. parishes, in each of which is a small village.

CHARLESTOWN, ts. Washington co.

R. I. It lies on the sea, opposite Block Island; contains 5 large ponds. Pop. 923.

CHARLESTOWN, t. and cap. Jefferson co. Va., 20 m. NE. from Winchester, 8 S. from Shepherdstown, 63 from W. C., and 182 m. from Richmond.

CHARLESTOWN, t. and cap. Kenhawa co. Va., on the Kenhawa, near the mouth of Elk river, 308 m. W. from Richmond, and 356 from W. C.

CHARLESTOWN, t. Mason co. Ken., on the Ohio, at the mouth of Laurens' creek, 6 m. N. from Washington, and 60 NE. from Lexington.

CHARLESTOWN, v. Portage co. Ohio, 4 m. W. from Ravenna, and 140 m. NE. from Columbus.

CHARLESTON, v. Clark co. O., 40 m. W. from Columbus, and 436 from W. C.

CHARLESTOWN, v. Brooke co. Va., on the Ohio river.

CHARLESTOWN, v. Lancaster co. Pa., on E. bank of the Susquehannah, 4 miles below Columbia.

CHARLOTTE, v. New Fane ts. Niagara co. N. Y., 7 m. N. from Lockport.

CHARLOTTE, v. in Gates ts. Monroe co. N. Y., at the mouth of the Genesee.

CHARLOTTE, co. New Brunswick; bounded S. by the bay of Fundy, and W. by the St. Croix and Passamaquoddy bay. Chief town, St. Andrews.

CHARLOTTE, ts. Washington co. Me., 184 m. E. from Augusta, and 800 m. from W. C. Pop. 666.

CHARLOTTE, ts. on the E. side of lake Champlain, in Chittenden co. Vt., at the distance of 10 m. S. of Burlington, and 13 N. of Vergennes. Pop. 1,620.

CHARLOTTE, ts. Chatauque co. N. Y., 325 m. W. of Albany, and 349 from W. C. Pop. 1,428.

CHARLOTTE, co. Va., on Staunton r., bounded by Lunenburg E. Mecklenburg SE. Halifax or Roanoke r. SW. Campbell NW. Buckingham and Prince Edward NE., length 33 m. mean breadth 18; area 600 sq. ms. Part of the soil along the streams is excellent. Chief town, Maryville. Pop. in 1830, 15,252; and in 1840, 11,595.

CHARLOTTE, C. H. Charlotte co. Va., 105 m. SW. from Richmond.

CHARLOTTE, v. and seat of justice for Mecklenburg co. N. C., on Sugar creek, a branch of Catawba r., 46 m. S. of Statesville, and about the same distance SW. of Salisbury. Lat. 35° 16′ N. Lon. 3° 48′ W. from W. C.

CHARLOTTE, v. and seat of justice, Dickson co. Ten., 30 m. W. from Nashville. Lat. 36° 6′ N. Lon. 10° 15′ W. from W. C.

CHARLOTTE, v. S. C., at the junction of Tugaloo and Broad rivers.

CHARLOTTE, r. bay and harbor, W. coast of E. Florida. The river rises in the interior of the peninsula, and flows W. into the bay.

CHARLOTTEBURG, v. Brunswick co. N. Carolina.

CHARLOTTE FORT, S. C., at the junction of the Tugaloo and Broad rivers, the forks of Savannah river. Lon. 82° 35′ W. Lat. 34° N.

CHARLOTTE-HALL, t. St. Mary's co. Md., 56 m. SSE. from W. C. It derives its name from an academy, which consists of 3 brick buildings, calculated to accommodate 100 students. The situation is elevated, pleasant, and healthy.

CHARLOTTE'S BAY, on the SE. coast of Nova Scotia. Lat. 44° 35′ N.

CHARLOTTE'S TOWN, t. island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

CHARLOTTE'S TOWN, Prince Edward's Island, in the bay of St. Lawrence; on a deep bay, S. side of the island.

CHARLOTTE'S TOWN, formerly Rousseau, the capital of Dominica, 21 m. SE. of Prince Rupert's bay, on a point of land on the SW. side of the island. Lon. 61° 25′ W. Lat. 15° 25′ N.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, t. and cap. Albemarle co. Va., 86 m. WNW. from Richmond, 40 SE. by E. from Staunton, and about 1 N. from Rivanna r. A college was established at Charlottesville in 1819, called Central college, or University of Virginia. It forms part of a grand plan of education adopted in the state of Virginia. The buildings are said to surpass, in elegance of design, and beauty of architecture, every thing on this side of the Atlantic. It has a library containing 1,500 vols., and the number of students ranges from 220 to 300.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, v. Schoharie co. N. Y., 25 m. from Schoharie, containing a church, a grist and saw-mills, a tavern, several stores, and about 20 dwellings.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, t. Norfolk co. U. C., on lake Erie.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, v. E. part of Hancock co. Ind., 10 m. E. from Greenfield.

CHARLTON, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 15 m. SW. from Worcester, and 60 SSW. from Boston, and 383 from W. C. There is a cotton mill in this ts., and some manufactures of leather and shoes. Pop. 2,617.

CHARLTON, ts. Saratoga co. N. Y., 8 m. W. from Ballston, and 25 NW. from Albany, and 400 m. from W. C. It contains the villages of Charlton and W. Charlton; the first contains several houses of public worship, a number of taverns, stores, and about 40 dwellings. It is pleasantly situated in a valley. Pop. ts. 1,933.

CHARLTON, r. La., which runs into the Missouri, 220 m. from the Mississippi.

CHARLTON ISLAND, Hudson's bay. Lon. 80° W. Lat. 52° 12′ N.

CHARLTON ISLAND, small isl. at E. extremity of lake Ontario.

CHARON, r. U. C., runs into lake Superior, Lon. 85° W.

CHAROTTE, t. Warren co. Missouri, on N. bank of the Missouri, 40 m. above St. Charles.

CHARTIER'S CREEK, Pa., runs into the

Ohio from the S. 5 m. below Pittsburg. It is navigable for boats to Morganza in its forks.

CHASTANT'S BLUFF, in Ala., on the Mobile, 27 m. above Mobile.

CHATAHOOCHEE, r. which rises in the Apalachian mountains, runs across the NW. of Geo., forms a part of the W. boundary of the state, dividing it from Alabama, and in Lat. 30° 45′ N. receives Flint r. and takes the name of Apalachicola.

CHATAHOOSPA, r. W. Florida, runs into the Chatahoochee, Lat. 31° 43′ N.

CHATAUQUE, co. N. Y., bounded NW. by lake Erie, E. by Cattaraugus, S. by Pa., and W. by Ohio. Chief town Maysville. Pop. in 1830, 34,057, in 1840, 47,947.

CHATAUQUE, lake in Chatauque co. N. Y., 9 m. E. from lake Erie, 18 long, and from 1 to 3 broad. The head of the lake is 9 m. from Dunkirk on lake Erie. A branch of the Conewango, which runs into the Alleghany r., flows from this lake. From the head of this lake there is a free navigation through the Conewango and Alleghany, to Pittsburg.

CHATAUQUE, ts. Chatauque co. N. Y., 30 m. SW. from Buffalo, 357 W. from Albany, and 439 from W. C. Pop. 2,980.

CHATEAUGAY, Seigniory, Huntingdon co. on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 13 m. SW. from Montreal.

CHATEAUGAY, ts. and v. Franklin co. N. Y., 10 m. E. from Malone, 200 m. from Albany, and 533 from W. C. It is watered by the Chateaugay river running N. across the ts. on which are some noted falls with a cascade of 90 feet perpendicular, over granitic rock. The village has a saw and grist-mill, ashery, tannery, and 20 or 30 dwellings. Pop. ts. 2,824.

CHATEAUGAY, r. N. Y., in Franklin co. which runs into the St. Lawrence, opposite to Montreal.

CHATHAM, co. central part of N. C., bounded N. by Orange, E. by Wake, S. by Moore, and W. by Randolph. Pop. in 1830, 15,499, and in 1840, 16,242. Chief town, Pittsborough.

CHATHAM, co. E. part of Georgia, bounded N. by the Savannah river, E. by the Atlantic, and S. by the Ogeechee river, and NW. by Effingham. Pop. in 1830, 14,127, in 1840, 18,801. Chief town, Savannah.

CHATHAM, ts. Carroll co. N. H., 87 m. N. from Portsmouth, 83 N. from Concord, and 560 from W. C. There are several ponds in this ts. and some considerable streams. Pop. 523.

CHATHAM, ts. Middlesex co. Ct., on the E. side of Connecticut river, opposite Middletown. Ship-building has long been an important business in this town, and several vessels of war, for the United States' service, have been built here. Here are also the noted and very valuable quarries of freestone, called Connecticut stone. A large quantity of this stone, prepared for market, is sold in the neighborhood, or exported to distant parts of the country. Chatham is watered by Salmon and Pine brooks, and several ponds; Job's pond, about 2 m. in circumference, has no outlet. It rises and falls about 15 feet. It is highest in the dry season of the year, and lowest when there is most rain, and is from 40 to 60 feet deep. Pop. 3,413.

CHATHAM, ts. Barnstable co. Mass., in the SE. extremity of the state; 20 m. E. from Barnstable, 85 SE. from Boston, and 508 from W. C. This town is remarkable for many shipwrecks on its shores. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in the fisheries. Pop. 2,334.

CHATHAM, ts. Kent co. U. C., extending from Thames r. to lake St. Clair.

CHATHAM, ts. York co. L. C., on the N. side of Ottawa river.

CHATHAM, ts. Northumberland co. New Brunswick, on the Miramachi river. It is well situated for carrying on the timber trade, and contains a handsome Presbyterian church.

CHATHAM, ts. and v. Columbia co. N. Y., 18 m. NE. from Hudson, 350 from W. C. Pop. 3,666. New Britain, Chatham, Chatham Four Corners, New Concord, and Federal Store are villages of the ts.

CHATHAM, v. Morris co. N. J., on the Passaic, 13 m. NW. Elizabethtown, 228 from W. C. It is on the road from Elizabethtown to Morristown, 10 m. from the former, and 7½ from the latter. It is a thriving village, with many fine buildings. Pop. about 350.

CHATHAM, v. Chester co. Pa., 121 m. from W. C., 66 m. SE. from Harrisburg, 17 from Wilmington, Del.

CHATHAM, t. Chesterfield co. S. C., on W. side of the Great Pedee; 15 m. NNE. from Greenville, 150 NNE. from Charleston, 436 from W. C.

CHATHAM, or *Punjo Bay*, on the SW. coast of Florida. Lat. 25° 30′ N.

CHATHAM, FOUR CORNERS, v. in the township of Chatham, Columbia co. N. Y., 346 m. from W. C. This is a different town from that called Chatham in the same township; 20 m. SE. from Albany, 14 NE. from Hudson, contains 15 or 20 dwellings.

CHATHAM STRAIT, a channel on the W. coast of N. America. It divides King George the Third's Archipelago from Admiralty island. Lat. 58° N. Lon. 134 W.

CHATTOOGA, v. Floy co. Geo., 193 m. NW. from Milledgeville, and 683 from W. C., in the NW. part of the state.

CHAUDIERE FALLS, on the Ottawa river, U. C., 36 feet high. They are a little above the mouth of the river Radeau, and below lake Chaudiere.

CHAUDIERE LAKE is formed by the widening of the Ottawa river, above the mouth of the river Radeau, and below lake Chat, U. C.

CHAUDIERE RIVER, L. C., rises on the hilly region from which the Connecticut and Kennebeck have their sources. It flows nearly N. from Megantic lake, about 100

m. and falls into St. Lawrence 6 m. above Quebec. It was by the channel of this stream that Gen. Arnold reached the St. Lawrence river, early in the revolutionary war. It is a precipitous and unnavigable stream. The scenery along its banks has excited the admiration of all travellers who have visited it.

CHAUMONT, v. Jefferson co. N. York, seated at the head of a small bay at the E. end of lake Ontario, 187 m. NW. of Albany, 11 m. from Cape Vincent, and 14 from Watertown, contains grist and saw-mills, and about 30 dwellings.

CHAUMONT, bay of lake Ontario, Jefferson co. N. Y., to the N. of, and communicating by a strait with Sacket's Harbor.

CHAZY, ts. Clinton co. N. Y., W. from lake Champlain; 186 m. N. from Albany, 529 from W. C. It contains the villages of Chazy, W. Chazy, and Chazy Landing. Chazy v. 15 m. N. of Plattsburg on the state road from Albany to Canada, contains several churches, grist and saw-mills, a trip-hammer, tannery, carding and cloth dressing mill, and 50 or 60 dwellings. Pop. of the township, 3,584.

CHAZY, two small rivers of N. Y. Clinton co. fall into the W. side of lake Champlain.

CHEAT, r. Va., runs into the Monongahela, 3 or 4 m. within the Pennsylvania line. It is navigable for boats, except in dry seasons, and there is a portage of 37 m. to the Potomac.

CHEBUCTO BAY, on the SE. coast of Nova Scotia. Lon. 63° 31′ W. Lat. 44° 40′ N.

CHEBUKTO, harbor, near Halifax, in Nova Scotia. Lon. 13° 18′ E. from W. C. Lat. 44° 45′ N.

CHEBUOTEQUION is one of the lakes on the communication between lake Simcoe and the Rice lake, U. C.

CHEEKS CROSS-ROADS, v. Jefferson co. Tennessee, 263 m. E. from Nashville, and 480 m. from W. C.

CHEFUNCTI, r. La., falls into lake Ponchartrain, at Madisonville. It is boatable 30 m.

CHEGOIMEGON, *Point*, Wisconsin Territory, a sandy point projecting into lake Superior and forming the eastern side of a bay of the same name. The bay affords an excellent harbor for vessels, and next to that of Grand Isle, the best on the southern shore of the lake. Across its entrance is a chain of islands, 27 m. E. Fond du Lac, 130 W. Keweena Point.

CHELMSFORD, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., on S. side of the Merrimack; 25 m. NW. Boston, 462 from W. C. Middlesex canal commences here, near the head of which there is a manufactory of glass. Large quantities of beautiful granite, much used in building, are obtained in this town, and transported down the canal, to Boston and vicinity. The manufactures of this township amount annually to about $100,000, principally of glass and iron. Pop. 1,697.

CHELSEA, ts. and cap. Orange co. Vt., 22 m. SSE. from Montpelier, 506 from W.C. It is in the midst of a fine agricultural district, and a flourishing place. Population, 1,959.

CHELSEA, ts. Suffolk co. Mass., 6 m. NE. from Boston. It is connected with Charlestown by a bridge. The manufactures of Chelsea consist of upholstery, stoneware, snuff, cigars, wood and copper engravings, carriages, salt, boots, shoes, &c. Annual value about $90,000.

CHEMIUR, r. In., falling into lake Michigan.

CHEMUNG, county, New York, bounded N. by Tompkins, E. by Tioga, S. by Pennsylvania, and W. by Steuben co. Chief town, Elmira. This county was formerly a part of Tioga co. The soil of this county is excellent, and in a high state of cultivation. Pop. 20,732.

CHEMUNG, ts. Chemung co. N. Y., 10 m. SW. from Spencer, 198 WSW. from Albany, 308 from W. C. Pop. 2,377.

CHENAL ECARTE ISLE, U. C., near the entrance of the river St. Clair into lake St. Clair, E. of Harsan's Island. It contains about 300 acres of arable land; the other parts are meadow and marsh.

CHENAL ECARTE, *Isle de*, U. C., in the river St. Lawrence, opposite the t. of Cornwall, contains from 7 to 800 acres. The soil is good.

CHENAL ECARTE RIVER, U. C., runs nearly parallel to the river Thames, and empties itself at the entrance of the river St. Clair.

CHENANGO, co. N. Y., bounded N. by Madison co. E. by Otsego and Delaware cos. S. by Broome co. W. by Broome and Courtlandt cos. Pop. in 1830, 31,215; in 1840, 40,786. Chief town, Norwich.

CHENANGO, ts. and v. Broome co. N. Y., on the Susquehannah; 40 m. SW. from Norwich, 63 S. from Manlius, 148 WSW. from Albany, 295 from W. C., drained by Chenango river, flowing centrally through it to the Susquehannah at Binghampton. Population, 5,685.

CHENANGO, river, which runs SSW. through Chenango co. and joins the Susquehannah, 18 m. E. from Owego. Length 90 miles.

CHENANGO FORKS, v. Broome co. N. Y., 134 m. SW. Albany, 315 m. from W. C., and 12 m. N. of Binghampton, contains about 40 dwellings.

CHENANGO POINT, Broome co. N. Y., at the junction of Chenango river with the Susquehannah, and commonly called Binghampton, which see.

CHENE, *Isle du*, in lake Ontario, lies off the easterly coast of Marysburgh, U. C., and close to the land.

CHENE, *Portage du*, on the Ottawa r., immediately below lake Chaudiere, U. C.

CHENE, *Riviere du*, runs into the bay of Michipicoten, lake Superior, W. of river Michipicoten, U. C.

CHENE, r. La., rises in the marshes SE. from the English Bend, below N. Orleans; flows parallel to the Mississippi, and falls into Chandeleur Bay, about 10 m. E. from Fort St. Philip. An inlet connects the Chene with the Terra aux Bœufs river.

CHENEYVILLE, v. Rapides co. La., 240 m. NW. New Orleans, and 1,276 from W. C.

CHENEY'S GROVE, v. McLean co. Il., 25 m. E. of Bloomington, contains some 20 or 30 families.

CHENES, r. Plaquemines parish, La., which runs SE. into Black lake.

CHEPATCHET, flourishing v. Providence co. R. I., on Chepatchet creek, 16 m. NW. from Providence.

CHEPATCHET CREEK, northwestern branch of Pawtucket river, rises in the NW. angle of Providence co. R. I.

CHEPOOSEA, r. La., which runs into the Mississippi. Lon. 90° 6′ W. Lat. 36° 16′ N.

CHERAW, v. Chesterfield district, S. C., 412 m. from W. C., 88 m. NE. from Columbia, on the Great Pedee.

CHERAW HILLS, S. C., on W. side of the Great Pedee; 10 m. NW. from Greenville.

CHEROKEE, v. M'Arthur ts. Logan co. O., 6 m. N. from Bellefontaine, 28 m. from Lima, 5 from Lewistown, and 68 NW. from Columbus. It was laid off in 1832, and now contains 30 or 40 dwelling-houses, several stores, and various mechanic shops, a meeting-house, school-houses, &c. &c. It is situated on the road leading from Bellefontaine to Lima.

CHEROKEE, co. Geo., bounded N. by Gilmer, E. by Lumpkin and Forsyth, S. by Cobb, and W. by Cass cos. Chief town, Canton. It is in the NW. part of the state, and watered by the Etocoah river, which passes through the centre. Pop. 5,895.

CHEROKEE CORNER, v. Oglethorpe co. Geo., 8½ m. from Athens, 675 m. from W. C.

CHERRY CREEK rises at the foot of the Blue Mountain on the N. side in Northampton co. Pa., near the Windgap, and running ENE. along the foot of the mountain, falls into the Delaware, at its entrance into the Watergap. It is not navigable, is rapid, and has several mills erected on it.

CHERRY CREEK, ts. Chatauque co. N. Y., 320 m. from Albany, and 355 m. from W. C.

CHERRYFIELD, ts. Washington co. Me., 30 m. W. from Machias, 116 m. E. by N. from Augusta, at the head of tide water, on both sides of the Narragaugus river, with a handsome village and considerable trade. Pop. 1,003.

CHERRY GROVE, v. St. Clair co. Il., 59 m. SW. from Vandalia, and 8 m. NE. from Belleville, populated by Germans.

CHERRY PLAINS, v. Wake co. N. C., 308 m. from W. C.

CHERRYSVILLE, v. Haywood co. Ten., 164 m. SW. Nashville, and 878 m. from W. C.

CHERRYVILLE, v. Northampton co. Pa., 212 m. from W. C. It is on the Lehigh, about 17 m. from Mauch Chunk.

CHERRYTON, s-p. of the Eastern Shore, Northampton co. Va.

CHERRY VALLEY, ts. Otsego co. N. Y., 14 m. NE. from Cooperstown, 53 W. from Albany, 384 from W. C. Here is a large, handsome, and finely situated village, which contains an academy, a meeting-house, a printing-office, and has considerable trade. The 1st, 2d, and 3d Western Turnpikes meet here, and are intersected by other large roads. Pop. 3,923.

CHESADAWD LAKE, North America, about 210 m. NE. by E. of the E. end of Slave Lake, in the Hudson Bay Company's territory.

CHESAPEAKE BAY, of United States, in the states of Virginia and Maryland, and one of the largest in the known world. Its entrance is between cape Charles and cape Henry, 12 m. wide, and it extends 270 m. to the northward, dividing Virginia and Maryland. It is from 7 to 20 m. broad, and generally as much as 9 fathoms deep; affording many commodious harbors, and a safe and easy navigation. It receives the waters of the Susquehannah, Potomac, Rappahannock, York, and James rivers, which are all large and navigable.

CHESAPEAKE, v. Cecil co. Md., 100 m. from W. C., at the W. end of the Chesapeake and Del. canal.

CHESHIRE, co. SW. part of N. H., bounded N. by Grafton co. E. by Hillsborough co. S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Vermont. Chief towns, Charlestown, Keene, and Walpole. Pop. in 1830, 27,016, and in 1840, 26,429.

CHESHIRE, ts. Berkshire co. Mass., 17 m. NNE. from Lennox, 120 W. from Boston, 404 from W. C. It has a manufactory of window glass, and is celebrated for its excellent cheese. The annual amount of wool grown here is about $5,500. Pop. 985.

CHESHIRE, ts. New Haven co. Ct., 15 m. N. from New Haven, 318 from W. C. It contains a respectable Episcopal academy, which has a principal and a professor of languages. The anniversary is held on the first Wednesday in October. Pop. 1,529.

CHESNUT GROVE, v. Pittsylvania co. Va., 180 m. SW. from Richmond.

CHESNUT RIDGE, mt. which extends from Maryland NE. through Fayette and Westmoreland cos. Pa.

CHESNUT CREEK, branch of the Kenhawa, in S. part of Va.

CHESNUT GROVE, v. Davidson co. Ten. 18 m. from Nashville and 732 from W. C.

CHESNUT HILL, v. Philadelphia co. Pa., 8 m. N. from Philadelphia.

CHESNUT HILL, t. Orange co. Va., 40 m. NW. from Richmond.

CHESNUT HILL, v. Jackson co. Geo.

CHESNUT HILL, t. Hall co. Geo., 80 m. NNW. from Milledgeville.

CHESNUT RIDGE, v. Dutchess co. N. Y., 89 m. from Albany, and 327 from W. C.

CHESTER, ts. Windsor co. Vt., 16 m. SW. from Windsor, 447 from W. C. Here is an academy. Three considerable streams from Williams' river give Chester a good water power. This is a very pleasant ts., with two handsome villages and manufactures of various kinds. Pop. 2,305.

CHESTER, ts. Rockingham co. N. H., on E. side of the Merrimack and Manchester; 6 m. NE. from Londonderry, 25 SSE. from Concord, 31 W. from Portsmouth, 48 N. from Boston. Pop. 2,173. It is a considerable town, and of large extent. Rattle Snake Hill in this town is a great curiosity. Its diameter is half a mile, its form is circular, and its height 400 feet. On the S. side there is a dreary cave, called the Devil's Den, with a narrow apartment 15 or 20 feet square, the flooring and ceiling of which are formed by a regular rock. From the wall hang numerous excrescences resembling pears, which, on the approach of a torch, emit a lustre with innumerable hues.

CHESTER, v. Middlesex co. Ct., on W. side of the Connecticut, 6 m. below Haddam.

CHESTER, ts. Hampden co. Mass., 20 m. NW. from Springfield, 115 W. from Boston, 387 from W. C. It contains 2 cotton mills, 3 tanneries, and a window blind factory, which amount annually to about $50,000. Pop. 1,632.

CHESTER, ts. Warren co. N. Y., E. of the Hudson, 90 m. N. from Albany, 439 from W. C., 18 m. from Caldwell. The village contains 2 churches, a grist and saw-mill, clothing works, an academy, several stores and taverns. Pop. 1,623.

CHESTER, v. Morris co. N. J., on the turnpike road leading from Morristown to Easton, 13 m. NW. from Morristown, 50 m. NE. from Trenton, and 215 from W. C. It contains 2 houses of public worship and about 50 dwellings.

CHESTER, t. Lunenburg co. Nova Scotia, in Mahone bay, 25 m. from Windsor.

CHESTER, r. W. Florida, runs into Pensacola bay.

CHESTER, v. in Goshen ts. Orange co. N. Y., 115 m. from Albany, and 272 from W. C., 4 m. SE. from Goshen, 18 m. SW. from Newburgh, contains about 100 houses.

CHESTER, co. Pa., bounded by Md., SW. Lancaster W. Berks NW. Montgomery NE. and Delaware co. and the state of Delaware SE. Length about 38 m., mean width 19 1-2, area 732 sq. ms. The western part towards Lancaster co. is hilly, and even mountainous; whilst those sections skirting Maryland and Delaware, though not level, are much less elevated than the W. and NW. parts of the co. The centre is drained by the sources of the Brandywine, Chester, Ridley, and some smaller creeks entering Delaware river. The staples are numerous, consisting of every article of agricultural production suitable to the climate. Chief town, West Chester. Pop. in 1830, 50,908, and in 1840, 57,515.

CHESTER, bor. on Delaware river, Delaware co. Pa., 15 m. SW. from Philadelphia. This is a very ancient town, and was the seat of the first legislature after the arrival of William Penn. It is the seat of justice for the county, and contains a court-house, a jail, and several houses of public worship. The Wilmington and Philadelphia rail-road passes through this place. Pop. 1,790.

CHESTER, t. and cap. Meigs co. O., 95 m. SE. from Columbus, 343 from Washington, 24 SE. from Athens, and 35 SW. from Marietta, on the northern side of Shade river. Pop. 1,479.

CHESTER, t. Randolph co. Il., on the bank of the Mississippi, 2 m. below the mouth of the Kaskaskia, a commercial depot for the country back. It contains several warehouses, stores, a steam saw and grist-mill, and a castor oil factory. Its exports are about 150,000 dollars, and imports 130,000, annually. Pop. about 500.

CHESTER, river of the eastern shore of Maryland and Kent co. in Delaware; rises in the latter, and flowing nearly SW. into the former, separates Queen Anne and Kent cos. and falls into the Chesapeake bay at Love point.

CHESTER, dis. of S. C., on Wateree river, bounded by Fairfield S. Broad river or Union W. York N. Catawba river or Lancaster E. Length 22, width 18 m., area about 400 sq. ms. Surface pleasantly diversified by hill and dale, and well watered. Soil of middling quality. Staples, grain, tobacco, live stock, &c. Chief town, Chesterville. Pop. 17,747.

CHESTER, t. and cap. Chester district, S. C., 22 m. from Pinckney C. H., 58 NW. from Columbia.

CHESTER, pts. Wayne co. Ohio, NW. from Wooster, on the waters of Killbuck creek, and contains about 2,000 inhabitants.

CHESTER, t. Shenandoah co. Va., 20 m. SSW. from Winchester.

CHESTER, t. Cumberland co. Va., on SW. bank of James river, 6 m. S. from Richmond.

CHESTER GAP, pass, over the Blue Mountains, in Virginia, 16 m. SE. from Winchester.

CHESTER RIDGE, mountains, Pa., in which iron and lead ores are found, 140 m. WNW. from Philadelphia.

CHESTERFIELD, co. Va., bounded N. by James river, which separates it from Henrico co., E. and S. by the Appomatox, and W. by Powhattan co. The C. H. is 12 m. SSW. from Richmond, 138 from W. C. Pop. in 1830, 18,637, and in 1840, 17,147. Chief town, Manchester.

CHESTERFIELD, district, N. part S. C., bounded N. by N. C., E. by the Great Pedee which separates it from Marlborough

dis., S. by Darlington, and W. by Kershaw and Lancaster districts. Chief town, Chesterfield. Pop. in 1830, 8,472, and in 1840, 8,574.

CHESTERFIELD, ts. Cheshire co. N. H., on E. side of the Connecticut, opposite Dummerston; 11 m. WSW. from Keene, 100 W. from Portsmouth, 435 from W. C. Pop. 1,765. It contains a cotton manufactory and an academy.

CHESTERFIELD, ts. Hampshire co. Mass., 15 m. WNW. from Northampton, 105 W. from Boston, 398 from W. C. It has a good water power, 1 woollen mill, 2 tanneries, some curious minerals, and a water course worn very deep through solid rock. Pop. 1,132.

CHESTERFIELD, ts. Essex county, N. Y., bounded N. by Sable river, and E. by lake Champlain; 18 m. S. from Plattsburg, 497 from W. C. Adgate's Falls, on Sable river, in this town, is a cataract of 80 ft. The channel has perpendicular walls on each side, 1 mile long, and nearly 100 feet high, and as regular as a work of art. There is a bridge across this channel 96 feet above the water. In the SW. part of the town there is a cavern in which ice is found throughout the year. Iron ore abounds in this town. It contains several ponds, of which Butternut and Auger are the largest, and there are some small streams, but the greater water course is the Au Sable. Iron ore is found in abundance. It has several villages, all in a flourishing condition. Pop. 2,716.

CHESTERFIELD, v. and cap. Chesterfield co. Va., 12 m. SSW. from Richmond, and 136 from W. C.

CHESTERFIELD, v. and seat of justice, Chesterfield district, S. C., 100 m. from Columbia, and 426 from W. C.

CHESTERFIELD INLET, an inlet extending about 200 m. westward from the N. end of Hudson's Bay. The entrance to the inlet is in Lat. 63° 30′ N. Lon. 90° 40′ W. Its mean breadth is about 15 m.

CHESTERTOWN, port of entry and cap. Kent co. Md., on Chester r., about 14 m. from its confluence with the Chesapeake, 45 ESE. from Baltimore, 77 SW. from Philadelphia, 80 from W. C. It contains a court-house, a jail, a Methodist meeting-house, about 150 houses, and has some trade. Washington College, which was incorporated in 1782, is in this town, and a handsome brick building 180 feet long, and 3 stories high, has been erected; but the institution has never assumed the form of a college, and the building is appropriated to the accommodation of a Latin and an English school.

CHESTERVILLE, t. Franklin co. Me., 24 m. NW. from Augusta, 637 from W. C. Wilson's stream passes through this ts. and empties below the falls of Sandy river. Pop. 1,098.

CHESTERVILLE, v. Albany co. N. Y., 21 m. SW. from Albany.

CHESTERVILLE, v. Knox co. O., 14 m. NW. from Mount Vernon, and 42 from Columbus. It contains 7 or 8 stores, 1 merchant mill, 1 saw-mill, and several mechanic shops, and is a place of considerable business. Pop. about 300.

CHESTERVILLE, v. and cap. Chester district, S. Carolina, 57 m. N. from Columbia, and 448 from W. C.

CHEVIOTT, v. Hamilton co. O., 7 NW. from Cincinnati, and 119 SW. from Columbus.

CHESUNCOOK, lake, Me., 10 or 15 m. NE. from Moosehead lake. The western and main branch of the Penobscot passes through it. It is one of the largest lakes in Maine. It is about 25 miles long, and 3 in breadth.

CHETIMACHES, lake of Louisiana, between the Atchafalaya and Teche rivers, is about 40 m. in length, with a breadth of from 1 to 6 m. It is shallow, and environed by a low, annually inundated and uninhabited country. At high water, it communicates in every direction with the Atchafalaya, and in all seasons, at its SE. extremity, with the Teche r.

CHEVIAUX, *Point aux*, on the N. shore of lake Ontario, and to the E. of the river Ganarasha, U. Canada.

CHEVROTIERE, r. Canada, falls into the St. Lawrence from the N. 40 m. above Quebec.

CHEWS, r. Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake.

CHEW'S LANDING, v. Gloucester co. N. J., 9 m. SE. from Camden, 6 NE. from Woodbury, 41 SE. from Trenton, and 149 NE. from W. C. on the north branch of Big Timber creek at the head of navigation. It is a place of considerable business in lumber and cord wood, and contains 2 grist-mills, several stores, 2 churches, and about 50 dwellings.

CHIANTLA, t. Mexico, 40 m. SW. from Puebla de los Angelos.

CHIAPA, province, Guatimala, bounded W. by Oaxaca, S. by Guatimala, E. by Vera Paz and Yucatan, N. by Vera Cruz.

CHIAPA DOS ESPAGNOS, or *Ciudad Real*, cap. of the above province, 300 m. NW. from Guatimala. Lon. 93° 23′ W. Lat. 17° N. Pop. 3,000. Its principal commerce is in cocoa-nuts, cotton, wool, sugar, and cochineal.

CHIAPA DE LOS INDIOS, the largest Indian town in Guatimala, in the NW. extremity of the country, on the isthmus of Tehuantepec, about half way between the gulf of Mexico and the Pacific ocean. It has about 20,000 Indian inhabitants, who are rich and enjoy many privileges. Lon. 93° 53′ W. Lat. 17° 5′ N.

CHIAPA-EL-REAL, t. in N. America, in the province of its own name, with a bishop's see. Its principal trade consists in cocoa-nuts, cotton, and sugar. Lon. from W. C. 16° 10′ W. Lat. 17° 10′ N.

CHICAGO, r. or arm of lake Michigan

at its S. end, in Illinois. A mile from the lake it divides into two channels; the N. channel extends along the W. side of the lake, about 30 m.; the S. is only 6 m. long, and affords a secure harbor for vessels of almost any burden.

CHICAGO, city and cap. of Cook co. Il., on lake Michigan at the mouth of Chicago river, 230 m. N. from Vandalia, and 763 from W. C. Its growth, even for western cities, has been of unparalleled rapidity. The natural position of the place, the enterprise and capital that will concentrate here, must soon make this place the emporium of trade and business for all the northern parts of the western country. The imports amount to about 2½ millions of dollars annually, besides a vast number of emigrant families with furniture, &c. This town is connected with the navigable waters of the Illinois, by a canal 96 m. long to Peru, which opens a water communication between the great lakes and the Mississippi. Pop. 4,470. It contains 2 banks, about 60 stores, 30 groceries, 10 public houses, 23 physicians, and upwards of 40 lawyers. There are 6 churches for various denominations.

CHICCAMAGGA, r. Ten., which runs into the Tennessee, 6 m. above the whirl.

CHICHESTER, ts. Merrimack co. N. H., 45 m. NW. from Portsmouth, and 8 E. from Concord. The E. part of this ts. is watered by the Suncook river, which affords it mill sites, and some productive intervale. Pop. 1,028.

CHICKAMAUGAH CREEK, r. which rises in Georgia, runs through a part of Cherokee country, and flows into the Tennessee, a few miles above Lookout mountain. A district of country through which it flows is called by the same name, and contains the new missionary station, Brainerd.

CHICKASAW, r. Indiana, which runs into the Wabash, below Vincennes.

CHICKASAW, r. in the NW. part of Ten., which runs W. into the Mississippi.

CHICKASAW BLUFFS, four in number, on the E. side of the Mississippi, in Mis. The upper bluff is 176 m. below the mouth of the Ohio; it is between 200 and 300 feet high, and extends 2 m. on the river. The other three occur at the successive distances of 11, 21 and 32 m. apart.

CHICKASAWHAY, v. Mississippi, 50 m. W. from St. Stephens.

CHICKASAWHAY, r. Mis., which flows S. near E. side of the state, and joins the Pascagoula, about 40 m. from its mouth.

CHICKHOAMINY, r. Va., which runs into the James r. 6 m. NW. from Jamestown. It is navigable for boats 30 m.

CHICKEN TOWN, v. Charlotte co. Va., 87 miles from Richmond, and 178 from W. C.

CHICKISALUNGO, r. Pa., which runs into the Susquehannah, a little above Columbia.

CHICKOPEE, v. Hampden co. Mass., 4 m. from the village of Springfield, and one of the most beautifully located manufacturing villages in New England.

CHICKOPEE, r. This river rises in Spencer, Leiceter and Paxton, and receives the waters of Quaboag pond in Brookfield. At Palmer it receives the waters of Ware and Swift rivers, and enters the Connecticut at Springfield, 7 m. S. from South Hadley.

CHICOT, co. in the SE. corner of Arkansas, bounded N. by Arkansas co. E. by the Mississippi river, S. by the Louisiana state line, and W. by Union co. Columbia is the county town. Pop. in 1830, 1,165, and in 1840, 3,806.

CHIDLEY, cape, on the NE. coast of Labrador, has Davis' Straits NE. and the bay of Ungava SW. Lon. from W. C. 12° 10′ E. Lat. 60° 12′ N.

CHIFUNCTE, r. La., in St. Tammany, has its source in the N. part of that parish, flowing SSE. 50 m. falls into lake Ponchartrain N. from New Orleans. There is water at the mouth of the Chifuncte sufficient to admit vessels drawing 6 or 7 feet, as far as the mouth of the Bogue Falaya.

CHIGNECTE, bay of Nova Scotia, the NW. arm of the bay of Fundy.

CHIHEMECOMET, or *Chickminock-cuminock*, island, on the coast of N. C., near Roanoke Island.

CHIHUAHUA, state of, one of the states of the republic of Mexico, bounded by Durango, Sonoray Sinaloa, and Coahuila y Texas. Capital, Chihuahua. N. Lat. 28° and Lon. 28° W. from W.C. intersect, according to Tanner's map of Mexico, about 75 m. SW. from the city of Chihuahua. A very great deficiency of water is the most serious impediment to the general population of this part of America, and is one of the many traits of resemblance between central North America and central Asia. The seasons of what was the *Provincias Internas*, now the northern states of Mexico, have winters of excessive rigor, even more so than can be accounted for either from latitude or elevation of surface.

CHIHUAHUA, city, capital of the state of the same name, in the republic of Mexico, situated near the river Conchos, a branch of Rio-grand-del-Norte, in the province of New Biscay. It is the capital of the Internal Provinces, and environed by some very rich mines. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 28° 50′ N. Lon. 27° 20′ W. from W. C.

CHILDSBURG, ts. Fayette co. Ken., 32 m. SE. from Frankfort.

CHILESBURG, v. Caroline co. Va., 68 m. S. from W. C.

CHILI, pts. Monroe co. N. Y., between Black creek and Genesee river, 10 m. SW. from Rochester, and 230 NW. from Albany. It contains the villages of Chili, North Chili, South Chili, and O'Connelsville, each of which does considerable business. Population, 2,174.

CHILLICOTHE, t. and cap. Ross co. O., and the second town in size in the state, on the W. bank of the Scioto, 45 m. in a direct

line, and 70 by water from its mouth, 45 m. S. from Columbus, 70 SW. from Zanesville, 93 E. by N. from Cincinnati. Lon. 5° 20′ W. from W. C. Lat. 39° 14′ N. It is laid out on an elevated plain between Paint creek and the Scioto. The streets are spacious, and cross each other at right angles. It contains a court-house and jail, a market-house, 2 printing-offices, 2 banks, 4 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Seceders, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Episcopalians; an academy, and two large market-houses. In the town and vicinity are many valuable mills and manufactories, such as flour, oil, cotton, 2 paper mills, and various mechanic shops. The situation is favorable, and every way delightful; but yet it did not flourish, until the grand canal was cut through the town, since which it has received a new impulse towards prosperity, promising that it will attain the importance to which its fortunate position entitles it. In the midst of this town formerly stood one of the most interesting mounds of the cone-shaped form. In levelling it for the purpose of building lots, great quantities of human bones were found in it. Pop. in 1830, 2,846, and in 1840, 3,977.

CHILMARK, ts. Duke's co. Mass., on SW. end of Martha's Vineyard, 12 m. W. by S. from Edgartown, 90 S. from Boston. Gay Head, in this town, is the point of the island; it is 150 feet above the sea, and is crowned with one of the five light-houses in this county. Pop. 702.

CHILNUCOOK, or *Grand Lake*, lake, Me., at the head of the St. Croix.

CHILO, v. Clermont co. Ohio, 113 m. SW. from Columbus, and 23 m. S. from Williamsburgh. It is situated on the north bank of the Ohio river.

CHILPANZINCO, city of Mexico, situated on the S. slope of Analuac, 3,542 feet above the level of the ocean, surrounded by beautiful fields of wheat and orchards, on the road from Mexico to Acapulco. Lat. 17° 40′ N. Lon. 22° 20′ W. from W. C.

CHIMALAPA, small river of Mexico, in Oajaca, which flows S. into the Gulf of Tehuantepec.

CHINA, ts. Kennebeck co. Me., 25 m. NE. from Hallowell. It contains an academy, a social library, and 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Friends. It was taken from Harlem, Halifax, and Winslow, in 1818. It is watered by a lake or "Twelve Mile Pond," a fine miniature of the beautiful Skaneateles in the State of N. York. At the outlet of this pond into the Kennebeck, are excellent mill privileges. Pop. 2,675.

CHINA, ts. and v. Genesee co. N. Y., 275 m. W. from Albany, is drained by the Cattaraugus creek. It contains the villages of Arcade, China, and East China. The first is a place of much business. Population, 2,368.

CHINA GROVE, t. Georgetown district, S. C., 461 m. from W. C.

CHINCHANCHI, v. Mexico, 10 m. N. from Merida.

CHINE, *La*, v. L. C. on the island of Montreal, 7 m. above the city. It is the centre of all the commerce between Upper and Lower Canada. Here the boats of the N. W. company commence their voyage for the interior country of America. It is intended to cut a canal from La Chine to Montreal, by which a direct communication with the city will be opened, and the difficult passage of the rapid St. Louis avoided.

CHINGOTEAGUE, small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Virginia. Lon. 75° 20′ W. Lat. 37° 46′ N.

CHINGOTEAGUE INLET, narrow channel between two islands, near the coast of Virginia. Lon. 75° 42′ W. Lat. 27° 52′ N.

CHINNOOK, r. N. America, which flows into the Columbia, near its mouth.

CHIPOOK CREEK, r. Virginia, which runs into James river.

CHIPPEWA, v. Crawford co. Wisconsin, in Carver's Tract.

CHIPPEWA, v. Madison co. Il., opposite the mouth of the Missouri, on the Mississippi. It contains a steam saw-mill and several mechanic shops, and is a place of much business.

CHIPPEWAN, mountains of N. America. This great chain is the principal spine of that continent, and by various names, extends from the isthmus of Darien to the Frozen ocean, through 60° of latitude, or 4,150 m. In Mexico, it is known by the general term Anahuac. Farther N. the Spaniards designate it as the mountains of New Mexico. In the U. S. it is known as the Rocky mountains. In Cabotia, or British America, by its true native name Chippewan, or Chippewyan. In Mexico and Guatimala, it rises into volcanic summits, elevated far above the regions of perpetual snow. Popocatepetl, Citlaltepetl, or Peak d'Orizaba, Pico Frailes, and Coffrede Perote, all rise above 13,500 feet. In the U. S. the elevation of this chain remains undetermined, but must be considerable, from the length and rapidity of the streams flowing from its opposite sides.

CHIPPEWAY, small r. or creek, Lincoln co. U. C., falls into Niagara river at the village of Chippeway.

CHIPPEWAY, v. Lincoln co. U. C., on Niagara r. 10 m. above Queenston, 2 above Niagara falls. Chippeway creek runs into the Niagara at this place. The battle of Chippeway, July 5, 1814, was fought in the plain on the S. side of this creek.

CHIPPEWAY, r. NW. Territory, runs into the Mississippi at lake Pepin, in Lon. 93° 24′ W. Lat. 43° 45′ N. There is a short portage between this river and the Montreal, a water of lake Superior.

CHIPPEWAY, pts. Wayne co. Ohio, 1 m. NE. from Wooster, and 7 m. from Fulton on the Ohio canal; the village contains from 40 to 50 dwellings.

CHIPPEWYAN, *Fort*, N. America, at the SW. end of Athapescow lake. Lon. 111° W. Lat. 58° 40′ N.

CHISHOLM'S STORE, t. Montgomery co. N. C., 130 m. SW. from Raleigh.

CHISWELL, isles off the NW. coast of N. America, group lying near the mainland, between cape Elizabeth and Montague island. Lon. from W. C. 71° 4′ W. Lat. 59° 33′ N.

CHITTENANGO, v. Madison co. N. Y., 35 m. W. from Utica, on the Chittenango creek, contains a woollen factory, (in which 100,000 lbs. of wool are now annually manufactured into cloths and kerseymeres,) flour, gypsum, water lime, and saw-mills, furnace, trip-hammer, &c. It contains several churches for different denominations, and about 200 dwellings.

CHITTENDEN, co. W. side of Vt., bounded N. by Franklin co. E. by Washington, S. by Addison, W. by lake Champlain. Pop. in 1830, 21,775, and in 1840, 22,977. Chief town, Burlington.

CHITTENDEN, ts. Rutland co. Vt., 30 m. NW. from Windsor, 40 N. by E. from Montpelier, and 12 N. by E. from Rutland. Near the Philadelphia branch, so called, is a mineral spring said to contain good qualities. *Manganese* of an excellent quality is found here. Pop. 644.

CHITTENDEN FALLS, v. Stockport ts. Columbia co. N. Y., 7 m. N. from Hudson, on the Kinderhook creek, has an extensive paper mill, a merchant grist-mill, bleaching works, and about 20 dwellings. The fall of the creek here is about 40 feet.

CHITTENINGO, r. N. Y., which rises in Cazenovia and runs into Oneida lake; 35 m. long.

CHOCOLATE, r. Wis. Territory, runs into lake Superior, 21 m. W. from La Train river.

CHOCONUT, creek, Susquehannah co. Pa., flows northeasterly into N. York, and falls into the Susquehannah river, a short distance below Chenango Point.

CHOCTAW, r. which rises in Alabama, and passes through West Florida, running into St. Rosa bay.

CHOCTAW, or *Choctahatchee*, r. Florida, which rises in Alabama, and discharges its waters into St. Rosa Sound, at the NE. extremity.

CHOICE'S STORE, t. Gwinnet co. Geo., 146 m. NW. from Milledgeville.

CHOLULA, city of Mexico, in Puebla, 60 m. SE. by E. from Mexico. Pop. 16,000. Lat. 19° 15′ N.

CHOLULA, ancient republic of Mexico, corresponding nearly to the district appertaining to the present city of Cholula.

CHOMONCHOUAN, lake, Canada, 210 m. NW. from Quebec. Lon. 75° 40′ W. Lat. 39° 20′ N.

CHONA, ancient pyramid of Mexico, in Puebla. It is 177 feet high. Lon. 21° 20′ W. from W. C. Lat. 19° 2′ N.

CHOPTANK, r. which rises in Delaware, and runs through Md., into Chesapeake Bay, S. of Tilghman's Island.

CHOPUNNISH, r. Missouri Territory, a branch of the Kooskooshee, in the Rocky Mountains. Lon. 113° W. Lat. 46° 30′ N.

CHOWAN, r. N. C., formed by the union of 3 rivers in the state of Virginia, which runs into Albemarle Sound.

CHOWAN, co. NE. part of N. C. Pop. in 1830, 6,688, and in 1840, 6,699. Chief town, Edenton.

CHRIST-CHURCH, parish in Charleston district, S. C.

CHRISTIAN, co. of Ken., on Cumberland river; bounded by Tennessee S. Caldwell SW. Hopkins and Muhlenberg N. and Logan E. Length 42, mean width 25 m. Chief town, Hopkinsville. Pop. 15,587.

CHRISTIANA, hundred, in N. end of Newcastle co. Delaware. Within it are the towns of Wilmington and Newport.

CHRISTIANA, r. Delaware, which rises in Pa., unites with the Brandywine, and flows into the Delaware. It is navigable for vessels drawing 14 feet of water to Wilmington, for those drawing 9 feet to Newport, and for those drawing 6 feet to Christiana-Bridge. Length 20 m.

CHRISTIANA, or *Christiana-Bridge*, t. Newcastle co. Delaware, on the Christiana; 9 m. SW. from Wilmington, 36 SW. from Philadelphia, 100 from W. C. It has about 50 houses.

CHRISTIANA, v. Madison ts. Butler co. O., in the NE. part of the county, 14 m. SE. from Hamilton.

CHRISTIANSBURG, v. Jackson t. Champaign co. O., 5 m. westerly from Baker post-office in the same ts. and is a flourishing place.

CHRISTIANSVILLE, v. Mecklenburg co. Va., on the Meherrin, 251 m. from W. C.

CHRISTIAN SOUND, a large arm of the Pacific ocean, N. of Cape Decision. Lon. 225° 50′ E. Lat. 56° 13′ N.

CHRISTIANSBURG, t. and seat of justice, Montgomery co. Va., 40 m. SW. from Fincastle, and 220 SW. by W. from Richmond.

CHRISTOPHER, *St.* or *St. Kitt's*, one of the Leeward Islands in the W. Indies, 60 m. W. of Antigua. It was formerly inhabited by the French and English; but, in 1713, it was ceded to the latter. It is 20 m. in breadth, and 7 in length, and has high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets flow, which are of great use to the inhabitants. It was taken by the French in 1782, but restored the next year. Basseterre is the capital.

CHRISTY'S PRAIRIE, Lawrence co. Il., 10 m. W. from Lawrenceville, and contains about 200 families.

CHUM CREEK, r. Va., which runs into the Chesapeake, Lon. 76° 14′ W. Lat. 39° 22′ N.

CHUN'S STORE, t. Jefferson co. Ten., 200 m. E. from Murfreesborough.

CHURCH CREEK, t. Dorchester co. Md., 7 m. SW. from Cambridge.

CHURCH FORT, on Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of Church-hill river. Lat. 59° N. Lon. 17 W. from W. C.

CHURCH HILL, v. Spartanburg district, S. C., 544 m. from W. C.

CHURCH HILL, t. Queen Ann's co. Md., 9 m. NE. from Centreville, 85 SW. from Philadelphia, 80 from W. C.

CHURCHILL, *Cape*, in Hudson's Bay. Lon. 95° 5′ W. Lat. 58° 54′ N.

CHURCHILL RIVER, *Missinnippi*, or *English River*, r. N. America, which falls into Hudson's Bay, in Lat. 59° N. at Church Fort.

CHURCH ISLAND, small island in Currituck Sound, near the coast of N. C.

CHURCHTOWN, v. Columbia co. N. Y., 6 m. SE. from Hudson, contains some 10 or 12 dwellings.

CHURCHTOWN, t. Lancaster co. Pa., 30 m. ENE. from Lancaster, 50 WNW. Philadelphia, 137 from W. C.

CHURCHVILLE, v. Monroe co. N. Y., on Black creek, 15 SW. from Rochester, has several mills, an ashery, several taverns and stores, and about 20 dwellings.

CHURCHVILLE, v. Middlesex co. Va., 85 m. NE. by E. from Richmond.

CHYENNE, or *Chayenne*, r. La., which runs into the Missouri, 1,310 m. from the Mississippi.

CICERO, ts. and v. Onondaga co. N. Y., on SW. side of Oneida lake, 57 m. W. from Utica, 143 from Albany. The village contains a number of taverns, stores, and about 20 dwellings. Pop. 2,464.

CINALOA, formerly a province of Mexico, but now forming the S. part of the intendency of Sonora.

CINALOA, t. Mexico, on Cinaloa river, which falls into the Gulf of California. Lat. 25° 50′ N.




CINCINNATI AND ITS ENVIRONS.

CINCINNATI, a large commercial city and capital of Hamilton co. Ohio, near the SW. corner of the state, on the N. bank of the Ohio river, 20 m. above the mouth of the Great Miami, 93 W. by S. from Chillicothe, 175 NE. from Louisville, 102 NNE. from Frankfort, 465 below Pittsburg by water. Lon. 7° 25′ W. from W. C. Lat. 39° 6′ N. It is regularly laid out, in a pleasant and healthy situation, the streets crossing each other at right angles. The growth of Cincinnati has been rapid, almost without a parallel. In 1800, the population was 500; in 1810, 2,540; in 1815, it was estimated at 6,500; in 1820, it was 9,642, in 1830, it was 26,515, and in 1840, 46,338. Its position is a beautiful vale, twelve miles in circumference, created by an elliptical sweep of Ohio hills. Such of these eminences as have not been laid bare by the unsparing hand of progressive improvement, are beautifully wooded to their summits; and, by the swell and indentation of their waving outline, present to the view of the beholder the most graceful and charming forms. From the summit of any of these hills, the town is distinctly presented to the eye, and spreads a panoramic map of exquisite beauty and variety. Cincinnati is the most flourishing commercial town in the west, except New Orleans: and furnishes perhaps the most signal example of that spirit and capacity for improvement, which result from the existence of free institutions, and are destined to fill the Mississippi valley with a teeming population. Seven of the streets are 66 feet wide, and 396 apart, intersected by streets of the same width and distance at right angles. One entire square, and the fraction of another, are reserved in central part

of the city for public buildings. The city buildings cover an irregular area nearest the form of a parallelogram. The central parts are compactly built with houses and stores that would ornament any town. The most showy quarters are Main, Broadway, and Fourth-street, westward from its intersection with Main. Pearl-street, leading from the lower Market to Walnut-st., is composed of uniform buildings, terminated by a magnificent hotel, five stories high, and will add greatly to the beauty of that part of the city. The public buildings are a court-house, jail, four market-houses, one of them 500 feet in length, the Bazaar, the Cincinnati College, the Catholic Athenæum, the Medical College, for which a second spacious and commodious building is erected, the Mechanics' Institute, 2 Theatres, 2 Museums, the Hospital and Lunatic Asylum, and the Woodward High School. Besides these, there are 24 churches, great and small. Of these the Second Presbyterian church is the handsomest, the exterior being of agreeable architecture, and the interior decidedly beautiful. The Unitarian church is a singularly neat one. The interior of the Catholic church is striking. The first and third Presbyterian churches are spacious buildings, as also the new Methodist and Baptist churches. Some of the other churches make a respectable appearance. There are many fine blocks of stores on Front and Main streets, and the eye is arrested by many beautiful private habitations. Architectural taste is daily becoming more enlightened and agreeable. The dull red of the brick walls is giving way to more pleasing shades between white and green; and a beautiful stucco imitating marble and granite is getting into fashion. The number of substantial buildings added annually to the city for three years past averages 450. It has already become a great manufacturing town, and is constantly becoming more so. Our limits preclude details; but all the substantial manufactures known in our country are carried on to a greater or less extent. The manufactures in iron are very great, particularly in the article of heavy castings, and all sorts of machinery driven by steam. Of such establishments there are 9 or 10, and some of them on a great scale. The next most extensive article is cabinet work. Steam-boat building is a great item. Hatting is pursued to a great extent. It is believed that the city contains at least 40 manufacturing establishments driven by steam. There are two fire companies, and 34 charitable societies, and 25 religious societies, in which most of the religious opinions of Christendom are represented, and whose mutual watchfulness of each other educes concord from jealousy, by hindering the hurtful predominance of any one of them, and enabling each to pursue its respective interests unmolested and in peace. Though the imperfect filling out of the magnificent plan of the city, the cumbering of the streets with timber, stone, bricks, and mortar, and the inconvenience of actual building, present an image of crudeness and immaturity, it needs little spirit of prophecy to predict from the past to the future, that this city, which will be shortly central to more than two millions of inhabitants, which presents the greatest variety of models in theories and imaginings of strangers from all parts of the world, which evolves the germs of emulation and rivalry to a fault, and which abounds in provision, natural wealth, fuel, and all the materials of building, and which is moreover a healthy town, will, in the course of a few years, vie in beauty and population with the first towns in the Union.

The buildings of the Cincinnati Manufacturing Company, on the bank above Deer creek, are numerous and extensive; the main edifice is 150 feet long, from 20 to 37 feet wide, and from two to four stories high.

The most capacious, elevated and permanent building in this place, is the Steam Mill, erected in the years 1812, '13, and '14, on the river beach, upon a bed of horizontal lime-stone rocks, and in high floods is for its whole length exposed to the current. The foundation is 62 by 87 feet, and about 10 feet thick. Its height is 110 feet, and the number of stories 9, including 2 above the eaves. To the height of 40 feet, the wall is *battered* or drawn in; above it is perpendicular. The cornice is of brick, and the roof of wood, in the common style. It has twenty-four doors and ninety windows. The lime-stone with which it was built was quarried at various places in the bed of the river, and measures in the wall 6,620 perches. Besides this, it swallowed up 90,000 bricks, 14,800 bushels of lime, and 81,200 cubic feet of timber. Its weight is estimated at 15,655 tons. Through the building there is a wall dividing each story into two unequal apartments, the one designed for manufacturing flour, the other for receiving wool and cotton machinery, a flax-seed oil-mill, fulling-mill, and several other machines.

CINCINNATUS, ts. and v. Cortlandt co. N. Y., 14 m. SE. from Homer, 140 W. from Albany, 354 from W. C. Valuable iron ore is found here. It is watered by Osletic creek. The village in the centre of the ts. contains a grist-mill, several stores, and 40 or 50 dwellings. Pop. ts. 1,301.

CINCINNATUS, v. Tippecanoe co. Ind., on the N. side of the Wabash, below Lafayette.

CINTHIANA, t. and cap. Harrison co. Ken., on a branch of the Licking river, 13 m. N. from Paris, 24 N. from Lexington. It contains a bank, academy, court-house, and jail.

CIRCLEVILLE, v. and seat of justice in Pickaway co. O., on the E. side of Scioto r. on the O. and Erie canal, 26 m. below Columbia. It derives its name from some ancient works in a rude circular form, on the site of which it is situated. The adjacent country is amongst

the most fertile of the Ohio valley. In it are two woollen factories and 3 saw-mills on Hager's creek, a court-house, jail, bank, market-house, 5 canal warehouses, six churches, an academy, 5 tanneries, 2 breweries, and various other mechanic shops. Many of the buildings are spacious and elegant. It is a place of great business and importance. Its exports consist of pork, flour, wheat, clover seed, corn, oats, flaxseed, whiskey, lard, bacon, feathers, and butter. Pop. 2,329.

CITY POINT, v. Prince George co. Va., on the S. side of James river, at the junction of the Appomatox, 100 m. above Hampton Roads, 12 E. from Petersburg, 25 SE. from Richmond, 158 from W. C. Lon. 77° 32′ W. Lat. 37° 18′ N. James river is navigable to this place for large ships, which come up here to load.

CITY OF THE FOUR LAKES, v. Dane co. Wisconsin, on one of the Four Lakes, NW. of Madison city.

CITY WEST, v. Porter co. Ind., on lake Michigan, 13 m. WSW. from Michigan city.

CIVIL ORDER, v. NW. part of Bedford co. Ten., 48 m. from Nashville.

CLAIBORNE, co. Ten., between Clinch and Powell's rivers; bounded by Va. N. by Hawkins co. Ten. E. Clinch river, or Granger, and Knox SE. and Powell's river, or Campbell, NW. Length 40 m., mean width 10. Chief town, Tazewell. Pop. in 1830, 8,470, and in 1840, 9,474.

CLAIBORNE, co. Miss., bounded NW. by Mississippi and Big-black rivers, and S. by Jefferson. Length 32 m., mean width 12. Chief town, Gibson-port. Pop. in 1830, 9,787, and in 1840, 13,078.

CLAIBORNE, *Fort*, t. on the left bank of Alabama river, in Monroe co. Ala., at the head of schooner navigation, 25 m. E. from Fort St. Stephens.

CLAREMONT, ts. Sullivan co. N. H., on E. side of the Connecticut, 11 m. N. by E. from Charlestown, 24 N. from Walpole, 25 S. by W. from Dartmouth College, 47 W. by N. from Concord, 466 from W. C. The principal village is pleasantly situated on Sugar river, 4 m. E. of the Connecticut, and contains 2 handsome meeting-houses, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 built jointly by Methodists and Universalists, a paper-mill, and several other valuable mills. There is an Episcopal church 2½ m. W. of this village. This ts. is watered by Connecticut and Sugar rivers, besides numerous brooks and rivulets. It contains a number of manufactories of cloth, paper, leather, &c. Pop. 3,217.

CLARENCE, ts. and v. Niagara co. N. Y., on the Tonnewanta, 280 m. W. from Albany, 412 from W. C. The village is 18 m. NE. from Buffalo, has several mills, a distillery, tannery, a large number of stores, ashery, and about 50 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,271.

CLARENCE, *Duke of*, straits, on the NW. coast of N. America, between Duke of York and Prince of Wales Island; and between Prince of Wales Island and Point Barry. Lon. 56° W. from W. C. Lat. 56° 30′ N.

CLARENDON, ts. Rutland co. Vt., 30 m. W. from Windsor. Here are good marble, a mineral spring, and a curious cave. Here are some manufactures of various kinds. Pop. 1,550.

CLARENDON, ts. and v. Orleans co. N. Y., 13 m. W. from Rochester, S. from Erie canal, and SE. from Batavia, and 250 N. from Albany. The village, 9 m. SE. from Albion, has several stores and taverns, a grist and saw-mill, and about 25 dwellings. Pop. ts. 2,251.

CLARIDON, pts. Geauga co. Ohio, 170 m. NE. from Columbus, and 30 m. E. from Cleveland.

CLARINGTON, v. Salem ts. Monroe co. O., on the Ohio river, 18 m. E. from Woodsfield, and contains one tavern, several stores, and is a pleasant village.

CLARK, co. Ohio, bounded on the N. by Champaign, E. by Madison, S. by Green, and W. by Montgomery and Miami cos. The principal streams of Clark co. are Mud river, Buck and Beaver creeks. The face of the country is beautiful, and the soil fertile. Much of it is under a high state of cultivation. Springfield is the county seat. Pop. in 1830, 13,074, and in 1840, 16,882.

CLARK, co. NE. part of Missouri, bounded N. by Iowa Territory, E. by R. des Moines and Miss. rivers, S. by Marion and Shelby, and W. uncertain. Pop. 2,846.

CLARK, co. Il., on the waters of Kaskaskia and Little Wabash. Pop. in 1820, 931, in 1830, 3,940, and in 1840, 7,453. Darwin is the seat of justice.

CLARK co. Ark., bounderies and area uncertain. Pop. in 1820, 1,040, in 1830, 1,369, and in 1840, 2,309.

CLARKE, C. H. Clarke co. Ark., 75 m. from Little Rock.

CLARKE, co. In., bounded by the Ohio r. SE. Harrison SW. Washington W. and NW. Jennings N. and Jefferson NE. Chief town, Charleston. Pop. 1820, 8,079, 1830, 10,719, and in 1840, 15,595.

CLARKE, co. Ken., bounded by Kentucky r. N. Madison and Fayette SW. Bourbon NW. Montgomery NE. and Estill SE. Length 25 m., mean width 8. Chief town, Winchester. Pop. in 1820, 11,449, in 1830, 13,052, and in 1840, 10,802.

CLARKE, co. Geo., bounded by Jackson, NW. Madison NE. Oglethorpe E. Greene S. and Morgan SW. Length 21 m., mean width 11. Chief town, Watkinsville. Pop. in 1820, 8,867, in 1830, 10,176, of whom 4,738 were people of color, and in 1840, 10,522, of whom 4,877 were slaves.

CLARKE, co. Ala., bounded W. by Tombigbee river, N. by Marengo, and E. by Monroe. Chief town, Clarkesville. Pop. in 1820, 5,839, in 1830, 7,584, and in 1840, 8,640.

CLARKESBOROUGH, Jackson co. Geo.,

on a branch of Oconee river, 10 m. S. from Jefferson.

CLARKESBOROUGH, v. Greenwich ts. Gloucester co. N. J., 5 m. SW. from Woodbury, 44 from Trenton, and 150 from W. C., and contains some 25 or 30 dwellings.

CLARKSBURG, ts. Berkshire co. Mass., on Hoosack river, 125 W. by N. from Boston, and 27 N. by E. from Lenox. A branch of Hoosack river passes through it. It contains a cotton factory and 5 saw-mills.

CLARKSBURG, t. Montgomery co. Md., on the road from Washington city to Fredericktown, 25 m. from the former, and 15 from the latter place.

CLARKSBURG, t. and seat of justice for Harrison co. Va., on the right bank of the Monongahela, 40 m. SSW. from Morgantown. Lat. 39° 18′ N. Lon. from W. C. 3° 20′ W.

CLARKSBURG, v. Habersham co. Geo., 140 m. NW. from Augusta.

CLARKSBURG, v. Ross co. Ohio, 16 m. NW. from Chillicothe, 32 SE. from Loudon, and 14 W. from Circleville, on the west bank of Hay Run, a branch of Deer creek, and contains about 30 dwellings, 5 stores, 1 tavern, and 150 inhabitants.

CLARKSBURG, t. and seat of justice, Lewis co. Ken., on a creek of Ohio river, 25 m. by land NNW. from Washington, Ken. Lat. 38° 44′ N. Lon. from W. C. 6° 10′ W.

CLARKSBURG, v. NE. part of Decatur co. Ind., on Salt creek.

CLARK'S FERRY, v. Musquetin co. Iowa, on the Mississippi, above Iowa v.

CLARK'S FERRY, v. on the Susquehannah river, in Perry co. Pa., 43 m. NW. from Harrisburg.

CLARK'S FORK, r. one of the great branches of the Yellow-stone, falls into that stream from the S. about 100 m. above the mouth of Bighorn river.

CLARKSON, v. Columbiana co. O., 9 m. E. from New Lisbon, and 150 from Columbus. It contains several mechanic shops, 2 stores, and about 150 inhabitants.

CLARKSON, pts. Monroe co. N. Y., 328 m. NW. from Albany; watered by Sandy and Little Salmon creeks. Pop. 3,486.

CLARK'S RIVER, the great middle branch of Columbia r., rises in the Chippewan mountains, interlocking with the sources of the Missouri, flows SW. W. and NW. by a course of about 800 m. joins Lewis' river, and forms the Columbia.

CLARKSTOWN, v. on the W. side of the Hackensack river, Rockland co. N. Y., 5 m. from the Hudson. It contains 1 cotton factory, several mills and churches.

CLARKSTOWN, ts. and seat of justice, Rockland co. N. Y., on the W. side of the Hudson, 117 m. S. from Albany, 28 m. N. from N. Y. Pop. 2,533.

CLARKSVILLE, pts. SW. part of Alleghany co. N. Y. Pop. in 1835, 252, and in 1840, 326.

CLARKSVILLE, v. Brookfield ts. Madison co. N. Y., 90 m. W. from Albany, on Beaver creek, contains 2 stores, 1 tavern, 1 furnace, and about 60 dwellings, and is a place of considerable business.

CLARKSVILLE, v. Spartanburg district, S. C., 110 m. NNW. of Columbia.

CLARKESVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Montgomery co. Ten., on the point of land formed by the junction of Cumberland and Red rivers, 45 m. by land below Nashville. Lat. 36° 28′ N. Lon. from W. C. 10° 11′ W.

CLARKESVILLE, t. Clarke co. In., at the lower part of the rapids of Ohio.

CLARKESVILLE, v. Clinton co. Ohio, 85 m. SW. from Columbus, and 10 m. W. from Wilmington, and contains 3 tanneries, 5 stores, 1 hatter, 1 cabinet-maker, 3 taverns, and about 200 inhabitants.

CLARKSVILLE, v. Wayne co. Pa., a small village on the road from Honesdale to Carbondale.

CLARKSVILLE, v. King and Queen co. Va., 50 m. NE. from Richmond.

CLARKSVILLE, v. Habersham co. Geo., 140 m. N. from Milledgeville.

CLARKSVILLE, v. Pike co. Miso., on Mississippi r., 83 m. NNW. from St. Charles, and 93 NNW. from St. Louis.

CLARKSVILLE, v. Clark co. Ala., 12 m. NE. from St. Stephens.

CLAVERACK, ts. Columbia co. N. Y., 116 m. N. from N. Y., and 35 S. from Albany. It is noted for the Claverack falls, which are in the NW. part of the township. Pop. 3,056. The village of the same name is situated 5 m. E. from Hudson, in which there is a post-office.

CLAY, co. Ken., on the head waters of Cumberland and Kentucky r. bounded by Knox co. SE. Rockcastle W. Madison, Estill, and Floyd E.; length 50 m. mean width about 40, area 2,000 sq. ms. Chief town, Manchester. Pop. in 1830, 3,549; and in 1840, 4,607.

CLAY-PONDS, light-house, on Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

CLAYSVILLE, v. Washington co. Pa., on the U. S. turnpike road, 10 m. W. from the borough of Washington, 20 E. from Wheeling. This village contains 30 or 40 houses in one street along the road.

CLAYSVILLE, v. Harrison co. Ken., 48 m. NE. from Frankfort.

CLAY, pts. in the N. part of Onondaga co. N. Y., 151 m. from Albany, and 11 N. from Syracuse. Pop. 2,852.

CLAY, co. Missouri, in the W. part, bounded N. by Clinton, E. by Ray, S. by Missouri river, and W. by the W. boundary of the state. It is a rich and fertile co. Liberty is the seat of justice. Pop. 8,292.

CLAY, co. Ind., bounded N. by Parke, E. by Putnam and Owen, S. by Greene, and W. by Vigo. Pop. 5,567. Bowling Green, 69 m. W. of Indianapolis, is the capital.

CLAY, co. Il., bounded N. by Effingham and Jasper, E. by Lawrence, S. by Wayne, and W. by Marion. Its streams are the Little Wabash and its tributaries. About two-thirds of the country is prairie, of an in-

ferior quality. Maysville is the chief town. Pop. in 1835, 1,648; and in 1840, 3,228.

CLAY PRAIRIE, Clark co. Il., 8 m. SW. from Darwin, and contains a large and beautiful settlement.

CLAYSBURG, v. Israel ts, Preble co. Ohio, contains 15 or 20 houses.

CLAYSVILLE, v. Perry ts. Coshocton co. O., 17 m. from Coshocton v. It contains 50 or 60 dwellings, 6 stores, 1 oil-mill, and several mechanic shops, and is a flourishing place.

CLAYSVILLE, v. Washington co. Ind., 90 m. S. of Indianapolis.

CLAYSVILLE, v. Westland ts. Guernsey co. Ohio, 70 m. E. of Columbus, S. of the National road, and 11 from Norwich. It contains about 200 inhabitants, 3 stores, 6 mechanic shops, a church, a school-house, and a carding machine.

CLAYTON, co. Iowa, on the Mississippi river. Prairie le Fort and Salisbury are the chief villages. Pop. 111.

CLAYTON, t. and cap. of Barbour co. Al., on the E. fork of the Choctawhatchie river.

CLAYTON, v. in the E. part of Adams co. Il.

CLAYTON, pts. Perry co. Ohio, 8 m. E. from Somerset.

CLAYTON'S STORE, v. Campbell co. Va., contains about a dozen houses.

CLAYTONVILLE, v. Raburn co. Geo., 160 m. NNW. from Milledgeville.

CLAYVILLAGE, v. Shelby co. Ken., 16 m. W. from Frankfort.

CLEAR SPRING, v. Washington co. Md., 82 m. NW. from W. C.

CLEAR CREEK, Ohio, empties into the Miami from the E. below Franklin.

CLEAR CREEK, pts. Richland co. Ohio, 90 m. NE. from Columbus, and contains about 1,200 inhabitants.

CLEARFIELD, co. in the central part of Pa., on a creek which runs into the W. branch of the Susquehannah. Pop. in 1830, 4,803; and in 1840, 7,834. Chief town, Clearfield.

CLEARFIELD, t. and cap. Clearfield co. Pa., situated in the central part of the county, on the W. branch of the Susquehannah, contains the county buildings, 2 churches, several mechanic shops, and several stores and taverns. It is 129 m. from Harrisburg, and 200 from W. C.

CLERMONT, pts. Columbia co. N. Y., on the Hudson, 15 m. below Hudson, 45 below Albany. Pop. 1,231. The elegant country-seat of the late Robert R. Livingston is in this town.

CLERMONT, co. SW. part of Ohio, on the Ohio r. Chief town, Batavia, bounded N. by Warren, E. by Brown co. S. by the Ohio river, and W. by Hamilton co. Pop. in 1830, 20,466; and in 1840, 23,106.

CLEVELAND, city and cap. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, on the mouth of Cuyahoga r. on lake Erie, 54 m. NW. from Warren, 150 NE. from Columbus, 60 E. from Sandusky, 180 W. from Buffalo, 131 NW. from Pittsburg. During the late war, it was a depot of provisions; and a place where many boats and lake craft were built; and it is a noted point of embarkation on the lake. It is a growing place, having 5 churches, a courthouse, jail, an academy, about 50 extensive mercantile establishments, besides bookstores, shoe and leather stores, hatter-shops, a large number of grocery and provision stores, 10 heavy forwarding houses connected with lake and canal transportation. Manufacturing is not carried on extensively; there are, however, 2 steam engine shops, 1 iron foundery, 1 sash-factory, 1 steam flour mill, capable of making 120 barrels of flour daily, 3 cabinet shops, &c. &c. Its population at different periods will best exhibit its march in the race of improvement. In 1825 it contained 500 inhabitants; in 1830, 1,000; in 1834, 4,300; and at the census of 1840, 6,071. Lat. 41° 31′ N. Lon. from W. C. 4° 44′ W. The great Ohio canal here connects with the lake. This town, intermediate between Buffalo and Cincinnati, and the depot of the vast amounts of merchandise destined E. and W., has become one of the most important cities of the west.

CLEVELAND, v. Tippecanoe co. Indiana.

CLEVELAND, v. Constantia ts. Oswego co. N. Y., in the SE. part of the ts. on Black creek. It contains an extensive tannery, several stores and taverns, and about 25 dwellings.

CLEVES, t. King George's co. Va., on the Rappahannock, 2 m. N. from Port Royal.

CLEVES, v. Hamilton co. Ohio, at the N. bend of the Ohio, 16 m. W. from Cincinnati, 3 m. from the state line, and 130 SW. from Columbus. It contains several stores and taverns, and about 1,200 inhabitants.

CLIFTON, v. Russell co. Va., 330 m. W. from Richmond.

CLIFTON, v. Miami ts. Green co. O., at the falls of the Little Miami, 45 m. SW. from Columbus, 10 NE. of Xenia, and 9 S. from Springfield. It contains 3 dry good stores, several groceries, 2 taverns, 12 mechanic shops, 2 meeting-houses, 1 large flouring mill, 1 cotton factory, and 4 or 500 inhabitants. It is a flourishing place.

CLIFTON, v. Madison co. Il., on the Mississippi, 4 m. above Alton. Here is a landing, a steam saw-mill, an excellent freestone quarry, and a quarry of water cement of lime-stone.

CLIFTON PARK, ts. Saratoga co. N. Y., 15 m. S. from Ballston Spa, and 15 from Albany, drained N. and S. by small streams which interlock centrally the Mohawk; a turnpike runs NW. across the ts., and the Erie canal follows the river. Pop. 2,719.

CLINCH, r. Ten., rises in Va., and running SW. into Tennessee, unites with the Holston at Kingston to form the Tennessee r. It is navigable for boats 200 m.

CLINCH MOUNTAIN, Ten., divides the waters of Clinch and Holston rivers.

CLINTON, ts. Kennebeck co. Me., 26 m. N. from Augusta, 12 m. S. by E. from Skowhegan. It has some manufactures and large agricultural products. Pop. 2,818.

CLINTON, co. in the NE. part of N. Y., bounded N. by Canada, E. by lake Champlain, S. by Essex co. and W. by Franklin co. Pop. in 1830, 19,344, and in 1840, 21,157. Chief town, Plattsburg. It forms the NE. boundary of the state.

CLINTON, ts. Dutchess co. N. Y., on the Hudson r. below Hudson, 90 m. NE. from N. Y., 70 m. SE. from Albany, and 16 from Poughkeepsie. Roofing slate of good quality has extensively been found; drained by Salt Point Creek, a tributary of Wappinger's creek. Pop. 1,830.

CLINTON, v. Oneida co. N. Y., on Oriskanny creek, 9 m. WSW. from Utica, on the Chenango canal, contains 3 churches, 2 seminaries for females, 2 academies, a worsted factory, various mechanic shops, and about 50 dwellings. Hamilton college, near this village, was incorporated in 1812, and from the liberal support given by public and private patronage, is a flourishing institution. It is under the direction of a president, 3 professors, and 2 tutors. The studies of which a knowledge is necessary in order to admission into the freshman class, are Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, Greek Testament, and Vulgar Arithmetic. The following is the course of study: 1st year, Livy, five books, Adams' Antiquities, Græca Minora, Græca Majora, Neilson's Exercises, Murray's Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and Algebra; 2d year, Græca Majora continued, Geography continued, Cicero de Oratore, Horace, Euclid, Webber's Mathematics, and Flint's Surveying; 3d year, Webber's Mathematics finished, Enfield's Philosophy, Tacitus, Homer, Tyler's Elements of History, and Chemistry; 4th year, Duncan's Logic, Locke on the Human Understanding, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Blair's Lectures, and Kaimes' Elements of Criticism. For tuition each student pays for the first two years $21 per annum, for the other two years $30 per annum, room rent $9, and for board from $1,75 to $2. Commencement is held on the 4th Wednesday of August. There are three vacations; the 1st, from commencement, 6 weeks; the 2d, from the 2d Wednesday in January, 3 weeks; the 3d, from the 2d Wednesday in May, 4 weeks.

CLINTON, v. Hunterdon co. N. J., on the S. branch of the Raritan, 30 m. WNW. from New Brunswick, 20 m. from Somerville, 17 m. from Easton, 10 m. NE. from Flemington, 33 NE. from Trenton. It contains 2 churches, 2 large grist-mills, with 2 runs of stone each, an oil-mill, at which about 10,000 bushels of flax-seed are annually manufactured, 1 woollen factory, with fulling mill, and cards for country work, several stores and taverns, and about 40 dwellings. Iron ore and plumbago abound in the neighboring mountain.

CLINTON, t. and cap. Hickman co. Ken., 308 m. SW. from Frankfort. Pop. about 100.

CLINTON, v. Franklin ts. Stark co. O., 17 m. NW. from Canton, 4 m. from Doylestown, and 120 N. by E. from Columbus.

CLINTON, co. In., bounded N. by Carroll, E. by lands not yet laid out into cos., S. by Boone, and W. by Tippecanoe. It is watered by Winship's, Peters, and Douglass creeks, and the head waters of Sugar creek. Frankfort is the capital. Pop. 7,588.

CLINTON, co. Illinois, bounded N. by Bond, E. by Marion, S. by Washington, and W. by St. Clair and Madison. The streams which water this county are the Kaskaskia river and its tributaries, Crooked, Shoal, and Sugar creeks. It is about equally proportioned into prairie and timber land, with an undulating surface. The soil is mostly second rate. Carlyle is the county seat. Pop. in 1835, 2,648, and in 1840, 3,718.

CLINTON, co. Miso., in the W. part, bounded N. and E. by lands not laid out, S. by Clay, and W. by the W. line of the state. Plattsburg is the seat of justice. Pop. 2,724.

CLINTON, co. of Lincoln, U. C., on lake Ontario.

CLINTON, co. Ohio, on the waters of Little Miami, bounded by Warren W. Greene and Fayette N. Clinton E. Highland SE. and Brown S.; length 22 m. mean width 18. Chief town, Wilmington. Pop. in 1820, 8,085; in 1830, 11,292, and in 1840, 15,719.

CLINTON, v. Parke co. In., on the right bank of Wabash r. Lat. 39° 40′, Lon. from W. C. 10° 20′ W.

CLINTON, v. Anderson co. Ten., on the right bank of Clinch r., 150 m. a little N. of E. from Murfreesborough. Lat. 36° 5′ N. Lon. from W. C. 7° 12′ W.

CLINTON, v. Samson co. N. C., about 70 m. S. from Raleigh.

CLINTON, v. and seat of justice, Jones co. Geo., 22 m. W. from Milledgeville. Lat. 33° 1′ N. Lon. from W. C. 6° 48′ W. It contains a court-house, jail, several public houses, and is a place of some trade.

CLINTON, v. Greene co. Al., 25 m. S. from Tuscaloosa.

CLINTON, v. East Feliciana, La., 180 m. NW. from New Orleans.

CLINTON, v. Hinds co. Miss., 80 m. NE. from Natchez.

CLINTON, v. Centre ts. Greene co. Pa., 8 m. W. from Waynesburg.

CLINTON, co. Mich., bounded N. by Gratiot, E. by Shiawassee, S. by Ingham and Eaton, W. by Ionia co. Pop. 1,614.

CLINTON, co. Iowa, on the Mississippi r., intersected by the Wabepisipimecon river. Camanche and New York are the chief villages. Pop. 821.

CLINTON, v. E. part of Dane co. Wisconsin, on Kushkanong creek.

CLINTON, v. N. part of Macon co. Il., 24 m. N. of Decatur, and contains 10 or 12 families.

CLINTON, v. NE. part of Ripley co. Indiana.

CLINTONVILLE, v. Chester co. Pa., 12 m. NE. from West Chester.

CLINTONVILLE, v. Greenbrier co. Va., 231 m. NW. of Richmond.

CLINTONVILLE, v. Bourbon co. Ken., 52 m. E. from Frankfort.

CLINTON HOLLOW, Dutchess co. N. Y., is situated between the townships of Rhinebeck and Poughkeepsie, and lies along Hudson river. The post-office is 90 m. S. from Albany.

CLINTONVILLE, v. Onondaga co. N. Y., 145 m. a little N. of W. from Albany.

CLINTONVILLE, v. Clinton co. N. Y., 145 m. N. of Albany, and 530 from W. C., 6 W. of Keeseville. Contains a rolling and slitting mill, nail factory, chain cable factory, 1 forge with 4 fires, anchor factory, &c., and 200 houses.

CLOCKVILLE, v. Lenox ts. Madison co. N. Y., 10 m. NW. from Morrisville. Contains 2 churches, 2 stores, 2 taverns, 1 grist and saw-mill, and about 70 dwellings.

CLOSTER, v. Hackensack ts. Bergen co. N. J., 4 1-2 m. from Hackensack t. on the west foot of Palisade Hill. Contains one tavern, one store, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

CLOUTIERSVILLE, v. in the SE. part of Natchitoches parish, La.

CLOVERPORT, v. Breckenridge co. Ken., on the Ohio river.

CLYDE, r. of Orleans co. Vt., which falls into lake Memphremagog, at its SE. corner.

CLYDE, v. on the great western canal, in Wayne co. N. Y., 18 m. NE. from Geneva, and 25 NW. from Auburn. Contains 3 churches, several stores and forwarding houses, 2 grist and 2 saw-mills, a glass factory, &c. &c. It is a flourishing place, and has about 100 houses.

CLYDE RIVER, of N. Y., formed by the outlet of Canandaigua lake, and Mud creek. These two latter unite at Lyons, in Wayne co.

CLYMER, ts. Chatauque co. N. Y., 353 m. from Albany, and 15 SW. from Mayville.

CLYMER, v. in the above co. and ts. Contains 1 tavern, 2 stores, 1 grist and 2 saw-mills, and about 15 dwellings.

COALMINES, v. Chesterfield co. Va.

COALSMOUTH, v. Kenhawa co. Va.

COATESVILLE, v. Chester co. Pa., 60 m. from Harrisburg, and 114 from W. C.

COBBESSECONTE, r. Kennebeck co. Me., is formed of two branches which unite in Gardiner, and falls into the Kennebeck.

COCHRAN GROVE, post-office and settlement in Shelby co. Il., 10 m. E. from Shelbyville.

COCHRANVILLE, v. Abbeville district, S. C., 102 m. W. from Columbia.

COCHRANVILLE, Chester co. Pa., 60 m. from Harrisburg, and 102 from W. C. Contains some 15 or 20 houses.

COCKE, co. E. Ten., bounded by N. C. SE. Sevier and Jefferson W. Jefferson N. Greene NE. Length 22 m., mean width 17. Chief town, Newport. Pop. in 1820, 4,892, in 1830, 5,048, and in 1840, 6,992.

COEYMANS, ts. and v. Albany co. N. Y., on the Hudson, at the mouth of Coeymans creek, 14 m. S. from Albany. The village contains 2 churches, 1 grist and 1 saw-mill, 3 taverns, 6 stores, and various mechanic shops. Pop. of the ts. 3,107.

COFFEEVILLE, v. on the left bank of the Tombigbee r Clarke co. Ala.

COFFEYVILLE, v. Clarke co. Ky., 35 m. SE. from Frankfort.

COHANZY, or Cæsarea creek, N. J., rises in Salem co. and passing through Cumberland co. falls into Delaware river opposite Bombay Hook. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons to Bridgeton, 20 m. from its mouth, above which it is not navigable, but affords a very valuable water power, which is used at the town for driving a rolling and slitting mill.

COHASSET, s-p. Norfolk co. Mass., 20 m. E. from Dedham, 25 SE. from Boston. Cohasset rocks, which have been fatal to many vessels, lie off this place, 3 m. from the shore. This place has about 40 sail of merchant, coasting and fishing vessels, and a large tide-water power. The value of salt, vessels, boots, shoes, and wooden ware, manufactured, amounts annually to $40,000. Pop. 1,470.

COITSVILLE, pts. Trumbull co. Ohio, 16 m. SE. from Warren. The Beaver river runs through the SW. part of the ts.

COKALAHISKIT, r. Oregon Ter., rises in the Rocky mountains, and after a course of about 300 m. enters Clark's r., a branch of the Columbia, in Lon. 113° W. Lat. about 47° N.

COLCHESTER, ts. Chittenden co. Vt., on lake Champlain, at the mouth of Onion river, 5 m. N. from Burlington, and 36 m. NW. from Montpelier. It is well watered by Onion river and some smaller streams. Pop. 1,739.

COLCHESTER, ts. New London co. Ct., 15 m. W. from Norwich, 25 SE. from Hartford. Bacon Academy in this town was founded in 1801. Its funds are $30,000. It is a flourishing institution, and has annually about 90 scholars. The academy building is of brick, 75 feet by 34. Pop. 2,101.

COLCHESTER, pts. Delaware co. N. Y., 21 m. S. from Delhi, and 91 m. from Albany. Pop. 1,561.

COLCHESTER, t. Fairfax co. Va., on Occoquam creek, 4 m. above its confluence with the Potomac, 16 m. SW. from Alexandria, 106 N. from Richmond. The creek is navigable to this place for boats.

COLD CREEK, Ohio, runs N. and falls into Sandusky bay, a little W. from Sandusky. Its source is a large spring in the township of Margaretta, covering an ac-

and a half of ground. A number of mills are erected on the creek.

COLDENHAM, v. in Montgomery, Orange co. N. Y. It contains a post-office, 2 taverns, 2 stores, 3 churches, and 20 or 30 dwellings.

COLD SPRING, v. Suffolk co. N. Y., at the head of a small bay of Long Island Sound, and 38 m. from New York.

COLDSPRING, p-t. Cape May co. N. J., 112 m. from Trenton, and 117 m. NE. from W. C. Contains one tavern, 2 stores, from 20 to 25 dwellings, and an Episcopal church.

COLD-STREAM MILLS, v. Hampshire co. Va.

COLD SPRING, v. Putnam co. N. Y. Here is located the great iron foundery of the U. States. Contains 1 blast furnace, 3 air furnaces, and 3 cupola furnaces. Annual value of manufactures of iron, $280,000. It is 50 m. from N. Y., near the Hudson.

COLD SPRING, v. Wilkinson co. Miss., 30 m. S. from Natchez.

COLD SPRING, v. Hardiman co. Ten., 150 m. SW. from Nashville.

COLD SPRING SETTLEMENT, Shelby co. Il., 12 m. S. from Shelbyville, on the road from Nandlia to Shelbyville.

COLE, co. Miso., bounded W. by Morgan, NW. by Cooper, N. and NE. by the Missouri rivers, ESE. and S. by the Osage river. Jefferson city, the capital of the state, is situated in this county, and is also the capital of the county. Pop. in 1830, 3,023, and in 1840, 9,286.

COLES, co. Illinois, bounded N. by Champaign, E. by Edgar and Clark, S. by Jasper and Effingham, and W. by Shelby and Macon. It is watered by the Kaskaskia and Embarras rivers and their branches. Most of the land is excellent; in some parts prairie predominates, but, in general, the surface is well proportioned into prairie and woodland. Most of the settlements are of recent formation. Charleston is the seat of justice. Pop. in 1835, 5,125, and in 1840, 9,616.

COLEBROOK, ts. Coos co. N. H., 111 m. N. from Concord, and 35 N. from Lancaster. It is watered by the Mohawk river and Beaver brook. There is an academy in this ts. incorporated in 1833. Population, 743.

COLEBROOK, ts. Litchfield co. Ct., 18 m. NNE. from Litchfield. Here are ironworks and several mills on Still river, a water of Farmington river. The eastern part of this ts. is watered by Farmington river. Here are a number of good mill sites and a manufactory of broadcloth. Pop. 1,332.

COLEBROOK DALE, t. Berks co. Pa., Pop. 1,046.

COLLEGE CORNERS, v. Butler co. O., near the corner of Butler and Preble cos. It contains 1 tavern, 2 stores, and several mechanic shops. It is 7 1-2 m. from Liberty, Ind., 16 from Eaton, and 17 from Brookville, Ind.

COLERAINE, ts. Franklin co. Mass., 9 m. NW. from Greenfield, 105 NW. from Boston. It is watered by branches of Deerfield river, which produces a water power for 3 cotton mills. Its manufactures consist of cotton goods, iron castings, leather, hats, chairs, ploughs, spades, shovels, forks, hoes, &c. Annual amount, about $90,000. Pop. 1,971.

COLERAINE, v. Camden co. Geo., on the St. Mary's river, 30 m. above St. Mary's.

COLERAINE, pts. Ross co. Ohio, 15 m. NE. from Chillicothe, and 18 m. from Columbus. It is considerably improved and contains about 2,000 inhabitants.

COLERAINE, pts. Hamilton co. Ohio, on the Miami river, 15 m. above its junction with the Ohio, and 10 m. NW. from Cincinnati.

COLE RIVER, N. H., runs into Connecticut river, at Walpole.

COLE RIVER, Va., runs into the Kenhawa, from the S.

COLES, v. Woodford co. Ken., 13 m. from Lexington.

COLESVILLE, v. Chesterfield co. Va.

COLIMA, a town of Mexico, in the intendency of Guadalaxara, on the frontiers of Valladolid; it is seated at the foot of a volcanic mountain, about 300 m. due W. from the city of Mexico, upon the banks of a small river, about 30 m. above its entrance into the Pacific ocean, in the Lat. of 18° 40′ N. The intervening country between the town and the sea is very fertile. Population of the town, about 2,500.

COLLETON, district S. C., bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and Charleston district SE. Beaufort SW. Barnwell and Orangeburgh NW. and part of Charleston NE. length 57 m. mean width 30. Staples, rice, cotton, and tobacco. Chief town, Walterborough. Pop. in 1830, 27,256, and in 1840, 25,548.

COLLINSVILLE, v. Milford ts. Butler co. O., 10 m. N. from Hamilton.

COLLINSVILLE, v. W. Turin ts. Lewis co. N. Y., about 15 m. SW. from Martinsville, and 130 NW. from Albany, and contains 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 store, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

COLLINSVILLE, v. S. part of Madison co. Il., 67 m. from Vandalia. It contains a store, a large mill for grinding and sawing, and several mechanics, a meeting-house and a Presbyterian church of 50 members, a large sabbath school, and a body of sober industrious citizens.

COLLINSVILLE, v. on Farmington r. in the S. part of Canton, Ct.

COLOSSE, v. Mexico ts. Oswego co. N. Y., 10 m. S. from Pulaski, and 160 m. from Albany. It contains 1 Baptist church, 2 stores, 1 tavern, and 20 or 25 dwellings.

COLT'S NECK, v. Shrewsbury ts. Monmouth co. N. J., 6 m. NE. from Freehold, 41 m. from Trenton, and 206 from W. C. It contains about 20 dwellings, 1 tavern, 2 stores, 3 grist and 2 saw-mills, and is a place of considerable business.

COLORADO, or *Riviere Rouge*, r. La., which runs into the Gulf of Mexico, 50 m. below New Orleans.

COLUMBIA, co. N. Y., bounded N. by Rensselaer co. E. by Massachusetts, S. by Dutchess co. and W. by the Hudson. Pop. in 1830, 39,952, and in 1840, 43,252. Chief town, Hudson.

COLUMBIA, co. N. part of Georgia. Pop. in 1830, 12,606, and in 1840, 11,356, bounded N. by Lincoln and Wilkes, E. by the Savannah river, S. by Richmond, and W. by Warren cos. Chief town, Applingville.

COLUMBIA, *District of*, see page 149.

COLUMBIA, ts. Coos co. N. H., on E. side of the Connecticut, 30 m. N. from Lancaster, 570 from W. C., 147 N. from Concord. There are several small ponds in this ts. On the borders of one called Limepond, vast quantities of shell fish are found. Pop. 620.

COLUMBIA, ts. Washington co. Maine, on Pleasant river, 15 m. SW. from Machias, 332 NE. from Boston, 757 from W. C.

COLUMBIA, ts. Tolland co. Ct., 9 m. W. from Windham, 354 from W. C., and 22 E. from Hartford. It is watered by a branch of the Willimantic r. and has a satinet factory and other operations by water. Pop. 842.

COLUMBIAVILLE, v. St. Lawrens co. N. Y., on the Grasse river, 11 m. NE. from Canton, and 22 E. from Ogdensburg, contains 2 churches, and 1 grist, and 1 sawmill, clothing works, &c.

COLUMBIA, t. Sussex co. N. J., on E. side of the Delaware, 20 m. above Easton.

COLUMBIA, co. Pa., formed from a part of Northumberland co. Chief town, Danville. Pop. in 1830, 20,049, and in 1840, 24,267, bounded N. by Lycoming, E. by Luzerne, N. and W. by Northumberland cos.

COLUMBIA, t. Lancaster co. Pa., on E. side of the Susquehannah; 10 m. W. from Lancaster, 12 E. from York, 72 W. from Philadelphia, 98 from W. C. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, and has considerable trade, chiefly in lumber. It contains a bank, and 3 houses of public worship, 1 for English Presbyterians, 1 for German Presbyterians, and 1 for Methodists. A large proportion of the houses are handsomely built of brick. Here is erected across the Susquehannah an excellent covered bridge, 1¼ mile in length, which cost 230,000 dollars. Pop. 2,500.

COLUMBIA, t. Fluvanna co. Va., on N. side of James river, at the junction of the Rivanna; 55 m. WNW. from Richmond, 151 m. from W. C. It has considerable trade in tobacco.

COLUMBIA, pts. and v. Hamilton co. Ohio, on the Ohio, at the conflux of the Little Miami; 5 m. E. from Cincinnati, 507 from W. C.

COLUMBIA, v. and cap. Tyrrel co. N. C., 170 m. from Raleigh, and 322 from W. C., contains a court-house, jail, 3 taverns, several stores and mechanic shops.

COLUMBIA, t. Richland district, S. C. It is also the capital of the state, on the left bank of the Congaree, immediately below the confluence of Broad and Saluda rivers. It is regularly laid out, upon ground considerably elevated above the neighboring streams. Boats of large draught ascend thus high. Besides the ordinary buildings, suitable to legislative and judicial proceedings, and for religious purposes, a college, under the title of "the S. C. College," was established in this town in 1805, under the direct patronage of the state. It has 9 instructors, and above 100 students, with an excellent library, exceeding 6,000 volumes. It is indeed one of the most flourishing institutions in the United States; SW. from the Potomac.

COLUMBIA, or *Oregon river*, one of the largest rivers in N. America, which waters the new territory of Oregon. It rises in the Rocky mountains, about Lat. 55° N. and running SW. falls into the Pacific ocean, in Lat. 46° 15′ N. between Cape Disappointment on the N. and Point Adams on the S. The whole length of the river is estimated at 1,500 m. Its principal branches are the Wallaumut, Lewis r. and Clarke's r., all of which empty on the SE. side: the first 125 m. from its mouth, the second 413, and the third about 600. Vessels of 300 tons may ascend the Columbia, as far as the mouth of the Wallaumut. The tide flows up 183 m. and large sloops may ascend this distance. Seven miles further up the navigation is interrupted by the great rapids. Above the rapids the river is navigable for 65 miles, till it is interrupted by the long narrows, and 6 miles further up by the falls. Above the falls there are no obstructions for 150 miles, to the mouth of Lewis river. The portages around the great rapids, long narrows, and falls, are in all 5 miles.

COLUMBIANA, t. of Columbiana co. Ohio, on the waters of Great Beaver, 10 m. NNE. from New Lisbon, 160 m. from Columbus. It contains about 50 dwellings, 21 mechanic shops, 5 stores, 2 taverns, 1 temperance inn, 2 public schools, and 3 houses of public worship, and is a place of considerable business.

COLUMBIANA, co. Ohio, bounded by Pa. E. by Jefferson and Harrison S. Stark W. and Portage and Trumbull N.; length 30 m., breadth 30. Surface extremely broken and hilly, though the soil is in most parts fertile. This county abounds in iron ore and mineral coal, and with excellent mill streams. Chief town, New Lisbon. Pop. in 1830, 35,508; and in 1840, 40,378.

COLUMBIA, t. and cap. Henry co. Al., 260 m. SE. from Tuscaloosa, 872 from W. C., contains the usual county buildings, several stores and taverns.

COLUMBIA, t. and cap. Boone co. Miso., 992 m. W. of W. C., and 57 N. from Jefferson city.

COLUMBIA, v. and seat of justice of Chicot co. Ar., on the Miss. river, is a place of considerable business.

COLUMBIA, v. and seat of justice of Adams co. Ken., 91 m. from Frankfort, and 622 from W. C. Pop. 486.

COLUMBIA, t. and cap. Marion co. Miss., 100 m. N. from N. Orleans.

COLUMBIA, t. and cap. Maury co. Ten., 42 m. SSW. from Nashville.

COLUMBIA, v. W. part of Hancock co. Ind., 10 m. W. from Greenfield.

COLUMBIA. v. Fayette co. Ind., SW. from Connersville.

COLUMBIA, v. N. part of Gibson co. Ind., on the Patoka river, 5 m. N. from Princeton.

COLUMBIA, v. Thompson ts. Delaware co. O., on the Scioto river, and is surrounded by an extensive body of excellent land.

COLUMBIA, v. Tippecanoe co. Ind., 12 m. S. from Lafayette.

COLUMBIA, co. Florida, bounded N. by Hamilton and the state of Georgia, E. by St. Mary's river, separating it from Duval co., S. by Alachua, and W. by the Suwanee river separating it from Madison county. Pop. 2,102.

COLUMBIA, t. Texas, on the Brazos river, above Brazoria.

COLUMBIA, v. Fallowfield ts. Washington co. Pa., 16 m. E. from W. C.

COLUMBIA, v. Hopewell ts. Hunterdon co. N. J., 17 m. N. from Trenton, 10 m. SE. from Flemington, 19 m. W. from N. Brunswick, on the turnpike road leading from N. Brunswick to Lambertville, and contains 1 Baptist church, 1 store, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

COLUMBIAVILLE, a manufacturing v. Columbia co. N. Y., on Kinderhook creek, 6 m. N. from Hudson, on Factory creek, three-fourths of a mile from its mouth, to which point small vessels ascend with the tide; the fall used here is 9 feet, on which are 2 cotton factories, having together 5,208 spindles, and 180 power looms engaged wholly upon cloths, producing more than 600,000 yards per annum.

COLUMBIAVILLE, v. E. part of Martin co. Ind., 12 m. ESE. from Mt. Pleasant.

COLUMBUS, v. Randolph co. Il., 18 m. NE. from Kaskaskia. It contains an academy, a congregation of reformed Presbyterians, and an industrious and large settlement.

COLUMBUS, city and political metropolis of Ohio, and very nearly the geographical centre of it. It is situated on the east bank of the Scioto river, in the centre of Franklin county, and occupies a beautiful slope, just below the confluence of Whetstone river with the Scioto. It was a compact forest in 1812. It now has a number of respectable schools, a classical seminary, the customary number of stores, a bank, four printing-offices, a commodious brick market-house, a state-house, a building for the public offices, a penitentiary, and an asylum for the deaf and dumb. The state-house is 75 by 50 feet. The top of the cupola is 106 feet high. Around it are railed walks, from which the whole town is visible as from a map. It commands a delightful landscape over a country charmingly variegated, as extensive as the eye can reach. The village of Franklinton, a mile to the west, and the winding Scioto, are comprehended in this view. The building, that contains the public offices, is 100 by 25 feet. In a line with it and the state-house, is the handsome court-house for the Federal court. These buildings are all on the public square, an area of 10 acres, reserved for public use, in the centre of the town. The penitentiary is on the east bank of the Scioto river, about half a mile north of Broad street, facing the south. It is a splendid building of hewn lime-stone; the centre is 56 feet long, 4 stories, the 2 wings, each 200 feet long, and 3 stories high. A lateral canal connects this town with the Ohio and Erie canal 11 miles south. This will greatly add to the resources of the town. There are 5 churches, of which the Presbyterian church is spacious, being 50 by 80 feet. Manufactures have commenced, and its relations to the canal will give a new impetus to their growth. The circumstance of its being the political metropolis of its great state, attaches to it a distinguished and polite society. It is a striking example of the creation, no longer uncommon in the western country, of a town, that has grown to importance in a few years from the solid forest. It is in N. Lat. 39° 57′ and 6° W. Lon. from W. C. It is 396 from Washington, 551 from New York, 477 from Philadelphia, 575 from Boston, 429 from Baltimore, 991 from New Orleans, 397 from Nashville, 112 from Cincinnati, and 45 above Chillicothe. Pop. in 1820, 1,400, in 1830, 2,439, and in 1840, 6,048.

COLUMBUS, v. near the centre of Adams co. Il., and contains about 50 families.

COLUMBUS, v. Van Buren co. Iowa.

COLUMBUS, v. Mansfield t. Burlington co. N. J., 5 m. SE. from Bordentown, 13 from Trenton, and 163 from W. C., contains a tavern, store, and about 30 dwellings, surrounded by a fertile country.

COLUMBUS, t. and cap. Muscogee co. Geo., 123 m. SW. by W. from Milledgeville.

COLUMBUS, t. and cap. Lowndes co. Miss., on the Tombigbee river, 134 m. from Jackson, and 900 from W. C.

COLUMBUS, v. M'Minn co. Ten., 153 m. SE. from Nashville.

COLUMBUS, t. Hickman co. Ken., on the Mississippi, 277 m. SW. of Frankfort.

COLUMBUS, t. and cap. Bartholomew co. Ind., 41 m. SE. from Indianapolis.

COLUMBUS, pts. Chenango co. N. Y., 83 m. from Albany, 6 m. NE. from Norwich. The village contains 1 church, 2 stores, 2 taverns, and about 20 dwellings.

COLUMBUS, co. N. C. Chief town,

Whitesville, bounded N. by Bladen, E. by Brunswick co., S. by S. C., and W. by Robeson co. Pop. in 1830, 4,140, and in 1840, 3,490.

COMBAHEE, r. S. C., runs into St. Helena sound.

COMBAHEE FERRY, on the Combahee r., is 17 m. from Jacksonborough, 15 from Pocataligo.

COMFORT, v. Jones co. N. C., 152 m. SE. from Raleigh.

COMMERCE, v. Wilson co. Ten., 43 m. E. of Nashville.

COMMERCE, t. Hancock co. Il., on the Mississippi, 16 m. NW. from Carthage, at the head of Lower rapids. It has 2 stores, 1 grocery, and about 15 families.

COMMERCE, v. Scott co. Miso., on the Mississippi, 12 m. W. from Unity, Ind.

COMPETITION, v. and seat of justice for Pittsylvania co. Va., near the centre of the county, 167 m. SW. by W. from Richmond.

COMSTOCK'S LANDING, v. Fort Ann t. Washington co. N. Y., on the Champlain canal, 4 m. N. from Ft. Ann, and 4 from Sandy Hill, is a place of much business, concentrating the trade of Granville, containing a store, a tavern, several warehouses, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

COMITE, r., Mississippi, joins the Amite, 12 m. E. Baton Rouge.

COMMISSIONER'S CREEK, Geo., runs into the Oconee, 20 or 30 m. below Milledgeville.

COMMUNIPAW, v. Bergen co. N. J., on N. York bay, 2 m. SW. from Paulus-Hook, and 2 m. S. from Jersey city, contains about 20 dwellings.

CONAQUENESING CREEK, Pa., joins the Mahoning 12 m. above its mouth.

CONCHACHITOU, t. Mississippi, on the Pascagoula. Long. 88° 43′ W. Lat. 32° 15′ N.

CONCORD, ts. Merrimack co. N. H., and capital of the state, stands on the Merrimack, 42 m. WNW. from Portsmouth, 62 NNW. from Boston, and 474 NE. by E. from W. C. Long. 71° 30′ W. Lat. 43° 12′ N. The village is built principally on two streets on the W. bank of the river, and contains a state-house, state-prison, and 5 commodious and handsome structures for public worship. The state-house occupies a beautiful site in the centre of the village, and is constructed of hewn granite. It is 126 feet in length, 49 in width, 50 feet of the centre of the building having a projection of 4 feet on each front. The cost of the building and appendages, $80,000. The state-prison is also of solid granite. In 1823 the courts were removed from Portsmouth, and are now held in this town. By means of Merrimack river there is a boat communication between Concord and Boston. Much of the trade of the upper country centres here. Pop. of the ts. 4,897.

CONCORD, ts. Essex co. Vt., on Connecticut r. 38 m. ENE. from Montpelier, and 18 SW. from Guildhall. Moose river, a branch of the Passumsic, waters the N. part of this ts. Hall's and Mill ponds are beautiful sheets of water, and afford a variety of fish. Pop. 1,024.

CONCORD, r. Mass., formed by two branches, which unite at Concord, whence it flows NE. and N. with a gentle current, through Bedford and Billerica, and joins the Merrimack in Tewkesbury. Middlesex canal is supplied with water from this river.

CONCORD, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., on Concord river, 18 m. NW. from Boston, 30 ENE. from Worcester. The courts of the county are held alternately here and at Cambridge. The public buildings are a court-house and spacious stone jail, and a Congregational church. Here are 3 bridges across the river. In this town the Provincial Congress met in 1774; and here the first opposition was made to the British troops, on the 19th of April, 1775. Pop. 1,784.

CONCORD, ts. Erie co. N. Y., S. of Buffalo 28 m., from Albany 282 m., contains the village of Springfield, which is a flourishing place. Pop. 3,021.

CONCORD, v. Franklin co. Pa., 54 m. from Harrisburg, and 120 from W. C., is the north extremity of the county, contains 15 or 20 dwellings.

CONCORD, ts. Somerset co. Me., 55 m. from Augusta, and 20 from Norridgewock, on the W. side of the Kennebeck river.

CONCORD, v. Porter ts. Scioto co. O., and contains 15 or 20 dwellings.

CONCORD, v. Iroquois co. Il., on the Iroquois river, opposite Iroquois town, contains a steam saw and grist-mill.

CONCORD, v. White co. Il., between the Little and Big Wabash, below Big prairie.

CONCORD, t. capital of Cabarrus co. N. C., on Rocky river, 20 m. SW. from Salisbury, 100 m. from Raleigh, and 400 from W. C.

CONCORD, v. and settlement, chiefly of friends, in Colerain ts. Belmont co. O.

CONCORD, t. Washington co. Missouri.

CONCORDIA, parish of La., on the W. side of the Mississippi; bounded by the Mis. river E. and SE. by Red, Black, and Tensau rivers SW. and W. and by Washitan N.; length 112 m. mean width, 15. Pop. in 1830, 4,662, and in 1840, 9,414. Concordia is the capital.

CONCORDIA, t. and cap. Concordia co. La., on the Mississippi, opposite Natchez, 280 m. from New Orleans, and 1,147 from W. C. It contains a court-house, jail, several stores and public houses, and is a place of considerable trade.

CONECOCHEAGUE, r. rises near Mercersburg, Pa., and runs into the Potomac at Williamsport, Md., 8 m. S. of the Pa. line.

CONECUH, co. Ala., bounded by Florida S. Monroe W. and NW. Butler N. and Covington E. Chief town, Sparta. N. Lat. 31° 15′.

CONECUH, r. Ala., receives the Escambia, and runs into the St. Maria de Galvez, an arm of Pensacola bay. It is navigable 200 miles.

CONEDOGWINIT CREEK, Pa. runs E. into the Susquehannah, a little above Harrisburg.

CONEMAUGH CREEK, Pa., rises in the Alleghany mountains, and runs into the Alleghany, 29 m. NE. from Pittsburg. At Chestnut ridge it takes the name of Kiskemanitas. *Conemaugh salt-works* are situated in Westmoreland and Indiana counties, on both banks of this creek, 1 m. above its confluence with the Loyalhannon, and 15 NE. from Greensburg.

CONESTOGA, small river of Lancaster co. Pa., rising on the borders of Chester, Berks, and Lebanon cos. and flowing SE. through the centre of Lancaster co. falls into the Susquehannah river, about 10 m. below Columbia, and an equal distance SE. from the city of Lancaster. It flows through one of the most productive parts of the state.

CONEWAGO, creek of Pa., separating Lancaster and Dauphin counties, and falling into the Susquehannah r. 4 m. below Middletown.

CONEWAGO, a much more considerable stream than the preceding, rising in Adams co. Pa., and flowing NE. into York, over which it passes to the Susquehannah, into which it falls 5 m. below Middletown.

CONEWANGO CREEK, or small river of N. Y. and Pa. It is formed by the outlet of Chatauque lake, and other large creeks, from Chatauque and Cattaraugus counties, N. Y. These unite and turning S. enter Warren co. Pa., falling into Alleghany r. at the village of Warren.

CONNEAUT, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio, on lake Erie, at the mouth of Conneaut creek, near Penn. line. This is one of the several towns on lake Erie which have grown to importance within a few years, and now commands an extensive trade. It contains more than 30 mercantile houses, 10 or 12 taverns, several churches, a bank, a flourishing academy, 5 or 6 flouring mills, an extensive steam saw-mill, connected with a shipyard, an extensive iron foundery, and various mechanic shops. Its exports are very extensive, consisting of lumber, grain, pork, beef, flour, &c. The number of arrivals annually is 275 vessels, and 760 steamboats; departures the same. The harbor is one of the best on the lake. Pop. about 2,000.

CONNEAUT, v. Conneaut ts. Crawford co. Pa., on Conneaut lake.

CONNEAUTVILLE, v. Beaver ts. Crawford co. Pa., 14 m. NW. from Meadville.

CONNECTICUT, the great river of New England. It has its source on the N. border of N. H., and separates New Hampshire from Vermont, passes through Massachusetts and Connecticut, and flows into Long Island Sound between Saybrook and Lime. Its general course is S. by W. till it reaches Middletown, Ct., after which it has a SSE. course to its mouth. Its whole length is 410 miles. It is navigable for vessels drawing 10 feet of water to Middletown, 36 miles, for those drawing 8 feet to Hartford, 50 m.; and by means of locks and canals, it has been rendered navigable to the Fifteen Mile falls, Bath, N. H., 250 miles above Hartford. The boats which navigate the river carry from 12 to 20 tons in descending, and about two-thirds as much in returning. The falls on this river, which have been remedied by artificial means, are at Enfield, Ct., the Willimantic, South Hadley, Montague, Walpole, Plainfield, and Lebanon. Of these, Bellows Falls, at Walpole, are the most remarkable. The perpendicular fall in the river, which has been overcome by means of locks and dams, between Springfield, Mass., and Hanover, N. H., a distance of 130 m., is 200 feet. The Connecticut flows through a fine country. The land bordering upon it is generally of an excellent quality, and there are upon its banks many beautiful and flourishing towns, among which are Haverhill, Hanover, Charleston, and Walpole, N. H.; Newbury, Windsor, and Brattleborough, Vt.; Greenfield, Hadley, Northampton, and Springfield, Mass.; Hartford, Middletown, &c., Ct.

CONNECTICUT FARMS, v. Essex co N. J., 4 m. NW. from Elizabethtown.

CONNECTICUT, lake, in N. part of N. H. It is the source of the principal branch of the river Connecticut; 5½ m. long and 2½ broad. Lat. 45° 2′ N.

CONNECTICUT RESERVE, or *New Connecticut*, the NE. part of the state of Ohio. The extent is 120 m. from E. to W. and 52 from N. to S. It contains 4,000,000 of acres; comprises 7 counties, Ashtabula, Trumbull, Portage, Geauga, Cuyahoga, Medina, and Huron; and is settled principally by emigrants from the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

CONNELLSVILLE, bor. Fayette co. Pa., on N. side of the Youghiogeny; 225 m. from Philadelphia, 200 from W. C., 173 from Harrisburg. It has a pleasant and elevated situation, and commands a handsome prospect. In the neighborhood of the town there are several merchant mills, furnaces, forges, and many other mills. The river is navigable to this town.

CONNELSVILLE, v. Boone co. Ken., 86 m. N. of Frankfort, and 636 miles from W. C.

CONNERSVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Fayette co. In., on White Water river, 65 m. SE. by E. from Indianapolis. Lat. 39° 38′ N., 527 m. from W. C., contains the usual county buildings, 2 churches, several stores and mechanic shops, and is a place of considerable trade.

CONNOWINGO, v. near Connowingo Falls in Susquehannah, NW. angle of Cecil co. Md., 18 m. NW. by W. from Elkton, and 35 NE. from Baltimore.

CONOCOCHEAGUE, r. Pa., which is formed by two branches, one of which, the

east branch, rises in N. side of South Mountain in Adams co. the other, the W. branch, rises in N. side of North Mountain, in Franklin co. They unite 3 m. N. of Maryland line, and the river passes through that state, and falls into the Potomac at Williamsport.

CONOLOWAY CKEEK, r. Pa., which runs into the Potomac near Hancock's Town, in Maryland.

CONSHEHOKEN, v. Plymouth ts. Montgomery co. Pa., on the Schuylkill.

CONSTABLE, ts. and v. Franklin co. N. Y., on Canada line; 14 m. NW. from Malone, 235 NNW. from Albany, 605 from W. C. The village on Trout river, has a free church, 2 saw-mills, and about 40 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,122.

CONSTABLEVILLE, v. W. Turin ts. Lewis co. N. Y.

CONSTANTIA, ts. and v. Oswego co. N. Y., on N. side of Oneida lake; 439 m. from W. C. Large quantities of iron ore are found here, and are worked at Constantia furnace. The village on the Oneida lake, 28 m. W. from Rome, contains the foundery and works of the American Iron Company, one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in the state, a grist-mill, several saw-mills, and 35 or 40 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,476.

CONSTANTIA, v. Acadia district, La., 1,315 m. from W. C.

CONSTANTINE, v. St. Joseph co. Mich., on the St. Joseph river, at the mouth of Fawn river.

CONTOOCOOK, r. N. H., which rises in Jaffrey and Rindge, and runs NE. into the Merrimack.

CONWAY, ts. Carroll co. N. H., watered by the Saco; 75 m. N. from Portsmouth, 555 from W. C., 72 from Concord. There is a detached block of granite on the southern side of Pine Hill, the largest, perhaps, in the state. Pop. 1,801.

CONWAY, ts. Franklin co. Mass., 6 m. SW. from Greenfield, 100 W. from Boston, 403 from W. C. Its manufactures, consisting of cotton and woollen goods, leather, boots, shoes, hats, chairs and cabinet-ware, amount annually to upwards of $20,000. Population, 1,409.

CONWAY, t. of Sudbury co. N. Brunswick, on the right bank of St. John's river, and near the Bay of Fundy.

CONWAY, co. Arkansas, bounded N. by Izard and Independence, SE. by Pulaski, S. by Hot Spring, and W. by Pope. Lewisburg is the capital. Pop. 2,892.

CONWAYBOROUGH, v. on Waccamaw river, Horry district, S. C., 100 m. NE. from Charleston. Lat. 33° 46′ N.

CONWAYBOROUGH, t. Georgetown district, S. C., 462 m. from W. C.

CONYNGHAM, v. Luzerne co. Pa., in Nescopeck Valley, upon the turnpike, leading from Berwick to Mauch Chunk. It is 12 m. from the Susquehannah at Berwick, and 18 m. from Lehigh, at Lausanne. It is built upon one street, at the foot of the Buck Mountain.

COOLIDGE LANDING, v. Md., on the Patuxent, 28 m. SSW. from Annapolis.

COOKSVILLE, v. Ann Arundel co. Md., 53 m. from Annapolis, and 61 from W. C.

COOLVILLE, v. Athens co. Ohio, 96 m. SE. from Columbus, 24 SE. from Athens, and 330 from W. C., contains a large and commodious school-house, 2 warehouses, several stores, and about 130 inhabitants.

COOK, co. Illinois, bounded N. by McHenry, E. by lake Michigan and Indiana state, S. by Will, and W. by Dekalb. It is watered by the Des Plaines, Calumet, and Chicago rivers, and embraces a tract of country tolerably level, of a rich soil, with large prairies, and the timber mostly in groves. Chicago is the capital. Pop. in 1835, 9,836, and in 1840, 10,201.

COOK'S RIVER, large r. of N. America, which flows into the N. Pacific ocean. It was discovered in 1778, by Capt. Cook, who left a blank for its name, which was filled up by the Earl of Sandwich. This river was traced as high as Lat. 61° 30′ N. which is above 70 leagues from its mouth, in Lon. 152° W.

COOKSTOWN, v. on the right bank of the Monongahela river, in the NW. angle of Fayette co. Pa., 23 m. SSE. from Pittsburg, 190 m. from Harrisburg, and 214 from W. C.

COOKE'S SETTLEMENT, Miso., on the road from St. Louis to Arkansas and Red rivers, 30 m. from St. Genevieve, 8 from Murphy's Settlement.

COONSVILLE, v. Manchester ts. Ontario co. N. Y., 9 m. NE. from Canandaigua, contains a grist and saw-mill, carding and cloth dressing factory, and about 25 dwellings.

COOPERSTOWN, v. Venango co. Pa., 70 m. N. from Pittsburg.

COOPERSTOWN, v. Willingborough ts. Burlington co. N. J., 3 m. SW. from Burlington, 7 m. NW. from Mount Holly, contains a tavern, store, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

COOPER, ts. Washington co. Me., 164 m. NE. from Augusta, and about 36 N. from Machias, and is watered by Denny's river. Pop. 657.

COOPER, r. S. C., passes along the E. side of the city of Charleston, and meets the Ashley, in Charleston harbor. A canal connects it with the Santee, and opens a navigable communication between Charleston and the interior country.

COOPER, co. Miso., between Osage and Missouri rivers. Surface of the county diversified, with considerable prairie: the alluvial soil of the rivers is of first-rate quality. Chief town, Boonville. Pop. 10,484.

COOPER'S TOWN, v. and seat of justice, Otsego co. N. Y., on Otsego lake, at side of its outlet into Susquehannah river

The situation of Cooper's Town is in a high degree picturesque, the lake spreads to the N. between hills, which rise on both sides to a considerable elevation, clothed with timber to their summits. The village is compactly built on uneven ground, on the W. or right side of the outlet; 66 m. W. from Albany, 45 SE. from Utica. Lat. 42° 42′ N. Lon. 2° 5′ E. from W. C., containing 5 churches, a bank with a capital of $100,000, 7 taverns, including 2 large and commodious hotels, about 250 dwellings. Here is a large book and printing establishment.

COOPERSTOWN, v. Harford co. Md., 12 m. NW. from Harford, 24 NE. from Baltimore, 54 m. from Annapolis, and 62 m. from W. C.

COOS, northern co. of N. H., bounded by Connecticut river NW. by L. Canada N. by Maine E. by Strafford co. N. H., S., and by Grafton SW. Length 84 m. mean width 20. The highest mountains in the U. States are in this co., the White Hills rising to 7,300 feet above the level of the ocean. Much of the soil is productive in grain and pasturage. Chief town, Lancaster. Pop. in 1830, 8,390, and in 1840, 9,849.

COOSA, co. Al., bounded N. by Talladega, E. by Tallapoosa, S. by Montgomery, and W. by Coosa river. Chief town, Rockford. Pop. 6,995.

COOSANDA, v. Autauga co. Al., 110 m. from Tuscaloosa, and 869 from W. C., a small vicinage of about 20 houses.

COOSA RIVER, the NW. branch of the Alabama, rises in the NW. part of Georgia, flowing SW. about 100 m. enters Alabama, and gradually turns to a S. course, in which direction it continues 200 m. to its junction with the Tallapoosa. It is boatable generally to Weetumka falls, 7 m. above its mouth, and at high water, to the junction of Etowlah and Oostenalah rivers in Georgia.

COOSAWATCHY, r. S. C., falls into Port Royal Sound.

COOSAWATCHY, t. and seat of justice, Beaufort co. S. C., lying on the Coosahatchie r., about 75 m. SW. by W. from Charleston, 147 m. S. of Columbia, and 613 from W. C., contains a court-house, jail, several stores and mechanic shops, and is a place of some considerable trade.

COOSAWDA, v. Autauga co. Ala., on the right bank of Alabama river, 6 m. below the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers, and about 60 m. NE. by E. from Cahawba.

COOTSTOWN, a well-built v. of Berks co. Pa., on a branch of Maiden creek, and on the road from Reading to Allentown, 17 m. from each.

COPANO, t. Texas, on the N. side of Aransaso bay, SE. from Goliad.

COPELAND, v. Telfair co. Geo., 77 m. S. from Milledgeville, 742 m. from W. C.

COPENHAGEN, v. Lewis co. N. Y., near Black river, 12 m. from Martinsburg, contains several churches, stores, taverns, an academy, and 25 or 30 dwellings.

COPLEY, pts. Medina co. Ohio, contains 5 saw-mills, 3 flouring mills, 2 carding machines, other mills and manufactures, and about 1,000 inhabitants.

COPPER RIVER, NW. Territory, after a course of 300 m. joins the Chippeway, 30 m. above its mouth.

COPIAH, co. Miss., bounded N. by Hinds, E. by Simpson, or Pearl r., S. by Lawrence, and W. by Jefferson and Claiborne. Capital, Gallatin. Pop. in 1830, 7,000, and in 1840, 8,945.

CORBEAU, r. Miso. Ter., the largest tributary to the Mississippi above the St. Peters. Its southern branch rises near the sources of the St. Peters and receives the NW. branch called the Pemmisco, whose head waters are near those of Red river. The united stream then flows 180 m. and joins the Mississippi in Lat. 45° 49′ 50″ N.

CORBEAU, v. Champlain t. Clinton co. N. Y., on the Chazy river, at the mouth of the Corbeau, 18 m. N. from Plattsburg, has a Roman Catholic church, a grist and saw-mill, and about 20 dwellings.

CORE SOUND, on the coast of North Carolina, 20 m. long. Lon. 77° 5′ W. Lat. 34° 38′ N. It communicates with Pamlico Sound on the N.; Beaufort Inlet leads into it on the S.

CORINTH, t. Penobscot co. Me., at the fork of the roads, 18 m. NW. from Bangor. It is a fine flourishing town. Pop. 1,318.

CORINTH, t. Orange co. Vt., 41 m. from Windsor, 20 m. SE. from Montpelier. It has some water power, and keeps about 7,000 sheep. Pop. 1,970.

CORINTH, ts. and v. Saratoga co. N. Y., 18 m. NE. from Balston-Spa. At this village there is much business done in the lumber trade, and it contains 20 or 25 dwellings. Pop. ts. 1,365.

CORNELIA, v. Clayton t. Jefferson co. N. Y., on the St. Lawrence, 26 m. N. by W. from Watertown.

CORNERSBURG, v. on the corners of four townships in Trumbull co. Ohio, 4 m. from Canfield, contains about 20 dwellings.

CORNISH, ts. York co. Me., on Saco river, 50 m. from N. York, 83 SW. from Augusta, 32 W. by N. from Portland, and 25 N. from Alfred. Pop. 1,263.

CORNISH, ts. Sullivan co. N. H., on Connecticut river, 16 m. S. from Dartmouth College, 50 NW. from Concord, 12 N. from Newport, is watered by Blow-me-down and Bryants brooks, which afford good mill privileges, which are improved for a woollen factory, a large number of saw and other mills. Pop. 1,726.

CORNVILLE, ts. Somerset co. Me., 11 m. ENE. from Norridgewock, 44 N. from Hallowell. Wesserunset river runs through the centre of the town, and several mills are erected on it. Pop. 1,144.

CORNWALL, ts. Addison co. Vt., on Otter creek, 36 m. S. from Burlington, 60 SW. from Montpelier; very beautiful cal-

careous spar, in rhomboidal crystals, is found here. Pop. 1,164.

CORNWALL, t. U. C. co. of Stormont, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, between Osnaburg and Charlottenburg.

CORNWALL, ts. Litchfield co. Ct., on the E. side of Housatonic river, 10 m. NW. from Litchfield, 38 m. W. from Hartford, 48 N. from New Haven, contains a very pleasant village of about 20 houses. There is a Foreign Mission School in this place, under the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, established in 1817, for the purpose of educating heathen youth from various parts of the world. After they have received their education, they are sent home to instruct their own countrymen. In 1822 the number of pupils was 29. Pop. 1,703.

CORNWALL, ts. and v. Orange co. N. Y., on the Hudson, below Newburgh, 52 m. N. from New York, and 98 S. from Albany. Upon the S. of West Point, is Buttermilk creek, which pours its waters by a beautiful cascade into the Hudson, giving motion to several valuable mills. The village, 4 m. S. from Newburgh, contains stores, taverns, and 15 or 20 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 3,925. In this town is *West Point*.

CORNWALL BRIDGE, v. Litchfield co. Con.

CORINNA, ts. Somerset co. Maine, 53 m. WNW. from Augusta, and about 35 NW. from Norridgewock. It is a fine agricultural ts. and raises great crops of wheat. Pop. 1,704.

CORRYSTOWN, v. in Charleston, Montgomery co. N. Y.

CORNWALLIS, t. of Nova Scotia, on the W. coast; 45 m. NW. from Halifax.

CORNWALLIS, a co. of L. Canada, extending for about 160 m. along the SE. bank of the great river St. Lawrence, bounded on the NE. by the district of Gaspe. It is at present but thinly inhabited.

CORNWALLIS POINT, cape of North America. Lon. 57° W. from W.C. Lat. 57° N.

CORTLANDT, ts. Westchester co. N. Y., on the Hudson; 40 m. N. from New York. In this town is the village of *Peekskill*. From its vicinity to the great commercial metropolis, it has been well settled and highly improved. Pop. 5,592.

CORTLANDT, co. of N. Y., on the heads of the Toniogo river, branch of Chenango, bounded by Tompkins and Cayuga W. Onondaga N. Madison NE. Chenango E. and Broome S. Length 25, mean width 20 m. Chief town, Homer. Pop. in 1830, 23,791, in 1840, 24,607.

CORTLANDT, ts. and v. Cortlandt co. N. Y., 142 m. from Albany, 311 from W. C., contains a number of beautiful villages. Cortlandt village and capital of the county, contains the court-house, jail, a number of churches, a seminary for young ladies, 2 printing establishments, and 180 dwellings, most of them very neat. Population of township, 3,799.

CORYDON, t. Harrison co. In., on Indian creek, 15 m. above its entrance into the Ohio, 8 m. E. from Blue river, 25 SW. from Louisville, 666 from W. C. Lat. 38° 15′ N. Lon. 9° 2′ W. from W. C. It was commenced in 1809, is the seat of justice of the county, and contains a court-house and jail, 2 churches, various mechanic shops and stores. North of the town is an extensive region of barrens. Two newspapers are published here.

CORUNNA, v. and cap. of Shiawassee co. Michigan.

COSHECTON, ts. and v. Sullivan co. N. Y., on the Delaware, 60 m. W. from Newbury, 118 from N. Y., and 130 from Albany. The village contains a tavern, 2 stores, and 12 or 15 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 622.

COSHOCTON, co. Ohio, bounded by Muskingum S. Licking SW. Knox W. Wayne N. Tuscarawas E. and Guernsey SE. Length 30 m., mean width 30. Surface hilly, and soil varied. Chief town, Coshocton. Pop. in 1830, 11,161, in 1840, 21,590.

COSHOCTON, t. and seat of justice, Coshocton co. Ohio, on the E. side of Muskingum river, opposite to the mouth of White Woman's river. Lat. 40° 17′ N. Lon. 4° 55′ W. from W. C. Distance 24 m. NW. from Cambridge, 35 m. NE. from Newark, and 68 NE. from Columbus. It is rapidly increasing, and contains a brick court-house, jail, 5 or 6 mercantile stores, a large steam mill with 4 run of burs, and 2 saws, &c. &c. Pop. 625.

COSSITAT, v. Hempstead co. Arkansas, 1,234 m. from W. C., and 166 SW. by W. from Little Rock.

COSTON'S INLET, channel between two small islands of N. Jersey. Lon. 74° 36′ W. Lat. 39° 14′ N.

COTE ISLE, v. Rapide parish, Louisiana.

COTOCTIN, v. Frederick co. Md., 46 m. NW. from W. C.

COTREVILLE, v. St. Clair co. Mich., on the St. Clair river. Pop. 230.

COTTON-GIN-PORT, Monroe, Ala., on the Tombigbee, at the head of navigation; 60 m. S. by W. from Florence.

COTTON GROVE, v. Madison co. Ten., 163 m. SW. from Nashville.

COTTON PORT, t. Limestone co. Ala., on the Limestone, 1 m. above its entrance into the Tennessee, about 100 from the falls of the Black Warrior. The river is navigable to this place for keel and flat-bottomed boats at all seasons. The town was laid out in 1818.

COTTONVILLE, v. in the S. part of Lawrence co. Miss., 80 m. E. from Natchez.

COUNTSVILLE, v. on Preston creek, Lexington district, S. C., 31 m. NW. from Columbia.

COURTLAND, v. Lawrence co. Al., 104 m. N. from Tuscaloosa.

COVE, v. Upper Penn's Neck t. Salem co. N. J., on the Delaware.

COVENTRY, ts. Orleans co. Vt., at S.

end of lake Memphremagog, and is watered by Black river; 47 m. NE. from Montpelier. Pop. 786.

COVENTRY, ts. Grafton co. N. H., 12 m. E. from Haverhill, 7 NE. from Concord; the township is watered by branches of Oliverain brook and Wild Ammonoosuc r. Pop. 431.

COVENTRY, ts. Kent co. R. I., 15 m. SW. Providence. It contains a paper-mill, and several manufactories, particularly of wool and cotton. It contains a number of pleasant villages, all of which are flourishing. Pop. 3,433.

COVENTRY, ts. Tolland co. Ct. It is divided into two parishes called North and South Coventry. There is a Congregational meeting-house in each, 4 m. apart. The N. parish is 16 m. E. of Hartford, and the S. 20 m., and about the same distance from Norwich. In the S. parish there is a natural pond or lake, about 2½ m. long and 1 broad, from which, by an artificial race, flows a stream of water, affording one of the finest collections of mill-seats in the U. States. On this stream are already two cotton manufactories, one woollen, two machine manufactories, in which is made machinery of the first quality, a saw-mill and a tannery. In the North parish there is a glass-house and several tanneries. Pop. 2,018.

COVENTRY, ts. and v. Chenango co. N. Y., 20 m. SSW. from Norwich, 117 m. SW. by W. from Albany. The village contains a church, 1 grist-mill and 2 saw-mills, and 15 dwellings. Coventryville is also in this township, and has 2 churches, 6 or 8 stores, 2 taverns, and 30 or 35 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,681.

COVERT, ts. and v. Seneca co. N. Y., 177 m. W. from Albany, drained by small tributaries of the Cayuga lake. The village contains a store, tavern, and 8 or 10 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,563.

COVESVILLE, v. Albemarle co. Va., 103 m. NW. from Richmond, and 145 miles from W. C., a small village of about 20 houses.

COVINGTON, ts. Genesee co. N. Y., 241 m. W. from Albany, and 14 SE. from Batavia, and contains the villages of Covington Centre, Pavillion, Pearl Creek, and La Grange, all pleasant villages. Pop. 2,428.

COVINGTON, t. and cap. Kenton co. Ken., separated from Newport by Licking river, on the Ohio, opposite Cincinnati. It is very finely situated, and the streets are so planned that they appear to be a continuation of those of Cincinnati. In this place are respectable manufacturing establishments, particularly of cotton. Pop. 2,026.

COVINGTON, t. and cap. St. Tammany's co. La., 1,107 m. from W. C.

COVINGTON, t. Washington co. Il., on Kaskaskia river, a small village, and contains not more than a dozen families.

COVINGTON, co. Ala., bordering on Florida. Pop. 2,435. Chief town, Montezuma.

COVINGTON, co. Mis., bounded by the Choctaw country NW. Wayne E. Perry S. and Lawrence W. Length 20 m., mean width, 25. Chief town, Williamsburgh. Pop. 2,717.

COVINGTON, v. in the S. part of Richmond co. N. C., 127 m. SW. from Raleigh.

COVINGTON, t. and cap. Newton co. Georgia, on Yellow river, 67 m. NW. from Milledgeville.

COVINGTON, t. and cap. Tipton co. Ten., on a branch of the Big Hatchie river, 225 m. SW. by W. from Nashville.

COVINGTON, t. and cap. of Fountain co. Ind., 81 m. NW. from Indianapolis, and 654 from W. C. It is on the E. side of the Wabash.

COVINGTON, v. Newberry ts. Miami co. O., on Stillwater river, 86 m. W. from Columbus, and 10 NW. from Troy, contains from 50 to 60 dwellings, several stores and taverns, 1 druggist shop, and several mechanic shops.

COVINGTON, v. S. part of Clinton co. Il., on the Kaskaskia river, 14 m. N. from Nashville.

COVINGTON, v. Tioga co. Pa., on Tioga creek, 65 m. SW. by W. from Tioga Point, about 15 E. from Wellsborough, contains a church and 10 or 15 houses.

COVINGTON, v. and cap. Alleghany co. Va., on Jackson r., 191 m. W. from Richmond, 233 from W. C. It contains a courthouse, jail, several stores, taverns, &c., and about 30 houses.

COUNCIL BLUFF, on E. side of the Missouri, a little above the mouth of the river Platte, 800 m. from the Mississippi. Lon. 96° 40′ W. Lat. 41° 30′ N. This place is occupied by the U. S. as a military post; and here are generally stationed a few companies of infantry, with a view to overawe the surrounding tribes of savages, and to prevent, as well their mutual hostilities, as those incursions which they might otherwise attempt against the frontier American settlers. The position is a very important one, being about half way between St. Louis and the Mandan village, and at that point on the Missouri which approaches nearest to the post at the mouth of St. Peters, with which, in the event of hostilities, it may cooperate. It is, besides, in the centre of the most powerful tribes, and the most numerous Indian population west of the Mississippi.

COURTABLEAU, r. La., is formed by the Crocodile and Boeuf, and joins the Atchafalaya, 30 m. W. from Baton Rouge.

COURTWRIGHT, v. Fairfield co. Ohio, on the road leading from Columbus to Lancaster, 18 m. from the former, and 10 from the latter.

COWDERSPORT, t. and cap. Potter co. Pa., 174 m. NW. Harrisburg, and 280 m. from W. C., near the Alleghany river, contains 2 churches, the usual county buildings, several stores and taverns, and is a place of considerable trade and increasing importance.

COWETA, co. Geo., bounded N. by Campbell co., E. by Flint r. which separates it from Fayette, S. by Merriwether and Troup, W. by Heard, and NW. by Carroll co. Newman is the capital. Pop. 10,364.

COWETA, v. Coweta co. Geo., 135 m. NW. from Milledgeville.

COWFORD, ford in St. John's river, Florida; 28 m. N. from the bar at the mouth of the river.

COW ISLAND, in Missouri river, 380 m. above its mouth, about 100 above Fort Osage. Here the expedition to the Yellowstone wintered in 1818–19.

COWPASTURE, r. Va., one of the principal branches of James river.

COWPENS, in Union co. S. C., between Pacolet and Broad rivers, the place where Gen. Morgan defeated the British under Col. Tarleton, Jan. 11, 1781.

COXSACKIE, ts. and v. Greene co. N. Y., on the Hudson, 25 m. S. from Albany, 8 above Catskill. The village of Coxsackie contains 150 dwelling houses, and a church, a number of taverns, 2 hat manufactories, 3 powerful hay presses. At the landing there are several wharfs and docks, several churches, 22 brick yards, an extensive hay press, about 30 dwellings, 12 extensive stores and warehouses, several mechanic shops, druggist, jeweller, &c. This is a place of much business, having a trade of more than half a million of dollars annually. Pop. of ts. 3,539. New Baltimore was set off from the NE. part of this town in 1811.

COXTOWN, v. Berks co. Pa., 12 m. from Reading, 70 m. from Harrisburg, and 160 from W. C.

COYLESTOWN, v. Butler co. Pa., 194 m. W. from Harrisburg.

COYAU, settlement, Ten., on Tennessee r. 30 m. below Knoxville.

CRAB-BOTTOM, or *Hulls*, v. Pendleton co. Va.

CRAB-ORCHARD, v. Washington co. Va., a small village of some 12 or 20 houses.

CRAB-ORCHARD, t. Lincoln co. Ken., on Dick's river, 8 m. from Cumberland river, 25 SE. from Danville.

CRAFTSBURY, ts. Orleans co. Vt., 28 m. N. from Montpelier. This ts. is finely watered by Black river, Wild branch, and 5 large natural ponds, well stored with fish. The village in the centre of the ts. is elevated, commanding a delightful prospect. Pop. 1,151.

CRANBERRY, r. Wis. Territory, which runs into the SW. end of lake Superior.

CRANBERRY, v. Middlesex co. N. J., 9 m. E. from Princeton, 16 SSW. from Brunswick, 185 from W. C., and 15 from Trenton. Contains 1 church, an academy, a grist-mill, 2 tanneries, 3 taverns, and from 60 to 80 dwellings.

CRANBERRY, t. Butler co. Pa. Pop. 800.

CRANBERRY, islands, Hancock co. on the coast of Me., SE. of Mount Desert. These islands afford good harbors, and are well located for the shore fishery. Pop. 239.

CRAB RUN, v. Pendleton co. Va., 154 m. NW. from Richmond.

CRABTOWN, v. Howell ts. Monmouth co. N. J. Has 10 or 12 dwellings, 2 taverns, and a store.

CRAIGSVILLE, v. Blooming Grove ts. Orange co. N. Y., 15 m. SW. from Newburgh. Has a grist, a saw, and a paper-mill, and some 15 or 20 dwellings.

CRANE ISLAND, island in the Potomac, 30 m. SW. from Annapolis.

CRANE ISLAND, narrow island, about 6 m. in length, in Hunting sound, on the coast of N. C. Lon. 76° 45′ W. Lat. 34° 40′ N.

CRANEY, small isl. Va., in Hampton road, at the mouth of Elizabeth river, 5 m. SW. from Fort George. There is a strong fort on this island which defends the entrance of James and Elizabeth rivers; and in the last war, the British were here decisively repulsed, with great loss, in an attempt against Norfolk and the Constellation frigate.

CRANSTON, ts. Providence co. R. I., on W. side of Narraganset bay, 5 m. S. from Providence. This township contains several cotton manufactories, and 5 houses of public worship, 3 for Baptists, 1 for Friends, and 1 for Methodists. Here is found iron ore. Pop. 2,902.

CRAVEN, co. SE. part of N. C. Pop. 13,438. Chief town, Newbern.

CRAWFORD, ts. and v. Orange co. N. Y., 94 m. S. from Albany, and 287 from W. C. Contains the villages of Crawford, Hopewell, and Bullville. The village of Crawford, 14 m. N. from Goshen, has a grist-mill and some 10 or 12 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,075.

CRAWFORD, co. Pa., bounded by Erie N. Warren E. Venango SE. Mercer S. and state of Ohio W. Length 47 m. mean width 24. Chief town, Meadville. Pop. 31,724.

CRAWFORD, co. In., on the Ohio, below its junction with Great Blue river, bounded by Ohio SE. by Perry SW. Dubois W. Orange N. Washington NE. and Harrison E. Length 22 m., mean width 12. Chief town, Fredonia. Pop. in 1830, 3,184, and in 1840, 5,282.

CRAWFORD, co. Il., bounded by Clarke N. Wabash river E., Edwards, Wayne, and Jefferson S., and Bond W. Length 75 m., mean width 35. Pop. 4,422.

CRAWFORD, ts. Washington co. Me., located about 30 m. N. from Machias, an excellent township of land. Pop. 300.

CRAWFORD, co. Geo., bounded N. by Upson and Monroe, NE. by Bibb, SE. by Houston co. and SW. by Flint river. Chief town, Knoxville. Pop. in 1830, 5,313, and in 1840, 7,981.

CRAWFORD, co. Ark., bounded W. by the Indian Territory, N. by Washington, E. by Pope, and S. by Hot Spring co. The Arkansas r. runs through this co. about 100

m. eastwardly. Chief town, Marion. Pop. in 1830, 2,440, and in 1840, 4,240.

CRAWFORD, co. Ohio, bounded N. by Seneca, E. by Richland, S. by Marion, and W. by Hardin and Hancock cos. Chief town, Bucyrus. Pop. in 1830, 4,778, and in 1840, 13,152.

CRAWFORD, co. Miso., bounded N. by Franklin, E. by Washington, S. by Ripley, and W. by Pulaski. Much of the land is poor, but it is rich in iron ore. It is watered chiefly by the head branches of the Merrimack. Steelville is the seat of justice. Pop. in 1836, 2,026, and in 1840, 3,561.

CRAWFORD, co. Wisconsin, embraces all the settled parts of the territory north of Wisconsin river. Prairie du Chien is the capital. Pop. 1,502.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, t. and cap. of Montgomery co. Ind., 44 m. NW. from Indianapolis, and 617 from W. C. It is on the direct road from Indianapolis to Covington, and contains a court-house, jail, several stores, taverns, and is a place of increasing importance.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, t. and cap. Taliaferro co. Geo., 44 m. NNE. from Milledgeville, 615 from W. C. It contains the usual county buildings, a church, and several stores.

CRAYTONVILLE, v. Anderson dist., S. C., 81 m. NW. from Columbia.

CREAGERSTOWN, v. Frederick co. Md., 12 m. N. of Frederick city, 89 from Annapolis, and 55 from W. C., contains some 15 or 20 houses.

CREELSBURG, v. Russell co. Ken., 160 m. S. of Frankfort, and 640 from W. C., a small village of about 20 dwellings.

CREDIT RIVER, U. C., discharges itself into lake Ontario, between the head of that lake and York, in the Mississaga territory. It is a great resort for these and other Indian tribes, and abounds in fish.

CRESAPSBURG, v. Alleghany co. Md., 2 m. from the Potomac, 8 N. from Frankford, 170 from Annapolis, and 138 from W. C.

CREWSVILLE, t. Goochland co. Va., lying on the S. side of South Anna river, a branch of Pamunkey river, 20 m. SE. of Columbia court-house, and 122 from W. C.

CRITTENDEN, v. Clark co. Arkansas, 82 m. SW. from Little Rock.

CRITTENDEN, co. Arkansas, bounded E. by the Mississippi river, W. and SW. by St. Francis river, N. by New Madrid co. Miso. Chief town, Greenock. Pop. 1,561.

CROGHANSVILLE, v. Ohio, laid out in 1817, on E. bank of the Sandusky, opposite Lower Sandusky, 18 m. above the mouth of the river, 105 N. from Columbus; a small place.

CROOKED CREEK BRIDGE, v. Armstrong co. Pa., on the creek of the same name, contains some 8 or 10 houses.

CROOKED LAKE, in Steuben and Ontario cos. N. Y., between Pulteney and Wayne, in Steuben co., 5 m. W. from Seneca lake, 18 miles long, 1½ broad.

CROOKED CREEK, r. Pa., which runs into the Alleghany, 8 or 9 m. belong Kittaning.

CROOKED ISLAND, island in the group of Bahamas, between Crooked Island Passage and Mayaguana Passage. Lon. from W. C. 2° 40′ E. Lat. 22° 30′ N.

CROOKED ISLAND PASSAGE, NW. from Crooked Island, and stretching from the Old Bahama channel to the Atlantic ocean, between Crooked and Yuma or Long Island.

CROOKED RIVER, Maine, runs into Sebago pond, after a SE. course of about 40 m.

CROOKED RIVER, Camden co. Geo., runs into the Atlantic between the Satilla and the St. Mary's, 12 or 14 m. N. from St. Mary's.

CROOKED RIVER, Illinois, runs into the Illinois from the NW. 75 m. above its mouth.

CROMMELIN, v. Montgomery co. Md., 55 m. from Annapolis.

CROCKETT, v. Gibson co. Ten., 149 m. S. by W. from Nashville.

CROPWELL, v. Evesham ts. Burlington co. N. J., 11 m. SW. from Mount Holly, has a tavern, store, 12 or 15 dwellings, and a Quaker meeting-house.

CROSSENVILLE, v. Jackson ts. Perry co. Ohio, a small place of 12 or 15 dwellings, 52 m. from Columbus.

CROSS CAPE, on the E. coast of Florida. Lon. 84° 50′ W. Lat. 46° 27′ N.

CROSS PLAINS, v. Dane co. Wisconsin, containing 8 or 10 houses.

CROSS PLAINS, v. SE. part of Ripley co. Ind., 10 m. SSE. from Versailles.

CROSS CREEKS, two creeks flowing into Ohio river; one rises in Washington co. Pa., and flowing W. falls into Ohio river, 5 m. below Steubenville; the other enters directly opposite the preceding, from Jefferson co. Ohio.

CROSS ISLAND, on the coast of Maine, at the entrance into Machias bay. Lon 67° 15′ W.

CROSS KEYS, v. Southampton co. Va., 97 m. from Richmond, 220 m. from W. C.

CROSS KEYS, v. Union co. S. C., 84 m. NW. from Columbia, and 480 from W. C.

CROSS LAKE, N. Y., on the borders of Cayuga and Onondaga counties. Seneca river passes through it.

CROSS ROADS, v. Bedminster ts. Somerset co. N. J. Also, S. Brunswick ts. Middlesex co. N. J. Also, Evesham ts. Burlington co. N. J.

CROSS ROADS, v. in New London ts. Chester co. Pa., 27 m. SE. from Lancaster, 11 NW. from Elkton, Md., and 18 WNW. from Wilmington, Del.

CROSS ROADS, v. Kent co. Md., 2 m. S. from Georgetown.

CROSS ROADS, v. New Kent co. Va., 20 m. E. of Richmond, and 125 from W. C.

CROSSWICKS, v. Burlington co. N. J., 4 m. SW. from Allentown, 8 SE. from Trenton, 14 SW. from Burlington, contains from

40 to 50 dwellings, a large Quaker meeting-house, 4 taverns, 5 or 6 stores, a saw-mill, grist-mill, and is a pleasant place.

CROTON, r. rises in Putnam co. N. Y., flows SE. and empties into the Hudson, about 40 m. above N. Y.

CROTON CREEK, rises in New Fairfield, Ct., and running across Putnam and Westchester counties, N. Y., falls into the Tappan sea in Hudson river. At *Croton Falls*, the water descends perpendicularly 60 or 70 feet. A bridge erected across the creek 3 m. from its mouth, commands a fine view of the falls.

CROW, r. Miso. which runs into the Mississippi 25 m. above St. Anthony's falls.

CROW CREEK, Ten., falls into the Tennessee opposite Crow town, 12 m. below Nickojack town.

CROWNPOINT, ts. Essex co, N. Y., on lake Champlain, 15 m. N. from Ticonderoga, 184 from Montreal, contains the villages of Crownpoint and Morrows Mills; the former has several mills, and 20 or 25 dwellings. Pop. 2,212.

CROWSNEST, mt. in the Highlands, near Hudson river, N. Y. Height, 1,330 feet.

CROWSVILLE, v. Spartanburg co. S. C., 86 m. from Columbia, and 493 from W. C.

CROYDON, ts. Sullivan co. N. H., 18 m. NE. from Charlestown, 44 NW. from Concord. Pop. 956.

CUBA, ts. and v. Alleghany co. N. Y., 275 m. from Albany, and 317 m. from W. C. The line of the Erie rail-road crosses the northern section. The village has a number of stores, saw and grist-mill, clothing works, trip-hammer, and about 50 dwellings. Pop. ts. 1,768.

CUBA, t. on the SE. coast of the island of Cuba, West Indies.

CUBA, v. Washington pts. Clinton co. Ohio, 5 m. S. from Wilmington, 70 m. from Columbus, and 450 from W. C. It contains several stores and taverns, a tan-yard, and 80 or 90 inhabitants.

CUBA, the largest and most important of the West Indies. It commands the windward passage, as well as the entrance into the gulfs of Mexico and Florida, and is called with reason the key of the West Indies. It is 700 m. in length, and on a medium 70 in breadth. It is equal in size to Great Britain. Its population has been rated at 750,000, but there is reason to believe that it exceeds that number. A small belt of the island only has yet been cultivated. A chain of mountains, not very lofty, extends through the whole island. The soil is exceedingly fertile; the climate more temperate than that of most of the other islands; and Cuba is justly considered the healthiest and most fruitful settlement in the Antilles. It is, probably, the richest island, all things considered, in the world. Gold was formerly found in the island, and copper and iron abound. It is famed, also, for mineral waters, and salt springs. Its chief wealth is derived from its extensive sugar plantations. Coffee is its next most important product. Its tobacco is the best in the world. It abounds in trees, among which are many fitted for ship-timber. Bees have multiplied to a great extent. Cattle, as in New Spain, have become wild in the woods, and are killed for their hides and tallow. The people are active and enterprising, and the revenue, formerly reckoned at 2,000,000 of piastres, is now much more than double that sum. The military force, chiefly militia, consists of 20,000, most of whom are ill disciplined. Chief towns are, Havana, Puerto del Principe, St. Jago, and Matanzas.

CUBB'S CREEK, Va., runs into Staunton river, Lon. 79° W. Lat. 36° 47′ N.

CUCKOOVILLE, v. Louisa co. Va., 46 m. from Richmond, and 113 from W. C., contains some 10 or 15 dwellings.

CULPEPER, co. NE. part of Virginia, bounded NE. by Fauquier co. SE. by Spottsylvania and Orange cos. SW. by Madison co. and NW. by Shenandoah. Culpeper is the seat of justice. Pop. 11,393.

CULPEPER, v. and cap. Culpeper co. Va., contains the usual county buildings and several taverns.

CULLEN, v. Weakley co. Ten., 108 m. from Nashville, and 825 from W. C.

CUMBERLAND, v. E. part of Marion co. Ind., 10 m. E. from Indianapolis.

CUMBERLAND, v. Guernsey co. O., on the Buffalo fork of Wills creek, 16 m. from Cambridge, contains several stores, churches, a grist and saw-mill, one steam carding and fulling-mill, several mechanic shops, and 25 or 30 dwellings.

CUMBERLAND, v. and cap. of Cumberland co. Va., 5 m. W. from Richmond, is a pleasant and flourishing village, with a court-house and jail.

CUMBERLAND, co. SW. part of Maine, bounded W. and N. by Oxford co. E. by Lincoln co. SE. by the Atlantic, and SW. by York co. Pop. 68,658. Chief town, Portland.

CUMBERLAND, ts. Cumberland co. Me., 52 m. SW. from Augusta, 10 N. of Portland, pleasantly situated on Casco bay. Pop. 1,616.

CUMBERLAND, ts. Providence co. R. I., on the NE. side of the Pawtucket; 6 m. N. from Providence. Cotton manufactories and boat building are extensively carried on. Pop. 5,226.

CUMBERLAND, co. N. J., bounded N. by Gloucester co. E. by Cape May co. S. by Delaware bay, and W. by Salem co. Pop. in 1830, 14,091, and in 1840, 14,374. Chief town, Bridgetown.

CUMBERLAND, co. Pa., W. of the Susquehannah, bounded N. by Mifflin co. E. by Dauphin co. S. by York and Adams cos. and SW. and W. by Franklin co. Pop. in 1830, 29,218, and in 1840, 30,953. Chief town, Carlisle.

CUMBERLAND, t. and cap. Alleghany

co. Md., on the Potomac, at the junction of Wills' Creek, 148 m. W. by N. from Baltimore, 155 from W. C. It contains a courthouse, a jail, a market-house, a bank, and 3 houses of public worship, 1 for Lutherans, 1 for Roman Catholics, and 1 for Methodists.

CUMBERLAND, co. central part of Va., bounded N. by James river, E. by Powhatan and Amelia cos. S. by Prince Edward co. and W. by Buckingham co. Pop. in 1830, 11,689, and in 1840, 10,399. Chief town, Cartersville.

CUMBERLAND, co. central part of N. C. Pop. in 1830, 14,824, and in 1840, 15,284. Chief town, Fayetteville.

CUMBERLAND, co. S. part of Ken. Pop. in 1830, 6,090, and in 1840, 4,571. Chief town, Burkesville.

CUMBERLAND, t. New Kent co. Va., on SW. side of the Pamunky, about 35 m. E. from Richmond, and 130 m. from W. C.

CUMBERLAND, a town and fort of British America, in a county of the same name, forming the isthmus which unites Nova Scotia to New Brunswick. The fort is situate at the head of the bay of Fundy, on the east side of its northern branch, called Chignecto bay. The isthmus is here about 15 m. across, easily admitting a canal to unite the bay of Fundy with the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 64° 10′ W. Lat. 45° 45′ N.

CUMBERLAND GAP, pass through the Cumberland mountains, in Claiborne co. Ten., 130 m. S. from Lexington.

CUMBERLAND HOUSE, a station of the Hudson Bay Company, in the country of the Knisteneaux Indians, on the SW. side of Pine Island lake, in Lat. 54° N. Lon. 102 W.

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS, in Ten. The range commences in SW. part of Pa., and in Va. it takes the name of Laurel Mountain, passes through SE. part of Kentucky, and terminates in Tennessee, 80 m. SE. from Nashville. A considerable portion of this mountain in Tennessee is composed of stupendous piles of craggy rocks. It is thinly covered with trees, and has springs impregnated with alum. Limestone is found on both sides of it.

CUMBERLAND, isl. on the coast of Geo., 20 m. S. from Frederica, between the mouth of the Great Satilla and Prince William's sound. It is about 20 m. in circumference.

CUMBERLAND, r. rises on the Cumberland mountains, in the south-east part of Ken., through which it has a course of 200 miles; it has a circuit in Tennessee of 180 miles, thence north, and joins the Ohio in Kentucky, 11 m. above the mouth of the Tennessee.

CUMMING, t. and cap. Forsyth co. Geo.

CUMMINGTON, ts. Hampshire co. Mass., 20 m. NW. from Northampton, 110 W. from Boston. In this ts. are good mill sites on Westfield river. Its manufactures consist of cotton and woollen goods, leather, palm-leaf hats, and scythe snaths, to the amount of 100,000 dollars annually. Pop. 1,237.

CURRACOA, an island in the Caribbean sea, lying off the coast of Colombia, near the entrance to the gulf and lake Maracaibo, 35 miles long, and 12 broad, subject to the Dutch. It produces sugar, tobacco, and salt; has numerous warehouses, which used formerly to supply the adjacent coast with the productions of Europe and Asia, and which still continue to do so to some extent. In 1800 some French having settled on part of the island, and becoming at variance with the Dutch, the latter surrendered the island to a single British frigate. It was restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1802, and taken from them by a British squadron in 1807, and again restored by the peace of 1814. The principal town is St. Peter, at the NE. extremity of the island. Lon. 69° 15′ W. Lat. 12° 52′ N.

CURRAN, v. Gallatin co. Il., 13 m. NW. from Equality, a small village of 8 or 10 houses.

CURWINSVILLE, v. Clearfield co. Pa., 4 or 5 m. from the village of Clearfield. Contains some 10 or 15 houses, &c.

CURRITUCK, a maritime co. at the NE. extremity of North Carolina, the N. end bordering on the Great Dismal swamp of Virginia, and S. end on Albemarle Sound. This was formerly a very dreary district, but some of the land within the present century has been rendered very productive in rice. Pop. 6,703. The county gives name to one of the inlets into Albemarle sound.

CURRITUCK, v. and cap. Currituck co. N. C., 211 m. from Raleigh, and 257 from W. C., a small village containing a courthouse, jail, and 2 hotels.

CURRYTOWN, v. Root t. Montgomery co. N. Y., 14 m. S. by W. from Johnstown, has a church, store, tavern, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

CURRYSTOWN, v. Jefferson t. Preble co. Ohio.

CUSHING, ts. Lincoln co. Me., situated on St. George's river, opposite the town of St. George, 45 m. NE. from Augusta, and 12 SE. from Warren. Here was the celebrated stone fort erected by Maj. Burton. Pop. 790.

CUSSETA, t. and cap. of Russell co. Al.

CUTHBERT, v. and cap. Randolph co. Geo., 182 m. SW. from Milledgeville, and 624 from W. C., contains the usual county buildings, and some 10 or 15 dwellings.

CUTLER, ts. Washington co. Me., bounded S. by the Atlantic ocean, and about 20 m. SW. from W. Quaddy Head. It contains Little Machias bay and Little river. Pop. 657.

CUTLER'S SETTLEMENT, Coles co. Il., 8 m. NE. from Charleston.

CUYAHOGA, a stream of Ohio falling into lake Erie at Cleveland. The great Ohio canal passes along this river, and joins the lake at its mouth.

CUYAHOGA, a co. of Ohio, bordering

upon lake Erie at the outlet of the above stream. Pop. in 1830, 10,360, and in 1840, 26,506. Cleveland is the capital.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, v. Portage co. O., on the Cuyahoga river. The falls here are 240 feet, furnishing an amount of water power scarcely equalled in extent and importance in the west. The business and manufactures of the town are important, and few towns have risen more rapidly in importance than this. Distant 3 m. from the Ohio canal, and 31 from Cleveland. The Pa. and Ohio canal passes through the place on the bank of the river, and forms a junction about 4 m. distant at Akoon with the Ohio canal. The location of the village is one of great salubrity and beauty, and considered one of the most healthy locations of the west. Pop. about 1,500, and rapidly increasing.

CYNTHIAN, v. Perry ts. Pike co. O., 22 m. NW. from Piketon.

CYNTHIANA, v. Posey co. Ind., 157 m. SW. from Indianapolis.

CYNTHIANA, v. NW. part of Switzerland co. Ind.

CYNTHIANA, t. Shelby co. O., 92 m. NW. by W. from Columbus.

CYNTHIANA, v. and cap. Harrison co. Ken., 38 m. NE. from Frankfort, and 513 from W. C., contains the usual county buildings, a church, several stores and taverns, and is a place of some business.

D.

DACHEET, r. of Arkansas and Louisiana, rises in the former, and flowing S. into the latter, falls into the head of lake Bistineau.

DACRESVILLE, v. Pickens district, S. C., 133 m. NW. from Columbia.

DADE, co. Geo., a new county and seat of justice uncertain. Pop. 1,364.

DADE, co. Florida, bounded N. by Alachua co., E. by the Seminole reserve, S. by Tampa bay, and W. by the gulf of Mexico. Withlacoochee river gives a leading feature to this county. Pop. 446.

DAGSBOROUGH, t. and hundred, Sussex co. Delaware, S. of Indian river, 127 m. S. from Philadelphia, 54 from Dover, and 130 from W. C.

DALE, co. Ala., bounded N. by Pike, E. by Henry, S. by the line of Florida, and W. by Covington co. Richmond is the seat of justice. Pop. in 1830, 2,031, and in 1840, 7,397.

DALE, v. and seat of justice of Dale co. Alabama, 242 m. from Tuscaloosa, 1,002 from W. C., a small village containing the county buildings, and some 10 or 12 dwellings.

DALTON, v. in the NW. corner of Wayne co. Ind., 18 m. NW. from Centreville.

DALTON, ts. Coos co. N. H., on E. side of the Connecticut, 8 m. S. from Lancaster, 110 N. by W. from Concord. The Great, or Fifteen-Mill Falls on Connecticut river, commence in Dalton, and rush tumultuously along its NW. boundary. Pop. 664.

DALTON, ts. Berkshire co. Mass., 12 m. NNE. from Lenox, 130 W. from Boston. Pop. 1,255. Here are 2 paper-mills, and a cotton and woollen manufactory.

DALETOWN, v. Wilcox co. Ala., 107 m. S. of Tuscaloosa, and 917 from W. C., a small village of some 10 or 15 houses.

DALLAS, co. Ala., bounded by Wilcox S. Marengo W. Greene NW. Perry N. Autauga NE. and Montgomery E. Length 45 m. mean width 24. Chief town, Cahawba. Pop. 25,199.

DALRYMPLE'S POINT, cape, in the island of Dominica, 2 m. S. from Charlotte's Town.

DAMARISCOTTA, river of Maine, or rather a long deep bay, extending from the Atlantic ocean into Lincoln co. between Booth-bay and Bristol.

DAMASCUS, v. and seat of justice, Henry co. Ohio, contains the usual county buildings, 2 churches, and several fine houses. Pop. 500.

DAMASCUS, ts. Wayne co, Pa., on Delaware river; 18 m. NW. from Bethany, 191 from Harrisburg, and 290 from W. C. It is opposite Coshecton, a small place of about 20 houses.

DAMASCUS, v. Montgomery co. Md., 17 m. from Annapolis, and 44 from W. C., on the road from New Market to Barnestown, contains about 25 houses.

DAMASCUS, v. Goshen ts. Columbiana co. O., 15 m. NW. from New Lisbon, on the state road from Clinton on the Ohio canal to the Pennsylvania line. It contains 30 or 40 dwellings, several stores, and about 200 inhabitants.

DAME'S GORE, ts. Grafton co. N. H., Pop. 54.

DAN, r. rises on the borders of North Carolina and Virginia, and flowing through a fertile country, unites with Staunton river to form the Roanoke. It is navigable to Danville, where there are falls of 22 or 23 feet perpendicular.

DANA, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 27 m. NW. from Worcester, 65 m. W. from Boston; some leather is tanned here, and about 70,000 palm-leaf hats made annually, worth about $10,500. Pop. 691.

DANBORO, v. Plumstead ts. Bucks co. Pa., 30 m. N. from Philadelphia.

DANBURG, v. Wilkes co. Geo., 68 m. NE. from Milledgeville.

DANBRIDGE, v. Morgan co. Ala., 110 m. NE. from Tuscaloosa.

DANBURY, ts. Grafton co. N. H., 30 m. NW. from Concord, and 16 m. from Plymouth; the east part is watered by Smith's river. Pop. 800.

DANBURY, ts. Fairfield co. Ct. The courts are held alternately here and at Fairfield. The village contains a court-house, jail, academy, 4 churches, 1 each for Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Sandemanians and Methodists, and 200 dwelling-houses. Danbury is the most considerable town in the county in the extent and variety of business

carried on. Here are not less than 50 shops for the manufacture of hats. It is 33 m. WNW. from New Haven, 54 SW. from Hartford, 65 from N. York, 40 from Newburgh. In 1777 the town, with a large quantity of military stores, was burnt by the British. In the subsequent battle, Maj. Gen. Wooster was slain. Pop. 4,504.

DANBURY, ts. Huron co. Ohio, comprises the peninsula between Portage river and Sandusky bay. It is about 20 m. long, and 2 or 3 wide, and terminates in Point Prospect. A custom-house is kept at Bull Island, on the southern shore of the peninsula near the point.

DANBY, ts. Rutland co. Vt.; 32 m. W. from Windsor, 17 S. from Rutland, and 68 SW. from Montpelier. Large quantities of butter and cheese of superior quality are sent to market annually from this township. Pop. 1,379.

DANBY, ts. and v. Tomkins co. N. Y., 8 m. N. from Spencer, 172 W. from Albany. The village contains 3 churches, several taverns, stores, and 35 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,570.

DANCEY'S STORE, v. Northampton co. N. C.

DANDRIDGE, t. and cap. Jefferson co. Ten., on French Broad river, 33 m. E. from Knoxville, 229 m. from Nashville, and 497 from W. C., contains a court-house, jail, a church, an academy, and has some trade.

DANE, co. Wisconsin, bounded N. by Portage, E. by Jefferson, S. by Rock and Green, W. by Iowa, and NW. by Wisconsin river. The chief town is Madison city, the capital of Wisconsin. Pop. 3,114.

DANIEL HILL, v. Rowan co. N. C., a small place.

DANIELSVILLE, v. Spottsylvania co. Va.

DANIELSVILLE, t. and cap. Madison co. Geo., 90 m. from Milledgeville, and 600 from W. C., contains a court-house, jail, and about 25 or 30 houses.

DANSVILLE, pts. Steuben co. N. Y., 24 m. NW. from Bath, 240 m. SW. from Albany, and 322 from W. C. The post-office is called South Dansville. Pop. 2,725.

DANUBE, pts. in Herkimer co. N. Y., 68 m. NW. from Albany, 10 SE. from Herkimer, 406 from W. C. Pop. 1,960.

DANVERS, ts. Essex co. Mass., adjoining Salem; 16 m. NE. from Boston. Pop. 5,020. It contains 2 meeting-houses for Congregationalists and 1 for Baptists. The most considerable and compact settlement is a continuation of the principal street of Salem. Large quantities of bricks, earthenware, leather, boots, shoes, nails, glue, lasts, morocco, &c. &c., are manufactured here. Annual amount, about $8,500. In the village of New Mills, at the head of Beverly river, there is a large iron manufactory, and the business of ship-building is carried on.

DANVILLE, ts. Cumberland co. Me., 32 m. SW. from Augusta, and 29 N. from Portland. Farming is the principal business of the inhabitants. Pop. 1,249.

DANVILLE, t. and cap. Caledonia co. Vt., 28 m. ENE. from Montpelier, 165 NNW. from Boston, 535 from W. C. This is a pleasant and valuable agricultural town, and it has a small village containing a court-house, a jail, a printing-office, a Congregational meeting-house, and it is a place of considerable trade and manufactures. Pop. 2,633.

DANVILLE, t. and cap. Columbia co. Pa., on the Susquehannah, at the entrance of Mahoning creek, 11 m. above Northumberland, on the north branch of the Susquehannah river. It contains a court-house, jail, several churches, stores, taverns, and mechanic shops, and is a place of considerable importance. Pop. about 800.

DANVILLE, ts. Rockingham co. N. H., 33 m. SE. from Concord, and 10 m. SW. from Exeter. It is a pleasant farming township, and well watered by Cub and Long Ponds. Pop. 538.

DANVILLE, t. Pittsylvania co. Va., on the river Dan, 130 m. by water, and 116 by land above the great falls of the Roanoke, about 70 m. S. by W. from Lynchburg, 150 SW. by W. from Richmond, 291 from W. C. Lon. 79° 25′ W. Lat. 36° 24′ N. It is situated at the Falls of the Dan, on a wide and beautiful plain, rising gradually from the river to a high eminence, which commands an extensive and picturesque prospect, embracing a view of the Falls, the gentle current of the river below, and the verdant hills and cultivated fields of the surrounding country. A canal nearly a mile in length has been formed around the Falls, which affords extensive and excellent seats for mills and manufactories, which are improved to considerable extent. The Roanoke Navigation Company have constructed a canal with locks around the Falls; and a basin is formed in the centre of the town, safe and convenient for the batteau navigation of the river. Danville has become the upland depot of an extensive commerce, embracing not only the adjacent fertile districts of Virginia and N. Carolina, but also a great part of East Tennessee. The articles of commerce consist of wheat, flour, tobacco, cotton, whisky, brandy, Indian corn, beef, pork, butter, poultry, lumber, and iron. Batteaux, carrying from 8 to 12 hogsheads of tobacco, and from 30 to 40 barrels of flour, have a convenient navigation from this place to the Falls of the Roanoke. Roads lead to Danville from various directions, both from Virginia and North Carolina. The town has a very healthy situation, and contains an academy with 45 or 50 students. A newspaper is published here.

DANVILLE, t. Mercer co. Ken., on the SW. side of Dick's river, 40 m. S. by W. from Frankfort, 33 SSW. from Lexington. Lat. 37° 30′ N. It has two churches, an academy, and various mechanic shops. Several mills and factories are erected here. A

charter for a college at this place has been granted by the legislature; 2 professors, 1 of languages and 1 of mathematics, are appointed, and a large brick building 2 stories high is erected.

DANVILLE, v. Knox co. Ohio, 13 m. NE. from Mount Vernon, 59 m. from Columbus, and 362 from W. C., contains a number of dry-good stores, taverns, mechanic shops, and about 350 inhabitants.

DANVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Hendricks co. In., 593 m. from W. C., and 20 m. from Indianapolis.

DANSVILLE, v. Sparta ts. Livingston co. N. Y., on the Genesee river, 18 m. SSE. from Geneseo. It is a flourishing village containing numerous manufactories.

DANVILLE, v. W. part of Fayette co. In.

DANVILLE, t. and cap. Montgomery co. Miso., in Loutre Prairie.

DANVILLE, t. and cap. of Vermillion co. Il., 150 m. NE. from Vandalia, 636 from W. C. on Vermillion river, near the boundary of Indiana. It is a flourishing place, containing a large number of stores, taverns, various mechanic shops, a public land office for the district, a printing-office, and from 7 to 800 inhabitants.

DARBY, v. Delaware co. Pa., on the E. side of Darby creek, which runs into the Delaware, 7 m. SW. by W. from Philadelphia.

DARBY, pts. Pickaway co. Ohio, 14 m. NW. from Circleville. There are several saw-mills in the township, and it contains about 1,000 inhabitants.

DARBY, cape of N. America, on the N. Pacific ocean, SW. from the mouth of Norman river. Lon. 86° 30′ from W.C. Lat. 64° 21′ N.

DARBY RIVER, one of the western branches of the Scioto river, rises in Union, Champaign, and Franklin cos., and by a comparative course of 65 m. SSE. falls into Scioto river opposite Circleville.

DARBYVILLE, v. Muhlenburg ts. Pickaway co. O., 12 m. NW. from Circleville, 407 from W. C., and 39 from Columbus; has 35 or 40 dwellings, several stores, churches, and 2 tanneries. It is a flourishing place.

DARDANELLES, a place in Cadron, Arkansas, on Arkansas river, where the Agent of the Cherokee Indians resides. Two rocky ridges here border the river for some distance, whence originated the name.

DARDENNE, t. St. Charles district, Miso., 1,001 m. from W. C.

DARETOWN, v. Pittsgrove ts. Salem co. N. J., 13 m. N. of E. from Salem. Contains 12 or 15 dwellings, several stores, and two churches.

DARIEN, ts. and v. W. part of Genesee co. N. Y., centrally 13 m. SW. from Batavia. The village has several stores, a grist-mill, ashery, carding and clothing dressing mill driven by steam, and about 25 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,406.

DARIEN, ts. Fairfield co. Ct., 5 m. W. from Norwalk, and 42 SW. from New Haven. During divine service on Sunday, 22d July, 1781, a party of British troops surrounded the meeting-house at this place, and took the whole congregation and made them prisoners of war. Pop. 1,080.

DARIEN, t. cap. and s-p. M'Intosh co. Geo., on the N. side and principal channel of the Alatamaha, 12 m. above the bar, and 190 below Milledgeville. The town is situated upon a sandy bluff, and has advanced in wealth and population with great rapidity. It has a bank with a capital of $150,000, a court-house, jail, several houses of public worship, stores, warehouses, &c.

DARKE, co. Ohio, bounded W. by Indiana, N. by Mercer, E. by Shelby and Miami, SE. by Montgomery, and S. by Preble. Length 32 m., width 21. Chief town, Greenville. Pop. in 1830, 6,203, and in 1840, 13,280.

DARKSVILLE, v. Berkeley co. Va., 165 m. from Richmond, and 86 from W. C., a small village of about 30 houses.

DARLING ISLAND, the largest of two islands in the entrance of lake Simcoe, U. C.

DARLINGS, v. on Owl creek, Knox co. Ohio, 14 m. E. from Vernon, 65 NE. from Columbus, a pleasant village.

DARLING TOWNSHIP, in the co. of Durham, U. C., lies to the W. of Clarke, and fronts on lake Ontario.

DARLINGTON, v. and boro. Beaver co. Pa., 10 m. NW. from the boro. of Beaver. Here is an academy. This place was formerly called Greersburg.

DARLINGTON, v. Hareford co. Md., contains some 10 or 12 houses.

DARLINGTON, dis. S. C., bounded by Sumpter SW. by Kershaw W. Chesterfield NW. Marlborough NE. and Marion and Williamsburg SE. Length 34 m., width 28. Chief town, Darlington. Pop. in 1830, 12,000, and in 1840, 14,822.

DARLINGTON, v. and seat of justice, Darlington district, S. C., on Black creek, very near the centre of the district, 40 m. E. from Camden. It contains the usual county buildings, a church, several stores and mechanic shops.

DARLINGTON, t. Warwick co. Indiana, a short distance from the Ohio, about 40 m. SSE. from Princeton.

DARNESTOWN, v. Montgomery co. Md., 65 m. from W. C.

DARTMOUTH, t. and s-p. Bristol co. Mass. It is situated on the NW. side of Buzzard's bay, about 75 m. S. of Boston. There are 5 vessels belonging to this place engaged in whaling business and a number in coasting and other fisheries. The products of the whale, cod, and mackerel fisheries, amount annually to about $90,000. The amount of vessels built, salt manufactured, leather tanned, boots and shoes made, is about $30,000. Pop. 4,155.

DARTOWN, v. Butler co. Ohio, 111 m. SW. from Columbus.

DARRTOWN, v. Milford ts. Butler co. O.,

8 m. NW. from Hamilton, and 109 from Columbus. Contains several churches, stores, about 20 mechanic shops, and upwards of 300 inhabitants.

DARWIN, t. and cap. Clark co. Il., on the Wabash, adjoining Walnut Prairie. It contains the county buildings and about 25 dwellings.

DAUPHIN, v. Middle Paxton ts. Dauphin co. Pa., on the Susquehannah, 8 m. from Harrisburg.

DAVENPORT, v. Scott co. Iowa, on the Mississippi river, above Rockingham.

DAVENPORT, pts. Delaware co. N. Y., 65 m. from Albany, and 11 from Delhi, watered by Charlotte river, and is a good farming township. Pop. 2,052.

DAVIDSBURG, v. Antes ts. Huntingdon co. Pa., 20 m. N. of Huntingdon bor., contains a church, tavern, and about 15 dwellings.

DAVIDSONVILLE, t. Lawrence co. Arkansas, on the W. bank of Black river, at the junction of Spring river.

DAVIDSON, co. N. C., bounded N. by Stokes, E. by Randolph and Guilford, S. and W. by Rowan cos. Pop. 14,606.

DAVIDSON, co. Ten., situated on the W. side of Cumberland Mountains, bounded by Robertson N. Sumner NE. Wilson and Rutherford E. Williamson S. and Dickson W. Length 26 m. mean width 22. Chief town, Nashville. Pop. in 1830, 28,132, and in 1840, 30,509.

DAVIE, co. N. C. Pop. 7,574. A new county, seat of justice uncertain.

DAVIES, co. of Ken., bounded by Ohio river N. Breckenridge NE. Ohio SE. Muhlenburg S. Hopkins SW. and Henderson W. Length 30 m. mean width 20. Chief town, Owensburg. Pop. in 1830, 6,327, and in 1840, 8,331.

DAVIES, co. of Indiana, between the two main branches of White river; bounded by Dubois SE. and S. Gibson SW. Knox W. Sullivan NW. and Monroe and Lawrence NE. Length 60 m. mean width 15. Chief town, Washington. Pop. 6,720.

DAVIS'S COVE, harbor on the W. coast of Jamaica, 2 m. N. Green Island Harbor.

DAUPHIN, co. Pa., on the E. side of the Susquehannah; bounded N. by Northumberland, E. by Schuylkill and Lebanon, S. by Lancaster, and W. by the Susquehannah which separates it from Cumberland. Pop. in 1830, 25,303, and in 1840, 30,188. Chief town, Harrisburg.

DAUPHIN, isl. on the coast of Alabama, between which and Mobile Point, 3½ m. distant, is the entrance of Mobile Bay. Lon. 88° 7′ W. Lat. 30° 10′ N.

DAUPHIN, r. N. America, which runs into lake Winnipeg, in Lat. 52° 15′ N.

DAVISON POINT, on the W. coast of N. America. Lat. 55° N.

DAWFUSKEE, isl. on the coast of S. C., at the entrance of Savannah river.

DAYANVILLE, v. Watson ts. Lewis co. N. Y., 5 m. NE. from Lowville, and 9 from Martinburg, has a saw-mill, store, tavern, and 10 or 15 dwellings.

DAYTON, v. E. part of Tippecanoe co. In., contains about 20 houses.

DAYTON, t. and cap. Montgomery co. Ohio, on the Miami, just below the junction of Mad river, 52 m. N. from Cincinnati, 66 W. from Columbus, 40 SE. from Urbanna. The public buildings are a court-house and jail, 5 houses of public worship, a bank, and an academy. Mad river affords uncommon advantages for water-works, and numerous mills are erected upon it. There are 4 cotton factories, a carpet factory that manufactures 100 yards of carpet per day, 2 gun barrel manufactories, a cast iron foundery, 4 machine shops, a clock factory, an extensive paper-mill, a carding and fulling-mill, last factory, chair factory, soap and candle factory, 7 flouring-mills, 7 saw-mills, 5 distilleries, and several mills of other descriptions. With the exception of the "Last factory," they are all operated by water power. It contains upwards of 1000 dwellings, and more than 50 taxed stores. Pop. in 1830, 2,965, and in 1840, 6,067.

DEAD RIVER, Me., the W. branch of the Kennebeck. It rises in the highlands which separate Maine from Canada, and joins the E. branch about 20 m. from Moosehead lake.

DEAD RIVER, N. H., runs into the Margallaway.

DEAD RIVER, Wis. Territory, runs into lake Superior, is 50 yards wide, and boatable at its mouth.

DEAL, v. N. J., on the sea-shore, in Monmouth co., famous as a watering place, 7 m. S. from Shrewsbury, 220 NE. from W. C., and 64 from Trenton. It is a pleasant village.

DEALS, t. and cap. Alachua co. Florida, 178 m. SE. from Tallahassee.

DEANSVILLE, v. Marshall ts. Oneida co. N. Y., 13 m. SW. from Utica, has a church, several stores, and 15 or 20 dwellings on the Chenango river.

DEARBORN, ts. Kennebeck co. Me., 15 m. NE. from Augusta, is watered by Great pond, which covers a large portion of the surface, and has a number of islands of great beauty. Pop. 168.

DEARBORN, co. In., on Ohio r. bounded by the state of Ohio and the Ohio r. E. Switzerland S. Ripley W. and Franklin N. length 27 m. mean width 15. Chief town, Lawrenceburg. Pop. 19,327.

DEARBORN, r. a W. branch of Missouri, into which it falls above the rapids.

DEATON'S MILL, settlement in Morgan co. Il., 3 m. NW. from Jacksonville. Here is a steam mill, and a large and flourishing settlement.

DEAVERTOWN, v. York ts. Morgan co. Ohio, 4 m. NW. from M'Connellsville, and 16 from Zanesville, has a tavern, several churches, upwards of 30 dwellings, and a full complement of mechanics.

DECATUR, co. Geo., bounded N. by

Early and Baker, E. by Thomas co., S. by Florida, and W. by Alabama. Bainbridge is the seat of justice. Pop. 5,872.

DECATUR, v. Adams co. Ohio, 117 m. SSW. from Columbus.

DECATUR, v. Morgan co. Ala., about 200 m. N. from Cahawba.

DECATUR, pts. Otsego co. N. Y., 12 m. SE. from Cooperstown, and 64 from Albany. A good farming township. Pop. 1,071.

DECATUR, co. In., bounded N. by Rush, E. by Franklin, S. by Jennings, and W. by Bartholomew. Chief town, Greensburg.

DECATUR, v. Brown co. Ohio, 9 m. W. from West Union, has a church, upwards of 30 dwellings, and the usual supply of mechanics.

DECATUR, v. and seat of justice, Adams co. In., contains about 30 houses.

DECATUR, v. and cap. De Kalb co. Geo., contains a court-house, jail, church, and several stores and taverns, and about 20 dwellings.

DECATUR, t. and cap. of Macon co. Il., on the north fork of the Sangemon river, near the borders of an extensive prairie, has several stores, the usual number of mechanics, and from 30 to 40 families.

DECATUR, v. and seat of justice, Newton co. Miss., about 20 m. E. of Jackson, contains the county buildings, a church, and some neat dwellings.

DECHE, r. Indiana, runs into the Wabash from the NE. 8 m. below Vincennes.

DECKERTOWN, v. Sussex co. N. J., on the Papacossing branch of Wallkill r. 20 m. NNE. from Newtown, and 102 a little E. of N. of Trenton, and 244 from W. C., contains a church, grist-mill, 4 or 5 stores, and about 25 dwellings in the midst of a rich lime-stone country.

DEDHAM, ts. and cap. Norfolk co. Mass., 10 m. SW. from Boston, 30 NNE. from Providence. It contains a court-house, jail, bank, 2 printing-offices, and 6 houses of public worship, 4 for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Baptists. The town is watered by Charles and Neponset rivers, which afford numerous seats for mills and manufacturing establishments, which are improved to a considerable extent, consisting of cotton and woollen goods, leather, boots, shoes, paper, marbled-paper, iron castings, chairs, cabinet wares, straw bonnets, palm-leaf hats, and silk goods. Pop. 3,290.

DEDHAM, ts. Hancock co. Me.; Union river passes through the NW. corner of this township. It is a good farming township, and well adapted to the growth of wheat. Pop. 455.

DEEP RIVER, in N. C., one of the main and higher branches of Cape Fear r.

DEER, or *Chevreuil*, r. N. A., runs into the E. side of the Mississippi, 37 m. above the falls of Peckagama.

DEER CREEK, r. Ohio, joins the Scioto from the W. 7 m. N. from Chillicothe.

DEERFIELD, ts. Franklin co. Mass., on the W. side of Connecticut r. 4 m. S. from Greenfield, 17 N. from Northampton, 92 W. from Boston. It contains a handsome village, with a church and an academy, and is in a very fertile country. The manufactures of this township are considerable, consisting of leather, boots, shoes, cutlery, chairs, cabinet ware, palm-leaf hats, lead pipe, hair cloth and beds, wagons and carriages, pocket-books, wallets, and corn brooms, amounting annually to about $150,000. Pop. 1,912.

DEERFIELD, ts. Rockingham co. N. H., 18 m. SE. from Concord, and 30 W. by N. from Portsmouth. This ts. has a number of pleasant ponds, which afford fish of various kinds. Moulton's pond, although small, is noted on account of its having no inlet, and is supposed to be supplied by a subterraneous passage, as the water is always nearly of an equal depth. Pop. 1,950.

DEERFIELD, ts. and v. Oneida co, N.Y., opposite Utica, on the Mohawk, 100 m. NW. from Albany, 15 m. E. of Rome. The village contains a church, several stores, taverns, and about 25 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 3,120.

DEERFIELD, pts. Morgan co. Ohio, lying W. of the county seat, and on the road leading from McConnellsville to Somerset, Perry co.

DEERFIELD, v. Augusta co. Va., 152 m. NNW. from Richmond.

DEERFIELD RIVER, rises in Vt. and flowing S. enters Mass., turns to nearly E. and falls into Connecticut river between Greenfield and Deerfield.

DEERFIELD, v. in the N. part of Cumberland co. N. J., on Cohansey creek, between Woodbury and Bridgeton, 64 m. SSW. from Trenton, and 35 S. from Philadelphia, contains about 25 houses.

DEERFIELD, v. SW. part of Montgomery co. Ind., on Sugar Creek.

DEERFIELDVILLE, v. Union ts. Warren co. O., 4 m. N. of Lebanon, and 84 SW. from Columbus on the N. bank of the Little Miami river, but in consequence of floods it makes slow progress in population. It now contains 12 or 15 families.

DEERING, ts. Hillsborough co. N. H., 23 m. SW. from Concord and 22 NW. from Amherst. It contains three ponds, Dudley's, Pecker's, and Fulton's. There are some manufactures in this ts. and bricks are made in considerable quantities. Pop. 1,124.

DEER ISLAND, New Brunswick, in Passamaquoddy bay. Pop. 2,217.

DEER ISLE, isl. and ts. Hancock co. Me., on the E. side of Penobscot bay, 9 m. SE. from Castine. They comprise about 17,000 acres of land, and were inhabited before the revolutionary war. Pop. 2,841.

DEER PARK, ts. Orange co. N. Y., on Delaware r. 14 m. N. of W. Goshen, 30 W. from Newburgh, 125 from Albany, 266 from W. C., and contains a number of pleasant and flourishing villages. Pop. 1,067.

DEFIANCE, t. and cap. of Williams co.

O., in the NW. corner of the state, 175 m. from Columbus, 511 from W. C. It contains a number of stores and taverns, a court-house and jail, a large steam saw-mill, &c. &c. Pop. 944.

DEKALB, co. Ten., a new county. Pop. 5,868. County town, uncertain.

DEKALB, co. Geo., bounded NW. and N. by Chattahoochee river, which separates it from lands of the Cherokee Indians, NE. by Gwinnett, S. by Henry and Fayette, and W. by Campbell co. Chief town, Decatur. Pop. in 1830, 10,042, and in 1840, 10,467.

DEKALB, co. Ala. This is a new county. Pop. 5,920. County town, not given.

DEKALB, co. NE. part of Indiana, bounded N. by Steuben, E. by Ohio state, S. by Allen, and W. by Noble. Watered by St. Joseph's river of the Maumee, and streams flowing south-easterly into the St. Joseph's. Pop. 1,968.

DEKALB, ts. and v. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., on the Oswegatchie, 20 m. from its junction with the St. Lawrence. There is a good boat navigation to the mouth of the river. A sulphuretted hydrogen spring here has excited some attention. The village near the falls of Oswegatchie river, contains a number of neat dwellings, taverns, &c. Pop. of ts. 1,531.

DEKALB, v. and seat of justice for Kember co. Miss. It contains the county buildings and a number of neat dwellings.

DEKALB, co. Il., bounded N. by Boone, E. by Cooke, S. by Lasalle, and W. by Kane. Pop. 1,697.

DE LA FOUCHE BAY, on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 52° 39′ N.

DELAWARE, co. N. Y., on Delaware river, bounded N. by Otsego, E. by Schoharie and Greene, S. by Ulster and Sullivan, and W. by Broome and Chenango and Delaware r. which separates it from Pennsylvania. Pop. in 1830, 32,933, and in 1840, 35,396. Chief town, Delhi.

DELAWARE, co. in the SE. part of Pa., on Delaware r. Pop. in 1830, 17,361, and in 1840, 19,791. Chief town, Chester.

DELAWARE BAY, a spacious bay of the U. S. between the states of Delaware and New Jersey. Its entrance is 20 m. wide, between cape May in Lat. 38° 56′ N. and cape Henlopen in Lat. 38° 47′ N. It is 65 m. long from Fisher's Point to cape Henlopen, and in the broadest part 30 m. wide.

DELAWARE CITY, v. Newcastle co. Del., on the Delaware r. at the mouth of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. It is a small village, but contains some fine houses.

DELAWARE RIVER, rises in N. Y., in the Catskill mountains. In its course, it resembles the letter W. It separates Pennsylvania from New York and New Jersey, and runs into Delaware bay, 5 m. below Newcastle. It is navigable for ships of the line 40 m. to Philadelphia, and for sloops 35 m. further to the head of the tide, at Trenton falls. Above the falls it is navigable 100 m. for boats of 8 or 9 tons. The whole length, from its source to the bay, is 300 m.

DELAWARE, state, see page 84.

DELAWARE, t. King William co. Va., on the Point between the Pamunky and Matapony rivers.

DELAWARE, co. Ohio, on the Scioto and Whitestone rivers, and on Alum creek, bounded by Franklin S. Madison SW. Union W. Marion N. and Knox and Licking E. Length 27 m., mean breadth 24. Chief town, Delaware. Pop. in 1830, 11,526, and in 1840, 22,060.

DELAWARE, v. and seat of justice, Delaware co. Ohio, on Whitestone branch of Scioto, 25 m. N. from Columbus. It contains several handsome churches for different denominations, a woollen factory, a printing-office, a handsome brick court-house and jail, and upwards of 100 neat dwellings. Pop. 900.

DELAWARE, co. Indiana, bounded N. by Grant and Blackford, E. by Randolph, S. by Henry, and W. by Madison cos. Pop. 8,843. Muncytown is the capital.

DELAWARE, r. E. Florida, runs into the gulf of Mexico, near cape Roman.

DELAWARE, v. Walworth co. Wisconsin, on a branch of Turtle river.

DELERY, seigniory, Huntingdon co. L. C., on the Sorelle r. 27 m. SSE. from Montreal.

DELHI, v. in the S. part of Greene co. Ind., 22 m. from Carrollton, a small village of some 15 or 20 dwellings.

DELHI, ts. and cap. Delaware co. N. Y., on the Delaware 68 m. W. from Catskill, 70 SW. from Albany. The township is extensive; near its centre there is a pleasant village containing the county buildings, a woollen factory, furnace for casting, the usual number of stores, eight lawyers, and 100 dwellings. Pop. 2,554.

DELISTE, small r. which rises in U. Canada, and falls into the St. Lawrence in Lower Canada, near its W. boundary.

DELPHI, t. Marion co. Ten., contains a church and some 15 or 20 houses.

DELPHI, v. Onondaga co. N. Y., a pleasant village, and contains 40 dwellings. Near this village are two falls, 70 feet perpendicular, on Lime-stone creek, within 20 rods of each other, on which are many mills.

DELPHI, t. and cap. of Carroll co. In., on the Wabash river, 88 m. NNW. from Indianapolis, and 661 from W. C. It contains a court-house, jail, and several stores, and mechanic shops; is a place of considerable trade.

DEMIQUAIN, r. Il., runs into the Illinois r. from the NW. 160 m. above its mouth. It is said to be navigable 120 m.

DEMOPOLIS, v. Marengo co. Ala., 62 m. S. of Tuscaloosa, and 911 from W. C.

DEMOTT'S STORE, v. in Romulus, Seneca co. N. Y.

DENBIGH, *Cape*, on NW. coast of America, in Norton Sound. Lat. 65° 23′ N.

DENMARK, t. Oxford co. Me., 30 m.

SW. from Paris, and 85 SW. from Augusta. It is finely watered by Saco river, and several beautiful ponds. The principal business of the inhabitants is farming, for which they have a fertile soil. Pop. 1,143.

DENMARK, ts. and v. Lewis co. N. Y., on Black river, 141 m. NW. from Albany, 450 from W. C., watered by Deer river, which has great descent, falling at one place 175 feet perpendicularly, and at others from 10 to 60 feet. The village of Denmark, 14 m. N. from Martinsburg, has several churches and taverns, 1 oil-mill, a woollen factory, 2 tanneries, and 40 or 50 dwellings. It has also a large hemp factory, with a capital of $100,000, making 100 tons of rope per annum. Pop. of ts. 2,388.

DENMARK, v. Ashtabula co. Ohio, E. from Jefferson, 379 m. from W. C., and 204 m. from Columbus, a small village with some 10 or 12 houses.

DENMARK, v. Madison co. Ten., 16 m. SW. from Nashville.

DENMARK, v. Canaan ts. Marion co. O., a small village of about 15 houses.

DENNIS, ts. Barnstable co. Mass., on Barnstable Bay, 9 m. ENE. from Barnstable, 76 SE. from Boston, 492 from W. C. It contains 3 meeting-houses, 2 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Quakers. The manufactures of common salt, Epsom salts, vessels and lampblack amount annually to about $26,000. Pop. 2,942.

DENNIS CREEK, v. Cape May co. N. J., by the post-road 101 m. nearly S. from Trenton. The village of Dennis Creek stands on a creek of that name, about 30 m. S. by E. from Bridgeton.

DENNY'S RIVER, Washington co. Me., runs into a bay of the same name which forms the N. branch of Cobscook bay.

DENNYSVILLE, ts. Washington co. Me., lies on the bay and river of the same name, and on Penimaquan bay. The village is handsomely built at the head of tide water on Denny's river, and contains several saw-mills, a grist-mill, fulling-mill, carding-machine, and tannery. It is well situated for manufactures: 17 m. NW. from Eastport, 172 NE. from Augusta, and 22 from Machias. Pop. 378.

DENNYVILLE, v. Wilkes co. N. C., 172 m. NW. from Raleigh.

DENTON, t. and cap. Caroline co. Md., on the Choptank, 37 m. SSW. from Chester, 95 from W. C. It is a small town, regularly laid out, and contains a bank, a court-house, jail, and several stores.

DENVILLE, v. Hanover ts. Morris co. N. J., 8 m. N. of Morristown, 231 NE. from W. C., and 65 from Trenton, a small village with 8 or 10 dwellings.

DEPAUVILLE, v. Clayton ts. Jefferson co. N. Y., on Chaumont river, contains several stores, mills, and about 30 dwellings.

DE PEYSTER, ts. and v. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., 200 m. NW. from Albany, and 15 m. E. from Canton. A good agricultural township. The village contains a church, store, and a number of dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,074.

DE PIERRE, v. Brown co. Wisconsin, on Fox river, a few miles SW. from Green bay.

DEPOSIT, v. Tompkins ts. Delaware co. N. Y., on the Delaware, 14 m. SE. from Oquago, 331 from W. C. This village has considerable trade in lumber, several stores, taverns, a grist-mill, and from 60 to 70 dwellings.

DE RAMSAY, two seigniories, in L. C., one in Richelieu co. 36 m. E. from Montreal, and the other in Warwick co.

DERBANE, r. Louisiana, which flows ESE. and joins the Ouachitta, Lat. 32° 39′ N. It is navigable for large boats 30 or 40 m.

DERBANE, r. Louisiana, which runs into Timballier Bay.

DERBANE, r. Mis., which runs into the bay of Pines, Lon. 88° 19′ W. Lat. 30° 22′ N.

DERBY, ts. Orleans co. Vt., 50 m. NNE. from Montpelier, 579 from W. C. It lies on the E. side of lake Memphremagog, bordering on Stanstead in Canada. It is very level, pleasant and fertile; it has some manufactures. The farmers are industrious, and rear a large number of sheep. Pop. 1,681.

DERBY, ts. New Haven co. Ct., on the Housatonic, at the junction of Naugatuc river, 12 m. above its mouth, and 8 W. from New Haven. It contains 5 churches, 2 Episcopal, 2 Congregational, and 1 Methodist. The river is navigable for vessels of 100 tons. Pop. 2,851.

DERRY, ts. Rockingham co. N. H., 28 m. from Concord, 18 m. SW. from Exeter. The principal manufactures are linen thread, cloth, palm-leaf hats, and shoes; the village is very handsome, and a great thoroughfare for travellers. Pop. 2,034.

DERUYTER, ts. and v. Madison co. N. Y., 34 m. SW. from Utica, 130 W. from Albany, and is a fertile township. The village, 17 m. SW. from Morrisville, contains a number of churches, a carding and cloth dressing mill, taverns, stores, lawyers, a printing-office, and 75 or 80 dwellings. Near the village is a sulphur spring in much repute. Pop. of ts. 1,800.

DESHA, co. Ar. Pop. 1,598. A new county, boundary and cap. not given.

DES MOINS, large r. Missouri, which runs SE. and joins the Mississippi, about 130 m. above the mouth of the Missouri. From the rapids to its mouth, it forms the boundary of the state of Missouri. It may be ascended in boats 800 m.

DES MOINES, co. Iowa, on the Mississippi, next NE. of Lee, and S. of Louisa. Skunk river crosses the SW. part, from NW. to SE. The chief town is Burlington, the capital of Iowa. Pop. 5,575.

DE SOTO, co. Mis., bounded N. by Ten., E. by Marshal, S. by Lafayette, and W. by

Tunica cos. Hernando is the capital. Pop. 7,002.

DESPAGE, or *Fox river*, runs into the Illinois from the N. about half way between Lake Pioria and the forks of the Illinois. Its course is nearly parallel with that of the Desplanes.

DESPLANES, r. Illinois, rises W. of lake Michigan and flowing SW. meets the Kankakee, to form Illinois river. The Desplanes communicates with a lake, and from this lake there is a sort of canal to Chicago river, partly worn by the water, and partly made by the French and Indians, through which boats pass in wet seasons.

DETOUR, cape, Michigan, the W. point at the entrance of the straits of St. Mary's, 40 m. from Michillimackinac. Lat. 45° 54′ N.

DETOUR, cape, at the SW. end of lake Superior.

DETROIT, city, and port of entry, Wayne co. and capital of Michigan, and the only town of much size in the state. It is situated on the W. bank of the river Detroit, 18 m. above Malden in Canada, 6 below the outlet of lake St. Clair, 302 W. from Buffalo, and 548 from W. C. The banks are 20 feet above the highest waters of the river. The plain on which it is built is beautiful, and the position altogether delightful and romantic. The streets are wide, and the houses of stone, brick, frame and logs, and some of them make a very showy appearance. Three of the principal streets run parallel with the river, and are crossed at right angles by six principal cross streets. Several wharves project into the river. The United States wharf is 140 feet long, and a vessel of 400 tons burthen can load at its head. The public buildings are a council-house, state-house, United States store, several churches, 3 banks, and an academy, and some other public buildings. There are a number of stores, and others building. Rents and the value of lots are rising, and the town exhibits marks of rapid population and improvement. It was almost entirely consumed by fire in 1806, and the appearance of the new town is much superior to the old one. Pop. in 1830, 2,222, and in 1840, 9,102.

DETROIT RIVER, N. A., which connects lake St. Clair with lake Erie, is 28 m. long, and opposite Detroit, ¾ of a mile wide, enlarging as it descends, and is navigable for vessels of any burden.

DEUX COEURS, r. Michigan, which runs into lake Superior, 21 m. W. from White-fish Point, and 66 W. from St. Mary's r. It is 24 yards wide, and boatable at its entrance.

DEUX MONTAGNES, lake, Canada, or rather expansion of the river Ottawa, at its junction with the St. Lawrence. It is 24 m. long, and from 1 to 6 broad.

DEVERTE, bay of New Brunswick, on the NE. coast. Lon. from W. C. 13° 10′ E. Lat. 46° N.

DEVON, co. U. C., S. of the St. Lawrence, between Hertford and Cornwallis counties.

DEWEE, small island, S. C., in Charleston harbor.

DE WITT, co. Il., county town not settled. Pop. 3,247.

DE WITT, v. Clinton co. Il., 18 m. from Carlyle, and 48 SW. from Vandalia.

DEXTER, v. Brownville ts. Jefferson co. N. Y., at the mouth of Black river, recently founded and rapidly inproving.

DEXTER, ts. S. part of Penobscot co. Me., 125 m. NE. from Portland, and 67 NE. from Augusta. In this township is a pond covering 500 acres, at the outlet of which are mills, and a beautiful village. Pop. 1,464.

DIAMOND GROVE, v. Northampton co. N. C., 25 m. SE. from Raleigh.

DIAMOND GROVE, v. Iowa co. Wisconsin.

DIAMOND MILLS, v. Green ts. Indiana co. Pa., 10 m. NE. of Indiana boro.

DIAMOND POINT, cape, on the W. coast of Martinico. Lon 61° W. Lat. 14° 25′ N.

DIAMOND RIVER, r. N. H., which runs into the Margallaway, near the E. border of the state. Lat. 44° 48 N.

DICKINSON, ts. Franklin co. N. Y., 12 m. W. from Malone, and 230 N. from Albany, drained by tributaries of Racket and St. Regis rivers; the post office-lies in the N. part of the township, on Deer river. Pop. 1,005.

DICKINSON, v. Russel co. Va., 340 m. from Richmond, and 322 from W. C.

DICKS, r. Ken., which runs into the Kentucky r. Length, 50 m.

DICKSON, co. West Tennessee, on the W. side of the Cumberland river, bounded N. by Stewart and Montgomery, E. by Davison and Williamson, S. by Hickman, W. by Perry and Humphries cos. Pop. 7,074. Chief town, Charlotte.

DICKINSONVILLE, v. Franklin co. Va., 279 m. from W. C.

DICKINSONVILLE, v. Powhatan co. Va.

DICK'S CREEK, Ohio, empties into the Miami from the E. above Hamilton.

DICKSVILLE, v. Guilford co. N. C.

DIGBY, t. Nova Scotia, on the bay of Annapolis; 15 miles SW. from Annapolis.

DIGIDUASH, r. New Brunswick, which runs into Passamaquoddy Bay.

DIGG'S POINT, point, Md., at the confluence of Piscataway river with the Potomac.

DIGHTON, ts. and port of entry, Bristol co. Mass., on W. side of Taunton river, 7 m. SSW. from Taunton, 39 S. from Boston, 434 from W. C. All the shipping of Wellington, Taunton, Troy, Freetown, Berkeley, Somerset, and Swansey, is entered at this port. There is in this town, near the river, a rock, which contains a remarkable hiero-

glyphic inscription, of which no satisfactory explanation has yet been given. The value of cotton and woollen goods, boots, shoes, pig iron, and wooden ware manufactured, and vessels built, amounts annually to about $30,000. Pop. 1,378.

DILLARD'S, settlement in Gallatin co. Il., 8 m. NW. from Shawneetown.

DILLIARDSVILLE, v. Orange co. N. C.

DILLIARDSVILLE, v. Rutherford co. Ten.

DILLON'S, settlement in Tazewell co. Illinois.

DILLON'S LANDING, Dover ts. Monmouth co. N. J., on the N. side of Toms river bay.

DILLONVILLE, v. Mecklenburg co. N. C., 197 m. SW. from Raleigh.

DILLSBORO, v. W. part of Dearborn co. and., 9 m. W. from Wilmington, a small village of about 20 houses.

DILLSTON, v. Carroll ts. York co. Pa., 20 m. NW. from the boro. of York.

DILLWORTHTOWN, v. Burlington ts. Chester co. Pa., 5 m. S. from West Chester, contains 12 or 15 dwellings.

DILLSTON, v. York co. Pa., 96 m. from W. C., 12 m. from Harrisburg. Contains about 20 dwellings.

DINGMAN'S FERRY, over Delaware r. Pike co. Pa., 28 m. above Delaware Water Gap, and 8 below Milford.

DINWIDDIE, co. Va., bounded N. by the Appomatox, which separates it from Chesterfield co., E. by Prince George co. SE. by Sussex co. SW. by Brunswick and Lunenburg cos. W. by Nottoway co. and NW. by Amelia co. The county court-house is situated 14 m. SW. from Petersburg, 164 from W. C. Pop. in 1830, 21,901, and in 1840, 22,658. Cap. Dinwiddie.

DINWIDDIE, v. and cap. of Dinwiddie co. Va., 40 m. from Richmond, and 160 m. from W. C. Contains a court-house, jail, a church, and several stores, and some 15 or 20 dwellings.

DIPPER HARBOR, New Brunswick, in the bay of Fundy, 24 m. SW. from St. John's.

DISAPPOINTMENT, *Cape*. It is the N. point of the mouth of Columbia river. Lon. 48° from W. C. Lat. 46° 19′ N.

DISMAL SWAMP, large tract of marshy land, beginning a little S. of Norfolk in Virginia, and extending into N. Carolina, to the amount of 150,000 acres; 30 m. long from N. to S. and 10 broad. This tract is entirely covered with trees, some of which grow to a very large size; and between them the brushwood springs up so thick, that many parts are utterly impervious. In the midst of the swamp is a lake, called Drummond's Pond, 7 miles in length. This lake furnishes water for the canal which connects Elizabeth river with the Pasquotank. The Pasquotank flows from this lake south, and the Nansemond flows from it north.

DIVIDING CREEK, v. Cumberland co. N. J., 200 m. from W. C., containing 25 or 30 dwellings, and is a pleasant village.

DIVIDING CREEK, r. Va., which flows between Lancaster and Northumberland cos. into the Chesapeake.

DIXFIELD, ts. Oxford co. Me., 25 m. NE. from Paris, 42 m. NW. by W. from Augusta, on the N. bank of the Androscoggin river. This is a good agricultural ts. and natural to the growth of wheat. Pop. 1,169.

DIXMONT, ts. Penobscot co. Me., 40 m. NW. from Castine, 220 NE. from Boston, 666 from W. C. It is a good agricultural township, and produces large crops of wheat, hay, rye, wool, &c. Pop. 1,498.

DIXON'S SPRINGS, v. Smith co. Ten., 48 m. from Nashville, and 618 from W. C.

DIXVILLE, ts. Coos co. N. H., 110 m. from Concord, 40 NNE. from Lancaster. Numerous streams meander through this township from the surrounding heights. Pop. in 1830, 2, and in 1840, 4. (a big town.)

DIXVILLE, v. Henry co. Va., 200 m. from Richmond, and 291 from W. C.

DIXONVILLE, v. Ogle co. Il., at Dixon's Ferry on Rock river. Contains several stores, taverns, steam saw-mill, and 12 or 15 families.

DOBBS, *Cape*, in Hudson's bay, at the S. side of the entrance of Wager's river. Lon. 86° 30′ W. Lat. 65 N.

DOBOY SOUND, and INLET, on the coast of Georgia, which receives the N. branch of the Alatamaha river. The bar has 14 feet at low water, and is in Lat. 31° 20′ N.

DOBSON'S CROSS-ROADS, v. Stokes co. N. C., 103 m. from Raleigh, 333 from W. C.

DODGE, co. Wisconsin, between Washington and Portage cos., watered by the head branches of Rock river.

DODGEVILLE, v. Iowa co. Wisconsin, 75 m. E. of Prairie du Chien, and 60 m. from Galena in Illinois.

DODSONVILLE, v. Jackson co. Ala., 185 m. NE. from Tuscaloosa.

DOG RIVER, r. N. America, which passes by Fort William, and runs into lake Superior just below.

DOG'S RIVER, r. Alabama, which runs into the W. side of Mobile bay, Lon. 88° 3′ W. Lat. 30° 40′ N.

DOGWOOD SPRINGS, v. Pulaski co. Ark., 15 m. W. from Little Rock.

DOHERTYVILLE, v. Jefferson co. Ten., 196 m. E. from Nashville.

DOLBER, v. Potter co. Pa., 190 m. NNW. from Harrisburg.

DOLINTON, v. Upper Wakefield ts. Bucks co. Pa., 9 m. above Trenton, N. J., on the Delaware river.

DOMAINE, *Riviere du*, r. Lower Canada, which flows into the St. Lawrence, 6 m. below the Island of Orleans.

DOMINICA, one of the windward Caribbee islands in the W. Indies. It lies about half way between Guadaloupe and Martinico

and is 28 m. long and 13 broad. It was taken by the English in 1761, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. The French took it in 1778, but restored it in 1783. The capital is Charlottetown.

DON, r. Upper Canada, runs into lake Ontario at York Harbor.

DONALDSON, v. Rowan co. N. C.

DONALDSONVILLE, t. and seat of justice, in the parish of Ascension, La., on the W. bank of the Mississippi, at the efflux of the Lafourche, 90 m. above New Orleans. It contains a court-house, jail, several stores and taverns, and is a place of some importance.

DONERAILLE, v. Fayette co. Ky., 31 m. SE. from Frankfort.

DONNA MARIA BAY, on the W. coast of the island of Hispaniola.

DONOHUE'S SETTLEMENT, in the NE. corner of Jefferson co. Il., contains 30 or 40 families.

DOOLEY, co. Geo., bounded N. by Houston, NE. by Pulaski, SE. by Irwin, and W. by Flint river. Chief town, Berrien. Pop. in 1830, 2,135, and in 1840, 4,427.

DORCHESTER, ts. Grafton co. N. H; 15 m. from Plymouth, and 50 NW. from Concord. There are several beautiful ponds in the W. part of the township. Pop. 769.

DORCHESTER, ts. Norfolk co. Mass.; 3 m. S. from Boston. It is a very pleasant town, and contains many fine country-seats, a town-house, and 4 houses of public worship, 3 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Methodists, and has some manufactures, such as cotton goods, boots, shoes, hats, paper, cabinet ware, block tin, tin ware, leather, wearing apparel, soap, candles, and playing cards. Annual amount about $450,000. The first water mill in America was erected here. Pop. 1,875.

DORCHESTER, co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, and extending along the E. bank of the Chaudiere.

DORCHESTER, t. Cumberland co. N. J., on the E. side of Morris river, 5 m. from its mouth, 17 E. from Fairfield, contains several stores and 30 or 40 dwellings.

DORCHESTER, co. Md., on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake, bounded N. by Talbot and Caroline counties, E. by Delaware, S. and W. by Chesapeake bay. Pop. in 1830, 18,685, in 1840, 18,843. Chief town, Cambridge.

DORCHESTER, t. and cap. Colleton district, S. C., on Ashley river, 18 m. WNW. from Charleston, 90 m. from Columbia.

DORR'S CORNERS, v. White Creek ts. Washington co. N. Y., a pleasant village, and contains 20 or 25 dwellings.

DORSET, ts. Bennington co. Vt., about 25 m. N. from Bennington. There is a cavern in the south part of this township of some note. Pop. 1,426.

DORTMUND, v. St. Charles co. Miso., on the Missouri river.

DOTY'S GROVE, v. Dodge co. Wis.

DOUBLE-BRIDGE, v. Lunenburg co. Va.

DOUGHTY'S FALLS, v. York co. Maine.

DOUGLASS, v. Logan co. O., 10 m. from Bellefontaine.

DOUGLAS, *Cape*, lofty promontory on the W. coast of America, within the entrance of Cook's river. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1778. Its summit forms two very high mountains. Lon. from W. C., 75° 30′ W. Lat. 58° N.

DOUGLAS ISLAND, between Admiralty island and the NW. coast of America. Lat. 58° 16′ N.

DOUGLASS, v. Worcester co. Mass., 25 m. from Providence, R. I., 4 from the NW. angle of that state, and 47 SW. from Boston. Its manufactures consist of cotton goods, boots, shoes, leather, axes and hatchets, and large quantities of hatchet handles and shoe lasts. Pop. 1,617.

DOUGLASS MILLS, v. Cumberland co. Pa.

DOUTHET, v. Anderson district, S. C., 139 m. NW. by W. from Columbia.

DOVER, ts. and cap. Strafford co. N. H., 12 m. NNW. from Portsmouth. The village is at the head of the tide, on Cocheco river, 4 m. above its junction with Salmon Falls river, and 12 m. from the ocean. It is an ancient town, having been incorporated in 1633, and contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, and several houses for public worship. Dover has made much progress in manufactures. A company with a capital of $500,000, have erected a rolling and slitting mill, and nail factory, at which 1,000 tons of iron are rolled, and 600 or 700 cut into nails annually, and 2 cotton factories, one of which has 4,000 spindles, and 120 or 130 looms, and is calculated to produce 20,000 yards of cloth per week. The "cotton factory company" have one brick mill, 420 feet by 45, 7 stories high, and 2 other mills, 154 by 43 feet, one 5 and the other 6 stories, which together contain 25,000 spindles, and 768 looms, and manufacture annually about 5,000,000 yards of cloth, most of which they print into calico. This company employ a capital of more than a million of dollars, and about 1,000 persons. Dover has daily communications with Portsmouth by a packet-boat. Pop. 6,458.

DOVER, Piscataquis co. Me., 155 m. NE. from Portland, and 77 N. by E. from Augusta. It is the shire town of this county, and is remarkable for its beauty. Pop. 1,597.

DOVER, ts. Windham co. Vt., 12 m. NW. from Brattleborough, and 17 NE. from Bennington. It is the source of several branches of West, and a branch of Deerfield river. Pop. 729.

DOVER, ts. Norfolk co. Mass., on Charles r., 7 m. W. from Dedham, 16 SW. from Boston. Its manufactures consist of nails, iron hoops and rods, ploughs, brushes, boots and shoes. Annual amount about $100,000. Pop. 520.

DOVER, v. Kent co. Del., and the seat of state government; situated on Jones' creek, near its junction with the river Delaware, about 36 m. S. of Newcastle. This small town is neatly built, the houses being mostly of bricks, and the streets disposed with regularity. In the centre is a handsome square, on which the state house and public offices are erected. It lies in the Lat. of 39° 10′ N. and Lon. 75° 30′ W. Pop. 3,790.

DOVER, ts. York co. Pa., situated about 8 m. westward from York. Pop. 1,600.

DOVER, ts. and v. Dutchess co. N. Y. White and coloured marble are extensively quarried in this ts., and wrought, there being mills with 396 saws cutting it in slabs from 3 to 4 inches thick. The village contains several churches and stores, a tannery, saddle and harness maker, and 20 or 30 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,000.

DOVER, pts. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, on the southern shore of lake Erie, 140 m. NE. from Columbus, and contains about 600 inhabitants.

DOVER, t. and seat of justice, Stuart co. Ten., on the left bank of Cumberland river, 35 m. below Clarksville.

DOVER, Kent co. U. C., on the right bank of the Thames, opposite Raleigh.

DOVER, v. Randolph ts. Morris co. N. J., 8 m. N. of Morristown, containing extensive manufactories of iron, and a bank. The Morris canal passes the village. It contains 35 or 40 dwellings.

DOVER, v. Lafayette co. Miso., in Terre Beau Grove, 3 m. from Missouri river.

DOVER, v. Sugar Creek ts. Wayne co. O., 13 m. E. from Wooster, 110 by the road NE. from Columbus. It contains several churches, stores, taverns, 2 drug stores, 2 tanneries, a steam saw-mill, an ashery, 24 mechanic shops, and about 80 dwellings.

DOWN EAST, v. Penobscot co. Me., 96 m. from Augusta.

DOWNINGTOWN, t. Chester co. Pa., on the E. side of Brandywine creek, 33 m. W. by N. from Philadelphia. It is a pleasant village.

DOWNING'S SETTLEMENT, Bond co. Il., 9 m. S. from Greenville, on the waters of Beaver creek, and is well furnished with timber and prairie.

DOWNINGVILLE, v. Rush Creek ts. Logan co. O.

DOYLESTOWN, v. and cap. Bucks co. Pa., 15 m. NW. from Newton, 26 N. from Philadelphia, 107 from Harrisburg, contains a bank, court-house, jail, an academy, 2 churches, several stores and taverns. Pop. 905.

DOYLESVILLE, v. Feliciana co. La.

DOYLESTOWN, v. Wayne co. O., 18 m. NE. from Wooster, contains about 150 inhabitants, and 30 dwellings.

DRACUT, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., 27 m. N. from Boston, and 16 N. by E. from Concord. Its manufactures consist of woollen goods, leather, cutlery, boots and shoes, annual amount about $35,000. Pop. 2,188.

DRAKE'S FERRY, v. Huntingdon co. Pa., 142 m. from W. C.

DRAKESVILLE, v. Roxbury ts. Morris co. N. J., on the Morris canal, 12 m. NW. from Morristown, contains a store, and from 12 to 15 dwellings.

DRAYTON, v. and cap. Dooly co. Geo., in the interior of the county, and has a court-house, jail, several stores, and about 20 houses.

DRESDEN, ts. Lincoln co. Maine, on E. side of the Kennebeck, 9 m. NW. from Wiscasset, 160 NE. from Boston, and 613 from W. C. This is a large agricultural township, with some trade on the river. Pop. 1,647.

DRESDEN, v. Muskingum co. Ohio, on the Muskingum, 15 m. N. Zanesville.

DRESDEN, t. and cap. Weakly co. Ten., on a branch of the Obion river, 132 m. N. of W. from Nashville, 834 from W. C., contains the county buildings, a church, several stores and taverns, and is a place of some trade.

DRESDEN, v. La Salle co. Il., near the junction of the Des Plaines and Kankakee, on the line of the canal.

DREWSVILLE, v. Walpole ts. Cheshire co. N. H., 60 m. from Concord. It is a place of some trade, and considerable manufactures.

DRIPPING SPRINGS, v. Warren co. Ky., 708 m. from W. C., 130 m. from Frankfort.

DROWNED LANDS, valuable tract of about 50,000 acres in the state of N. Y., on the N. side of the mountains, in Orange co. The waters, which descend from the surrounding hills, being slowly discharged by the river Walkill, cover these vast meadows every winter, and render them extremely fertile.

DROWNED MEADOW, v. in Brookhaven, N. Y., 3 m. E. from Stony Brook, 68 E. from New York, 303 from W. C.

DRUMMONDTOWN, t. and cap. Accomac co. Va., about 25 m. S. from Snowhill, Md., 215 m. from W. C. It contains a court-house, a jail, and about 50 houses.

DRUMMOND'S ISLAND, in lake Huron, 36 m. E. from Mackinaw. Here the British government maintains a garrison and trading post.

DRY GROVE, in M'Lean co. Il., 6 m. N. of W. from Bloomington, and contains about 60 families.

DRYDEN, ts. and v. Tompkins co. N. Y., 37 m. S. from Auburn, 170 m. W. from Albany. The village contains a number of churches, mills, clothing works, 2 tanneries, and about 50 dwellings. This is a beautiful village as to position, and its buildings are very neat. Pop. 5,446.

DUANESBURG, ts. and v. Schenectady co. N. Y., 23 m. NW. from Albany. The village contains 2 taverns, and 12 or 15 dwellings. Pop. 2,357.

DUBLIN, ts. Cheshire co. N. H., 12 m.

ESE. from Keene, 50 SW. from Concord. It lies on the N. side of Grand Monadnock, and joins upon Jaffrey. Pop. 1,075.

DUBLIN, t. Hareford co. Md., 78 m. from W. C., and 63 from Annapolis.

DUBLIN, t. and cap. Laurens co. Georgia, on the SW. branch of the Oconee, 45 m. S. from Milledgeville, 720 m. from W. C. It contains a court-house, a jail, and about 40 houses.

DUBLIN, v. Franklin co. Ohio, on the right bank of Scioto river, 12 m. NW. from Columbus, contains several mills built upon the river. Pop. about 120.

DUBLIN, v. Bucks co. Pa., 7 m. NW. from Doylestown.

DUBLIN, v. S. part of Iowa co. Wis., S. from Mineral Point.

DUBLIN, v. Junius ts. Seneca co. N. Y.

DUBOIS, or *Lake of the Woods*, lake of British N. America, W. from lake La Pluie, or lake Rain. The river La Pluie flows from the latter to the former. The discharge of the lake of the Woods is again into lake Winnipeg. The NW. boundary of the U. S. on N. Lat. 49° intersects the W. bank of the lake of the Woods.

DUBOIS, co. Ind., bounded by Perry SE. Spencer S. Warwick SW. Pike W. Davies NW. Owen N. and Orange and Crawford E., length 20 m., mean width 18 m. Pop. 3,632. Portersville, chief town.

DUBUQUE, co. Iowa, on the Mississippi river. Dubuque is the chief town. Pop. 3,059.

DUBUQUE, t. Dubuque co. Iowa, on the Mississippi. It is one of the largest towns in Iowa, and is rapidly increasing.

DUBUQUE'S LEAD-MINES, Miso., the name of a tract of country commencing 60 m. below Prairie du Chien, and extending about 20 miles along the W. bank of the Mississippi by 9 in depth. It contains rich lead-mines.

DUCHAT, small r. Indiana, flows from the N. into the Wabash, between Fort Harrison and Tippecanoe creek.

DUCHENE, r. Lower Canada, runs from the N. into the St. Lawrence opposite Isle Jesus. Long. 71° 54′ W. Lat. 46° 45′ N.

DUCK, r. Tennessee, which rises in Franklin co. and flows W. by N. through Bedford, Maury, Hickman, and Humphreys cos., and on W. side of the last joins the Tennessee, about 80 m. W. from Nashville. It is navigable for boats 90 miles.

DUCK CREEK, r. Del., which runs into Delaware bay.

DUCK CREEK, r. Ohio, which flows into the Ohio, 1 m. above Marietta.

DUCK CREEK, v. Brown co. Wis., a small village of some 10 or 15 houses.

DUCK ISLANDS, two small islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Maine. Lon. 64° 4′ W. Lat. 44° 10′ N.

DUCK ISLANDS, Upper Canada, in lake Ontario, near its outlet, with a good harbor.

DUCK ISLAND, small island near the coast of Maine. Lon. 67° 43′ W. Lat. 44° 45′ N.

DUCK RIVER, small r. Michigan, which flows into the west side of Green-bay, about 3 miles from Fort Howard.

DUDLEY, ts. Worcester co. Mass.; 18 m. SSW. from Worcester, 55 SW. from Boston, 380 from W. C. Its manufactures are woollen goods, leather, shoes, scythe snaths, chairs, and cabinet ware. The value of wool grown amounts annually to about $1,500. Pop. 1,352.

DUDLEY ISLAND, island in Passamaquoddy bay, Maine, belonging to Eastport.

DUFF'S FORKS, v. Fayette co. Ohio, 18 m. from Circleville, 28 from Chillicothe, and 12 from Washington, the county seat.

DUGDOMONI, the western branch of the Octahoola, Louisiana.

DUKE'S, co. Mass. It comprises Martha's Vineyard and the Elizabeth Islands. Pop. 3,958. Chief town, Edgartown.

DULCE, r. of N. America, in Costa Rica and Veragua, falls into the gulf of Dulce, after separating the two provinces from which it flows.

DULCE, gulf of the Pacific ocean, into which the river Dulce is discharged, Lat. 9° N.

DUMFRIES, t. port of entry of Prince William co. Va., on the Quantico, which falls into the Potomac 3 m. below the town; 33 m. S. from W. C., 88 N. from Richmond. Lon. 77° 28′ W. Lat. 38° 40′ N. It contains a meeting-house, a large warehouse, and about 300 buildings; and has some trade. The Quantico is navigable as far as to the town for boats of 20 tons. At the mouth of the river there is a very handsome and excellent harbor.

DUMMER, ts. Coos co. N. H., 95 m N. from Concord, watered by the Ammonoosuck and Androscoggin. Pop. 57.

DUMMERSTON, ts. Windham co. Vt.; 31 m. E. from Bennington, 5 N. from Brattleborough, 431 from W. C. There are some manufacturing concerns, and a considerable number of sheep. Pop. 1,263.

DUNBARTON, ts. Merrimack co. N. H., on the W. side of the Merrimack, opposite Chester; 18 m. N. from Amherst, 55 W. from Portsmouth. The soil is good, peculiarly suited for corn, wheat, and orcharding. Pop. 950.

DUNCANS, v. Thomas co. Geo., 240 m. SSW. from Milledgeville, and 890 from W. C.

DUNCAN'S CANAL, inlet on an island off the NW. coast of America, in Lat. 56° 58′ N.

DUNCAN'S FALLS, v. Muskingum co. O., on the Muskingum river, 8 and a half m. below Zanesville. Though recently commenced, yet it already indicates that this will ultimately become a place of much importance.

DUNCANSVILLE, v. Alleghany ts. Huntingdon co. Pa., 25 m. NW. from Huntingdon boro.

DUNCANSVILLE, v. Barnwell district, S. C., 623 from W. C.

DUNDAFF, v. Susquehannah co. Pa., 148 m. from Harrisburg, 256 from W. C., and 10 m. N. of Carbondale, near the line of Luzerne co. It is a flourishing place, contains 2 churches, several stores, an academy, and various mechanic shops, and is a place of considerable trade and business.

DUNDAS ISLAND, on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 54° 30′ N.

DUNDAS, co. of Upper Canada, bounded E. by Stormont, SE. by St. Lawrence river, W. by Greenville, and N. by Ottawa river.

DUNDEE, v. Starkey ts. Yates co. N. Y., on Seneca lake, 14 m. S. from Penn Yan, contains a number of churches, 1 grist, 4 saw-mills, 4 carding and cloth dressing-mills, a tannery, between 70 and 80 dwellings, and is a place of much business.

DUNGENESS, *New*, point, on the NW. coast of America, at the entrance of the gulf of New Georgia. Lat. 48° 15′ N.

DUNHAM, t. Bedford co. L. C., on the SW. branch of the Yamaska. It is a fertile tract of country. Pop. 1,700.

DUNKIRK, v. Chatauque co. N. Y., on lake Erie, 7 m. from the head of Casada lake, 44 m. from Buffalo, has a harbor of 8 or 9 feet, several stores and taverns, and about 60 dwellings; the village thrives rapidly.

DUNKIRK, t. King and Queen co. Va., 25 m. from Port-royal, 116 from W. C.

DUNKIRK, v. SE. part of Dane co. Wis., on the River of the Four Lakes.

DUNKLIN'S, v. Laurens co. S. C., 57 m. from Raleizh, and 505 from W. C.

DUNLAPSVILLE, v. on E. branch of White Water river, Union co. In., 50 m. NW. from Cincinnati, and 83 a little S. of E. from Indianapolis.

DUNKSVILLE, v. between Philadelphia and Bristol, 18 m. from the former place.

DUNNING STREET, v. Saratoga co. N. Y., 30 m. from Albany, 4 SE. from Ballston-Spa, a small but pleasant village.

DUNNSTOWN, v. Dunstable ts. Lycoming co. Pa., on the W. branch of the Susquehannah river, 24 m. from Williamsport.

DUNSTABLE, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., on the S. side of the Merrimack, 37 m. NW. from Boston, 18 N. by W. from Concord; some part of it is good, but generally it is light and sandy. Pop. 603.

DUNSTANVILLE, v. Edgefield district, S. C., 67 m. W. from Columbia.

DUNWICK, t. Middlesex co. U. C., on lake Erie.

DUNWICH, t. U. C., co. of Suffolk, lies to the W. of Southwold, having the river Thames for its N. and lake Erie for its S. boundary.

DUPAGE, r. rises in two forks, which unite in the settlement of Fountaindale. After the junction it runs a SW. course through groves and prairies, and enters the Des Planes three miles above its junction with the Kankakee.

DUPAGE, lake, In., is the expansion of the river Des Planes, 5 miles before it meets the Kankakee.

DUPAGE, co. Il., a new county. Pop. 3,535, seat of justice not settled.

DUPLIN, co. in Wilmington district, N. C., Pop. 11,182. Chief town, Kenansville. At the C. H. is a post-office, 55 m. N. from Wilmington.

DUPREESVILLE, v. Northampton co. N. C. 206 m. from W. C.

DURANGO, v. Dubuque co. Iowa, on the Little Macoquetois river, W. from Dubuque.

DURHAM, ts. Strafford co. N. H., 8 m. NW. from Portsmouth, 32 E. by S. from Concord, and 7 S. from Dover. The situation of this township upon the Piscataquis and its branches is very favorable, both as to water power and transportation. Pop. 1,488.

DURHAM, ts. Cumberland co. Me., 25 m. N. from Portland, 31 SW. from Augusta, watered by the Androscoggin river. Farming is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. Pop. 1,886.

DURANT'S BAY, inlet on the coast of N. C., in Albemarle sound. Lon. 76° 16′ W. Lat. 35° 40′ N.

DURANT'S ISLAND, small isl. in Albemarle sound, N. C. Lon. 76° 15′ W. Lat. 35° 46′ N.

DURANT'S POINT, cape, on the coast of N. C., in Albemarle sound. Lon 76° 30′ W. Lat. 36° 5′ N.

DURANGO, an intendency of Mexico. It is bounded N. by New Mexico, E. by San Luis Potosi, S. by Zacatecas and Guadalaxara, and W. by Sonora. It contains 129,947 sq. ms. and only 159,700 inhabitants.

DURANGO, t. Mexico, in the intendency of Durango. It is the residence of the intendent and of a bishop; 170 leagues NW. from the city of Mexico. Pop. 12,000.

DURHAM, t. Buckingham co. L. C., between Wickham and Melborne, 60 m. E. from Montreal.

DURHAM, ts. Greene co. N. Y., 20 m. NW. from Athens, and 24 NW. from Albany; drained by the Catskill, and contains the villages of Durham, S. Durham, Cornwallisville, Winansville, and Oak Hill, at each of which is a post-office. Pop. 2,813.

DURHAM, northern t. of Bucks co. Pa., on the W. side of the river Delaware, 12 m. S. from Easton. Pop. 526.

DURHAM, t. Middlesex co. Ct., 7 m. S. from Middletown, 18 NE. from New Haven. Some of the inhabitants of this ts. presented two oxen to General Washington, at Valley Forge, one of which weighed 2,270 pounds. They furnished a dinner for all the officers of the American army at that place, and all their servants. Pop. 1,095.

DURHAM CREEK, r. Pa. which runs into the Delaware, Lon. 75° 15′ W. Lat. 40° 35′ N.

DURHAMVILLE, v. Verona ts. Oneida co. N. Y., on the Erie canal, 30 m. W. from Utica by the canal; has an extensive water power derived from the Erie canal, a grist-mill, several saw-mills, stores, and about 50 dwellings.

DUTCHESS, co. N. Y., on the E. side of the Hudson, bounded N. by Columbia co. E. by Connecticut, S. by Putnam co. and W. by the Hudson, which separates it from Orange and Ulster counties. Pop. in 1830, 50,926, and in 1840, 52,398. Chief town, Poughkeepsie.

DUTCH HILL, settlement in the SE. part of St. Clair co. Il. The land is good, mixed with timber and prairie.

DUTCH NECK, v. West Windsor ts. Mercer co. N. J., 18 m. SW. from Trenton.

DUTCH SETTLEMENT, Union co. Il., near Jonesboro, on the south; contains a tavern and 3 or 4 stores.

DUTOTSBURG, t. Northampton co. Pa.

DUTTON, v. Penobscot co. Maine, 135 m. NE. from Portland.

DUTYSVILLE, v. Sumner co. Ten.

DUVAL, co. Florida, bounded N. and NW. by Nassau, E. by the Atlantic and St. John's river, S. by St. John's river and Alachua, and W. by Alachua and Columbia cos. Jacksonville is the seat of justice. Pop. 4,156.

DUXBURY, t. Plymouth co. Mass., 10 m. N. from Plymouth, 29 SE. from Boston. A number of vessels are owned here, and employed in the coasting trade and the fisheries. The woollen cloth, leather, boots, shoes, salt, iron, brass castings, and tin ware, manufactured in this township, amount annually to about $100,000. Pop. 2,789.

DUXBURY, ts. Washington co. Vt., on Onion river, 13 m. W. from Montpelier. Pop. 820.

DWIGHT, v. Pope co. Arkansas, a missionary station among the Cherokees, established in 1820 by the American Board of Foreign Missions. It is on the W. bank of the Illinois r. which empties into the Arkansas 4 m. below, and is navigable for keel-boats to Dwight. The site of the settlement is a small eminence, at the foot of which issues a large spring of pure water. The lands on both sides of the river are fertile, and there is a good mill-seat in the vicinity. Houses are erected for the accommodation of the mission family, and a school is opened. It is 200 m. above the town of Arkansas, 130 above Little Rock, 500, as the river runs, from the mouth of the Arkansas, 100 below Fort Smith.

DYERSBURG, t. and cap. Dyer co. Ten., 168 m. W. from Nashville, on Forked Deer r. Contains a court-house, jail, a church, various mechanic shops, and about 20 dwellings.

DYER'S ISLAND, in the head of the bay of Quinte, lies to the eastward of Missassaga Island, U. C.

DYER, co. of Ten., bounded N. by Obion, E. by Gibson, S. by Haywood and Tipton cos., and W. by the Mis. river. Dyersburg is the seat of justice. Pop. 4,484.

E.

EAGLE HARBOR, v. Gaines ts. Orleans co. N. Y., on the Erie canal, 3 m. W. from Albion; has several stores, warehouses, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

EAGLE, pts. Brown co. Ohio, 15 m. N. from Georgetown, on the road to Hillsborough.

EAGLE CREEK, r. Ohio, which flows into the Ohio, 10 m. below Maysville, Ken.

EAGLE LAKE, a large lake in Penobscot co. Me., between the Aroostook and St. John's rivers.

EAGLE RIVER, a river of N. America, which runs into the Mississippi. Lon. 92° 14′ W. Lat. 43° 50′ N.

EAGLEVILLE, v. in Manlius, N. Y., 1½ m. E. from Manlius village.

EAGLEVILLE, t. Alabama, on the Tombigbee, just below the junction of the Black Warrior. It is the chief town of a French settlement, and is pleasantly situated in a very fertile country.

EAGLE VILLAGE, v. SE. corner of Boone co. Ind.

EARDLEY, t. York co. L. C., on Ottawa r. NW. of Montreal.

EARLY, co. Geo., bounded N. by Randolph, E. by Baker, S. by Decatur, and W. by Alabama state. Chief town, Blakely. Pop. 5,444.

EARLEYSVILLE, v. Potter ts. Centre co. Pa., 8 m. SE. from Bellefonte.

EARLSVILLE, v. Anderson dist. S. C., 35 m. NW. by W. from Columbia.

EARLVILLE, v. Sherburn ts. Chenango co. N. Y., on the Chenango river and canal, 16 m. N. from Norwich, has a church, select school, several taverns, 6 or 7 stores, and about 30 dwellings.

EARTHQUAKE LAKE, lake, Missouri, about 40 m. W. from New Madrid. It is about 20 miles long.

EAST BAY, in Adolphustown, bay of Quinte, U. C., is where the forks of the N. Channel open, descending south-westerly from Hay bay.

EAST BERLIN, v. Hamilton ts. Adams co. Pa., on the Conewago creek, 15 m. NE. from Gettysburg.

EAST BETHEL, v. Oxford co. Me., 71 m. from Portland.

EAST BLOOMFIELD, ts. and v. Ontario co. N. Y., 6 m. W. from Canandaigua, 203 from Albany. The village has a number of churches, taverns, stores, tannery, and about 30 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,986.

EAST BRANCH, r. Ohio, which joins the Little Miami, in N. part of Hamilton co.

EAST-BRIDGEWATER, v. Plymouth co. Mass., 24 SE. from Boston, and 17 SW. from Plymouth. It has a good water power, on which are manufactories for cotton goods, &c. &c. Pop. 1,950.

EAST CENTREVILLE, v. Columbiana co. O., 12 m. SSW. from New Lisbon.

EAST-CHESTER, ts. and v. Westchester co. N. Y., 8 m. S. from White Plains, 20 N. from New York, 132 S. from Albany. The village has several stores, taverns, and about 20 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,502.

EASTERN BAY, bay on E. side of Chesapeake bay. Lat. 38° 50′ N.

EASTERN NECK, isl. E. side of Chesapeake bay, at N. entrance of Chester river, 3½ miles long, ½ broad.

EASTERN RIVER, r. Maine, which joins the Kennebeck, at Dresden.

EASTERTON, t. Dauphin co. Pa., on E. side of the Susquehannah, 4 m. above Harrisburg.

EAST FARMINGTON, v. Oakland co. Mich., 40 m. N. from Detroit.

EAST FELICIANA, parish, La., bounded N. by the Mississippi state line, E. by Amite river, which separates it from St. Helena, S. by E. Baton Rouge, W. by Thompson's cr., which separates it from W. Feliciana. Jackson is the capital. Pop. 10,910.

EAST FONDA, v. Mayfield ts. Montgomery co. N. Y., has a grist and saw-mill, carding and cloth dressing mill, paper-mill, and from 40 to 50 dwellings.

EASTHAM, ts. Barnstable co. Mass., on Barnstable bay, 24 m. ENE. from Barnstable, 89 SE. from Boston, 519 from W. C. The value of salt, boots, shoes, and palm-leaf hats, annually amounts to about $11,000. Pop. 955.

EAST FALLS OF MACHIAS, v. Washington co. Maine, 5 m. E. from Machias, 786 from W. C.

EASTERN DISTRICT, of U. C., bounded E. by the province of L. C., S. by the river St. Lawrence, N. by the Ottawa r., and W. by a meridian passing through the mouth of the Gananoque river, in Leeds co.

EAST GOSHEN, v. Litchfield co. Ct., 6 m. N. from Litchfield.

EAST GREENWICH, ts. and cap. Kent co. R. I., on an arm of Narraganset bay, 16 m. S. from Providence, 22 NNW. from Newport. It contains a court-house, jail, academy, and two churches. It is watered by Masachieg and Hunt's rivers, on which are cotton mills, and other manufactories. Pop. 1,509.

EAST GUILFORD, v. in Guilford, New Haven co. Ct.

EAST HADDAM, ts. Middlesex co. Ct., on the E. side of Connecticut river, 14 m. S. from Middletown, 21 NW. from New London. It contains 4 churches, 3 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Episcopalians. Considerable business is done here in the shad fishery. It is supposed that more leather is made in this, than any other township in the state. This place has fine water privileges, both for navigation and manufactories. It contains 6 cotton mills, two of which manufacture twine. Pop. 2,620.

EAST-HAMPTON, ts. Hampshire co. Mass., 5 m. S. from Northampton, 90 m. W. from Boston. Its manufactures consist of lasting buttons, cotton goods, leather, boots and shoes to a large amount. Pop. 717.

EAST-HAMPTON, ts. and v. Suffolk co. N. Y., SE. part of Long Island, 110 m. E. from New York, 347 from W. C. It includes Montauk and Gardner's island. Clinton academy is in this township. It is a respectable seminary. The village extends along the road about 1½ miles, having about 100 plain dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,076.

EAST HARTFORD, ts. Hartford co. Ct., on the E. side of Connecticut river, opposite Hartford, with which it is connected by a bridge. It contains 4 churches, 2 for Congregationalists, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists. Here are numerous mills and manufactories. About three-fourths of a mile from the river is a wide street, compactly settled, with a row of stately elms in the middle, extending 2 m. Pop. 2,389.

EAST-HAVEN, ts. Essex co. Vt., 45 m. NE. from Montpelier, watered by Moose and Pasumpsic rivers. The land is mountainous, and most of it unfit for cultivation. Pop. 79.

EAST-HAVEN, ts. New Haven co. Ct., 4 m. E. from New Haven. It has navigable privileges, and is watered by Quinnipiac river. It has some trade, but the principal employment of the inhabitants is agriculture and fishing. Pop. 1,382.

EAST ISLAND, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Maine. Lat. 32° N.

EAST KINGSTON, t. Rockingham co. N. H., 22 m. SW. from Portsmouth, and 20 SE. by E. from Concord. It is watered by Powow river. Pop. 551.

EAST LIBERTY, v. Perry ts. Logan co. O., 11 m. from Bellefontaine, and 43 from Columbus.

EAST LIBERTY, v. Dunbar ts. Fayette co. Pa., 11 m. NE. from Uniontown.

EAST LIBERTY, v. Pitt ts. Alleghany co. Pa., 6 m. E. from Pittsburg.

EAST LIVERPOOL, v. Columbiana co. O., on the bank of the Ohio river, 4 m. below the state line of Penn., has a number of stores, taverns, steam saw-mill, and grist-mill, boat yard, 3 commission warehouses, and a number of mechanics of various professions. The future prospects of this village are very flattering. It contains about 500 inhabitants.

EAST MACHIAS, ts. Washington co. Me., 23 m. ENE. from Eastport, and 149 E. by N. from Augusta. It has a great water power, a large number of mills, and a very pleasant village.

EAST MAIN, part of New Britain, on the peninsula of Labrador; lies along the E. shore of James' bay.

EAST MAIN HOUSE, one of the British stations for Indian fur trade, stands on a river flowing into James' bay. Lat. 52° 15′ N.

EAST MONROE, v. Fairfield ts. Highland co. O., 12 m. from Hillsborough, the county seat, and 6 from Greenfield, has grist and saw-mill, about 60 inhabitants, &

EAST NEW MARKET, v. Dorchester co. Md., on the Nanticoke river, 16 m. E. of Cambridge.

EASTON, ts. Bristol co. Mass., 22 m. S. from Boston, and 10 N. by W. from Taunton. Its manufactures consist of cotton and woollen goods, pig iron, iron castings, wire, boots, shoes, shovels, spades, forks, hoes, cutlery, palm-leaf hats, straw bonnets, surveyors' instruments, and shoe pegs. Annual amount, $300,000. Pop. 2,074.

EASTON, bor. and cap. Northampton co. Pa., is pleasantly situated on the Delaware, at the mouth of the Lehigh, 12 m. NE. from Bethlehem, 58 m. N. from Philadelphia. Pop. 4,865. It is regularly laid out and contains a court-house, jail, academy, 2 banks, several spacious and elegant churches, numerous stores, and various mechanic shops. Lafayette college was established in this place in 1832. It is on a high hill to the north of the town, and commands a delightful view of it and the Delaware. There is a bridge over the Delaware at this place, 570 feet long. The Delaware, Morris, and Lehigh canals unite at this place. It is 190 m. from W. C.

EASTON, t. and cap. Talbot co. Md., is on Treadhaven creek, 12 m. above its junction with the Choptank, 42 ESE. from Annapolis, 37 from Chester. It is the largest town on the E. shore of Maryland, and a place of considerable business. It contains a bank, academy, arsenal, court-house, jail, two printing-offices, and 4 houses for public worship; 1 for Methodists, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Friends, and 1 for blacks. Population about 2,000. It is 84 m. from W. C.

EAST WINDSOR, ts. Hartford co. Ct., 8 m. N. from Hartford. This is an excellent township of land. Its extensive meadows on the E. side of Connecticut river are of uncommon fertility and beauty. Pop. 3,600.

EAST PALESTINE, v. in the E. part of Columbiana co. O., 164 m. NE. of Columbus; has several stores, taverns, 6 or 7 mechanic shops, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

EASTPORT, v. and port of entry, Washington co. Me., at the mouth of Cobscook river, 280 m. NE. from Portland, 176 E. from Augusta, on the eastern boundary of the U. S.; it is on the island of Moose. The tide rises here 25 feet. This town is extensively engaged in the fisheries; its shipping exceeds 7,000 tons. Pop. in 1820, 1,937, in 1830, 2,450, and in 1840, 2,876.

EASTPORT, v. Lauderdale co. Ala., 111 m. N. from Tuscaloosa.

EASTPORT, v. Mill ts. Tuscarawas co. O., 10 or 15 m. SE. from New Philadelphia.

EAST PULTNEY, a small river, rising in Rutland co. Vt., which enters lake Champlain at Whitehall, and from that place to the village of Pultney, separates N. York from Vermont.

EAST RIVER, r. or rather a channel or sound, between Long Island and New York Island, and between Long Island and the state of Connecticut, where it is more generally called *Long Island Sound*.

EAST RIVER, port of entry, Va. Amount of shipping, 1,788 tons.

EAST RIVER, Florida, runs into Pensacola Bay.

EASTVILLE, v. on the E. shore of Virginia, in Northampton co., 164 m. from Richmond.

EASTWOODFORD, v. Union district, S. C., 116 m. NNW. from Columbia.

EASTVILLE, v. and cap. Northampton co. Va., contains a court-house, jail, and about 15 houses.

EATON, co. Mich., bounded N. by Ionia and Clinton, E. by Ingham, S. by Jackson and Calhoun, and W. by Barry co., about 100 m. W. from Detroit. Bellevue is the county-town. Pop. 2,379.

EATON, v. St. Charles co. Miso., on the Missouri river.

EATON, t. Buckingham co. L. C., 84 m. SSE. from Three Rivers.

EATON, ts. Carroll co. N. H., on Ossipee lake, 60 m. NE. from Concord, and 55 NNE. from Dover. There are several small ponds in this township of some beauty. Population, 1,710.

EATON, ts. and v. Madison co. N. Y., on the head of Chenango r. 30 m. SW. from Utica, and 123 W. from Albany, contains a number of beautiful villages. The village of Eaton, 4 m. S. from Morrisville, and 3 from the Chenango canal, has several stores, churches, a high school, a grist, and 3 sawmills, one cotton mill, a scythe factory, and about 100 dwellings, many of which are remarkably neat. Pop. of ts. 3,409.

EATON, t. and seat of justice, Preble co. Ohio. The village is seated near a quarter of a mile from Old Fort St. Clair, 34 m. W. from Dayton, and 50 N. from Cincinnati. It has a great water power on Seven Mile creek, on which are erected grist and sawmills, fulling mill, machine factory, gun barrel factory, &c. The village also contains about 30 mechanical shops, 15 stores, 3 public offices, court-house and jail, 2 tanneries, a number of pork houses, and about 1,000 inhabitants.

EATON'S BUSH, v. Fairfield ts. Herkimer co. N. Y., 5 m. NE. from Herkimer, has a church, store, tavern, and about 20 dwellings.

EATON'S NECK, the N. extremity of Huntington, in Suffolk co. on Long Island, N. Y., where a light-house is erected.

EATON'S NECK LIGHT-HOUSE, Huntington, Suffolk co. N. Y., on Long Island. It is situated on a point of land N. from Huntington Bay, on Long Island Sound, 40 m. ENE. from New York, and nearly opposite Norwalk in Connecticut.

EATONTON, t. and cap. Putnam co. Geo., in a very healthy situation. It contains a court-house, jail, academy, and a church, which is erected on the academy

square, and is open to Christians of every denomination. The academy consists of 2 handsome 2 story buildings, 150 yards apart, one for males and the other for females, and has a library and philosophical apparatus. It is 22 m. NW. from Milledgeville, and 650 from W. C.

EATONTOWN, v. Monmouth co. N. J., 1 m. from the town of Shrewsbury, 48 from Trenton, and 213 from W. C., on a branch of Swimming river, has a grist-mill, 5 or 6 stores, and about 30 dwellings.

EAYRSTOWN, v. Northampton ts. Burlington co. N. J., on the S. branch of Rancocus creek, 3 and a half m. SW. from Mount Holly; has a cotton factory, grist-mill, fulling-mill, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

EBENEZER, creek, Geo., runs SE. and falls into Savannah river, at Ebenezer.

EBENEZER, t. Effingham co. Geo., on Savannah river, 25 m. NNW. from Savannah, 140 m. from Milledgeville, and 660 from W. C. It was settled in 1735, by Protestants from Germany.

EBENEZER ISLAND, small island in the Savannah, near Purysburg.

EBENSBURG, t. and cap. Cambria co. Pa., 53 m. W. from Huntingdon, 75 E. from Pittsburg, 130 from Harrisburg, and 178 from W. C. Contains the usual county buildings, 2 churches, several stores, and various mechanic shops, and is a place of considerable importance.

ECHORE FABRE, t. and cap. Union co. Ark., on the Washitaw; contains some 15 or 20 houses.

ECKFORD, v. Calhoun co. Michigan, 100 m. W. of Detroit, near the Kalamazoo river; a small village of about 20 houses.

ECONOMY, v. Erie co. Pa., 96 m. N. from Pittsburg; is a small village of some 15 or 20 houses.

ECONOMY, v. Wayne co. Ind., 7 m. E. from Indianapolis, and 525 from W. C.; contains 10 or 12 houses.

ECONOMY, a beautiful little village in Beaver co. Pa., on the Ohio, a few miles below Pittsburg. It is inhabited solely by the sect of Harmonists under the celebrated Rapp. The village is regularly laid out with wide and rectangular streets. The houses are mostly of wood. The inhabitants are Germans, and are very industriously occupied in manufactures and husbandry. They have a woollen and cotton manufactory, with steam machinery on a large scale, also breweries, distilleries, tanyards, &c. The buildings for these are generally of brick. Here is also a handsome church, and a spacious building with a hall for concerts, a museum, a mineralogical collection, a mathematical school, a library, and a school for drawing. Considerable attention is paid to the cultivation of grapes, and close to the village is a hill covered with vineyards. All their property is held in common. They carry on an extensive trade with the neighboring country, and are in a very thriving condition. Pop. about 800.

EDDINGTON, ts. Penobscot co. Me., on Penobscot r. 5 m. E. from Bangor. The soil of the township is good and well adapted to the growth of wheat. Pop. 595.

EDDYVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Caldwell co. Ken., on the right bank of Cumberland river, 22 m. SE. by E. from Smithland on the Ohio, and 44 NW. from Clarksville, in Ten.; contains a court-house, jail, an academy, 2 churches, several stores, and is a place of some trade.

EDDYVILLE, v. Esopus and Kingston ts. Ulster co. N. Y., at the head of sloop navigation, on the Rondout creek, at the termination of the Hudson and Delaware canal, 4 m. from the mouth of the creek. There is a water power in this village, that serves to drive a large number of mills of various kinds. Here is also the collector's office, 3 large warehouses, stores, taverns, pottery, &c. &c. Pop. about 200.

EDEN, v. Hancock co. Me., on the island of Mount Desert, 40 m. SSE. from Bangor, 163 NE. by E. from Portland; a good agricultural township. It has been that 500 bushels of cranberries have been picked in this township in one year. Pop. 1,054.

EDEN, ts. and v. Erie co. N. Y., 268 m. W. from Albany. The township is rapidly growing in population, many Germans and Swiss crowding into it. Pop. 2,174.

EDEN, ts. Lamoile co. Vt., 30 m. N. from Montpelier. It is watered by Green river and Wild branch. Several ponds in this township afford good fishing. Pop. 703.

EDENBURG, v. East Union ts. Wayne co. O., SE. from Wooster; a small village.

EDENBURG, v. Johnson co. In., 27 m. from Indianapolis.

EDEN'S ISLAND, small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of S. C.

EDENTON, s-p. and cap. Chowan co. N. C., at the head of Edenton bay, which sets up from Albemarle sound, 66 m. S. from Norfolk, 99 NNE. from Newbern, 139 SE. from Petersburg, Va., 192 NNE. from Wilmington, 284 from W. C. Lon. 57° 7' W. Lat. 36° N. It contains an elegant court-house, a jail, a bank, and an Episcopal church. It is advantageously situated for trade, but the climate is unhealthy. A newspaper is published here. Pop. 1,500.

EDGAR, co. Il., bounded N. by Vermilion co., E. by the state line of Indiana, S. by Clark, and W. by Coles. It contains much prairie land in the western and southern part, the remainder is tolerably well timbered. The soil is generally fertile. Paris is the capital. Pop. in 1835, 6,668, and in 1840, 8,225.

EDGARTOWN, s-p. and cap. Duke's co. Mass., on E. part of Martha's Vineyard, 14 m. from the main, 87 m. S. from Boston, 500 from W. C. Lat. 41° 25' N. Pop. 1,736. It is sometimes called Old Town. Near Old Town Harbor there is a handsome village, containing a court-house, a jail, and a meeting-house, and 100 houses. It has considerable shipping.

EDGECOMBE, cape of King George's Island, W. coast of N. America.

EDGECOMBE, co. central part of N. C., bounded N. by Halifax, E. by Martin and Pitt, S. by Wayne and Green, and W. by Nash cos. Chief town, Tarborough. Pop. 15,708.

EDGECOMBE, ts. Lincoln co. Me., opposite Wiscasset, on Sheepscot river, 26 m. SSE. from Augusta. This township enjoys great facilities for navigation, the fisheries, ship-building, and lumber business. It is a place of considerable trade. Pop. 1,238.

EDGEFIELD, district of S. C., bounded by Savannah river NW. Abbeville NE. Newbury N. and Lexington, Orange, and Barnwell SE. Length 46 m., mean width 40. Chief town, Edgefield. Pop. in 1830, 30,511, and in 1840, 32,852.

EDGEFIELD, v. and cap. Edgefield dist., S. C., 57 m. SW. from Columbia, 557 from W. C.

EDINBOROUGH, v. Montgomery co. N. C., 97 m. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

EDINBURG, v. Mahoning t. Mercer co. Pa., 14 m. from Mercer borough.

EDINBURG, v. Shelby co. Ind., on Blue river, 30 m. SSE. from Indianapolis.

EDINBURG, t. in the SE. part of Sangamon co. Il., 28 m. SE. from Springfield, has several stores, and about 20 families.

EDINBURG, v. West Windsor ts. Mercer co. N. J., on the Assunpink cr., 8 m. E. from Trenton, has a church, store, tavern, grist-mill, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

EDINBURG, ts. and v. Saratoga co. N. Y., 26 m. N. from Ballston, 50 WNW. from Albany. The soil is good, consisting of stiff loam. The village has several stores, grist-mill, and several mechanic shops. Pop. of ts. 1,458.

EDINBURGH, t. Dearborn co. In., half a mile from the Ohio, and near Lawrenceburg.

EDINBURGH, t. Elbert co. Geo., on Savannah river.

EDINBURGH, pts. Portage co. Ohio, 6 m. SE. from Ravenna, 140 NE. from Columbus, has a number of churches, stores, taverns, and about 1,000 inhabitants.

EDISTO, v. Orange co. S. C., 577 m. from W. C.

EDISTO, considerable river of S. Carolina, which rises in the district of Edgefield, and after running in a SE. direction between Barnwell and Orangeburgh, enters Colleton, and falls into the ocean by two separate outlets in Lat. 32° 25′ N.

EDISTO, island of Georgia, formed by the two outlets of Edisto river. It is separated from Wadmelau island, by N. Edisto, and is fertile and well cultivated.

EDMESTON, ts. and v. Otsego co. N. Y., 20 m. W. from Cooperstown, 84 from Albany. It contains a grist-mill, and 6 or 8 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,907.

EDMONDS, t. Washington co. Me., W. from Colecook bay. Pop. 259.

EDMONDSON, co. Ky., bounded NW. and N. by Grason, E. by Hart, and S. and SW. by Warren co. It is watered by Green river, which passes through it, and several of its branches. Chief town, Brownsville. Pop. 2,914.

EDMONTON, v. Barren co. Ky., 114 m. SW. from Frankfort.

EDNAM, v. near Poughkeepsie, Dutchess co. N. Y., on Wappingers creek, has about 30 dwellings, a cotton factory of 2,400 spindles, 90 looms, making 500,000 yards of shirting per annum.

EDWARDS, co. Il., bounded N. by Clay and Lawrence, E. by Wabash co., S. by White, and W. by Wayne. It is watered by the Little Wabash, Bon Pas, and their branches, and contains a considerable portion of prairie land, most of which is very fertile. Albion is the county town. Pop. in 1835, 2,006, and in 1840, 3,070.

EDWARDSBURG, t. of Cass co. Mich., 169 m. from Detroit, and 643 from Washington, is situated in the SW. part of the state; contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

EDWARDSBURG, t. Greenville co. U. C., on St. Lawrence river, 67 m. NE. from Kingston.

EDWARDSVILLE, t. and cap. Madison co. Il., 15 m. NNE. from Cahokia, 75 N. from Kaskaskia, 836 from W. C. It is situated in a very fertile country, and contains a land office, a bank, a court-house, and jail of brick, 8 or 10 stores, a number of taverns, lawyers, a castor oil factory, various mechanics, and about 75 families. The inhabitants are generally industrious, intelligent and moral.

EDWARDSVILLE, v. Salem ts. Warren co. O., 83 m. SW. from Columbus, 13 SW. from Wilmington, a small village, and contains not more than a dozen families.

EDWARDSVILLE, v. Edwards ts. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., on the Oswegatchie r.

EFFINGHAM, co. L. C., extends from the Ottawa river, opposite Isle Jesus, in a NE. direction between York and Leinster counties. It lies NW. from Montreal.

EFFINGHAM, ts. Carroll co. N. H.; 58 m. NE. from Concord. There are several mountains of considerable elevation in this township. The Ossipee river passes through it, over which is a toll-bridge. Pop. 1,195.

EFFINGHAM, co. Geo., between Savannah and Great Ogeechee rivers, and bounded S. by Chatham, W. by Great Ogeechee river, NW. by Scriven, and NE. and E. by Savannah river. Length 26 m., width 18. Chief town, Springfield. Pop. in 1830, 2,969, in 1840, 3,075.

EFFINGHAM, v. Bedford co. Ten., 58 m. S. from Nashville.

EFFINGHAM, co. Il., bounded N. by Shelby and Coles, E. by Jasper, S. by Clay, and W. by Fayette. Its centre is about 35 m. E. from Vandalia. It is watered by the Little Wabash and its tributaries, and contains good second rate land, nearly level. The bottom lands on the Wabash are heavily timbered. Ewington is the capital. Pop. in 1835, 1,055, in 1840, 1,675.

EGGHARBOR, *Great*, inlet and river, N. J. The river forms the boundary between Cape May and Atlantic counties, and runs into the inlet, in Lat. 39° 22′ N. It is navigable 20 m. for vessels of 200 tons.

EGGHARBOR, *Great*, s-p. and port of entry, Atlantic co. N. J., on the sea-coast, at the mouth of Eggharbor river, 60 m. from Philadelphia. It has considerable shipping.

EGGHARBOR, *Little*, inlet, N. J., lies 17 m. N. from Great Eggharbor inlet. It receives Mulicus creek, which is navigable 20 m. for vessels of 60 tons.

EGGHARBOR, *Little*, s-p. and port of entry, Burlington co. N. J., on the sea-coast, 60 m. from Philadelphia. The compact part of the town is called *Clamtown*.

EGG ISLAND, isl. on the E. side of Delaware bay, in Cumberland co. N. J.

EGG ISLAND, small island on E. coast of Virginia, at the mouth of York river.

EGMONT BAY, on the SW. coast of the island of St. John, in the gulf of the St. Lawrence. Lon. 64° W. Lat. 46° 30′ N.

EGMONT ISLAND, in the gulf of Mexico, on the W. coast of Florida. Lon. 82° 55′ W. Lat. 27° 54′ N.

EGREMONT, ts. Berkshire co. Mass., 15 m. SSW. from Lenox, 140 W. from Boston, a mountainous township, watered by a branch of the Housatonic river. Its manufactures consist of wheat flour, leather, boots, shoes, harnesses, stone, (sawed,) chairs and cabinet-ware. Annual amount about $30,000. Pop. 1,038.

EIGHTEEN MILE CREEK, r. O., which flows into the Ohio 18 m. below Gallipolis.

ELBA, ts. Genesee co. N. Y., 250 m. W. from Albany, 7 N. from Batavia, drained on the N. by Oak Orchard creek, flowing through the Tonawanta swamp, which has a width here of about 2 miles, and contains a number of pleasant villages. Pop. 3,161.

ELBERT, co. N. part of Georgia; bounded N. and W. by Franklin co. E. by S. C., S. by Wilkes, Oglethorp, and Madison cos. Pop. in 1830, 12,354, and in 1840, 11,125. Chief towns, Elberton and Petersburg.

ELBERTON, t. Elbert co. Georgia, on S. side of the Savannah; 23 m. NW. from Petersburg, 655 from W. C. It is the seat of justice for the county.

ELBERTON, t. Effingham co. Georgia, on NE. side of the Ogeechee; 48 m. NW. from Savannah, 55 SE. from Louisville.

ELBRIDGE, ts. and v. Onondaga co. N. York, 169 m. from Albany. The village, 15 m. W. from Syracuse, has 1 grist, 1 saw, 1 carding, and cloth-dressing mills, several taverns, stores, and about 60 dwellings. Pop. ts. 4,647.

ELDERTON, v. Armstrong co. Pa.; 190 m. W. from Harrisburg.

ELDRIDGE, v. Buckingham co. Va.; 82 m. W. from Richmond.

ELDRIDGE, v. Huron co. O., 8 m. E. from Norwalk, on the road to Cleveland.

ELGIN, v. Lyndon ts. Cattaraugus co. N. Y., 20 m. E. from Ellicottville, a small village of some 15 or 20 dwellings.

ELGIN, t. M'Henry co. Il., on Fox river, a small village containing 10 or 12 houses.

ELIZABETH, v. Alleghany co. Pa., on E. side of the Monongahela, about 18 m. SSE. from Pittsburg.

ELIZABETH, v. Miami co. Ohio, a small village, with 8 or 10 dwellings.

ELIZABETH, t. Leeds co. U. Canada, opposite Morristown, St. Lawrence co. N. Y.

ELIZABETH, ts. and v. and seat of justice, Essex co. N. Y., on Bouquet river, 120 m. N. from Albany. The mountains have points of considerable elevation. The Giant of the valley rises 1,200 feet above the level of the plain. The village contains the court-house, jail, fire-proof clerk's office, state arsenal of brick, and 30 or 40 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,061.

ELIZABETH, r. Va., is formed by the union of two branches, at Norfolk, and flows into Hampton Roads, 8 m. below. It is from 150 to 200 fathoms wide, and at common floods has 18 feet water to Norfolk. Its entrance is defended by a fort; see *Craney Island*. The canal connecting the waters of Albemarle Sound with Chesapeake bay, communicates with the S. branch of Elizabeth river, 9 m. above Norfolk.

ELIZABETH, v. Callaway co. Miss., about 25 m. NE. from Osage, at the mouth of Osage river, and by the post route, 10 m. W. from St. Charles.

ELIZABETH, v. Wayne ts. Adams co. O., 8 m. N. from West Union, and 90 S. from Columbus, a small village with 10 or 12 houses.

ELIZABETH CAPE, the NE. point at the entrance of Cook's inlet. Lat 59° 9′ N. There is another cape of this name, on the Main. Lat. 43° 22′ N.

ELIZABETH CITY, t. and seat of justice, Pasquotank co. N. C., on the right bank of Pasquotank r. 45 m. S. from Norfolk, and 35 NE. from Edenton. Lat. 36° 12′ N., contains a court-house, jail, a church, several stores, and some 20 or 30 dwellings.

ELIZABETH CITY, co. Va., between York and James rivers, having York and Warwick counties on the W. Chief town, Hampton. Pop. in 1830, 5,068, in 1840, 3,706.

ELIZABETH ISLANDS, on the S. coast of Mass., between Martha's Vineyard and the main land belonging to Duke's county. Lon. 70° 38′—70° 56′ W. Lat. 41° 24′—41° 32′ N. They are about 16 in number, the principal of which are Nashawn, Pasqui, Nashawenua, Pinequese, and Cuttyhunk.

ELIZABETHPORT, v. and port of entry, Essex co. N. J., on Staten Island Sound, 3 m. from Elizabethtown. It contains various manufacturing establishments, a large and elegant hotel, several splendid private dwellings, besides about 50 other houses. The Somerville and Elizabethtown railroad terminates at this port, and a steamboat plies between this port and New York three times daily.

ELIZABETH RIVER, r. N. C., which runs into the Neuse. Lon. 78° 18′ W. Lat. 33° 56′ N.

ELIZABETHTOWN, t. and bor. Essex co. N. J., 6 m. S. from Newark, 15 WSW. from New York, 210 m. from W. C., and 42 from Trenton. Pop. 4,184. Lon. 74° 12′ W. Lat. 40° 38′ N. It is pleasantly situated on a creek, emptying itself into Staten Island Sound, and contains an academy, bank, and 4 houses for public worship, for different denominations. Vessels of 20 or 30 tons come up to the town, and those of 200 or 300 tons come as far as Elizabethport, 2 m. distant. It has 2 boarding-schools for girls, a classical boarding-school for boys, all in high repute, an oil-mill, grist and saw-mills, 2 large saw-mills for cutting mahogany, 2 large oil cloth manufactories, flax works which break and dress two tons per day, a rope, twine, and cotton bagging factory, driven by steam, tin, sheet iron, and stove factories, besides various mechanic shops of less note. The New Jersey railroad and the Somerville railroad cross each other in this place.

ELIZABETHTOWN, t. Lancaster co. Pa., 18 m. NW. from Lancaster, 80 W. by N. from Philadelphia.

ELIZABETHTOWN, v. Alleghany co. Pa., on the E. side of Monongahela river, about 12 m. above its junction with the Ohio, and the same distance S. by E. from Pittsburg.

ELIZABETHTOWN, v. and cap. Marshall co. Va.

ELIZABETHTOWN, t. and seat of justice, Bladen co. N. C., on the right bank of Cape Fear river, 40 m. above Wilmington, and 55 below Fayetteville. Lat. 34° 38′ N. Lon. from W. C. 1° 40′ W.

ELIZABETHTOWN, t. and seat of justice, Hardin co. Ken., on the head of Nolin creek, a branch of Green river, 45 m. nearly S. from Louisville. Lat. 37° 47′ N. Lon. from W. C. 8° 35′ W.

ELIZABETHTOWN, t. and seat of justice, Carter co. Ten., on the left bank of Watauga river, 130 m. above Knoxville.

ELIZABETHTOWN, v. Hamilton co. Ohio, 119 m. SW. from Columbus, 18 W. from Cincinnati. White-water canal passes through this place. It contains several stores and taverns, and 150 inhabitants.

ELIZABETHTOWN, t. and cap. Tyrrel co. N. C., on S. side of Albemarle Sound. It contains a court-house, a jail, and a few houses.

ELIZABETHTOWN, t. Ohio co. Va., on E. bank of the Ohio, 12m. S. from Wheeling.

ELIZABETHTOWN, v. Brown ts. Miami co. O. A small village with 8 or 10 houses.

ELIZAVILLE, v. Clermont t. Columbia co. N. Y., on Roelef Jansen's kill, 15 m. S. from Hudson, has a store, tavern, grist and plaster-mill, carding and cloth dressing factory, and 15 or 20 dwellings. The water power consists of the Roelef Jansen's kill, under a head and fall of 12 feet.

ELK, r. Miso., which runs into the Mississippi, 4 m. above the Little Falls. It is 40 yards wide at its mouth, and there is a short portage from its waters to the St. Anthony.

ELK, r. of the E. shore of Maryland, is formed by the union of Big and Little Elk creeks, at Elkton, and flows into the Chesapeake, 13 m. below.

ELK, r. rises on the W. side of the Cumberland mountains, in Ten., and flowing SW. into Alabama, joins Tennessee river, a little above the Muscle Shoals, 40 m. WNW. from Creeks crossing-place.

ELK, r. of western Va., rises in Randolph co., and flowing W. by comparative courses about 100 m. falls into the great Kenhawa at Charleston.

ELK CREEK, Pa., unites with Penn's creek, and falls into the Susquehannah, 5 m. below Sunbury.

ELK CREEK, Ohio, runs into the Miami, in Madison, Butler co.

ELK GROVE, v. W. part of Iowa co. Wisconsin, SW. from Mineral point.

ELKHART, co. Ind., bounded N. by the line of Michigan, E. by La Grange and Noble, S. by Kosciusko, and W. by St. Joseph co. Pulaski is the capital. Pop. 6,660.

ELKHART, v. Elkhart co. Ind., on St. Joseph's river, 9 m. NW. from Goshen.

ELKHART PLAIN, v. Wabash co. Ind., 196 m. NW. from Indianapolis.

ELKHOLM, v. Montgomery co. Miso. 56 m. W. from St. Charles.

ELKHORN, r. Ken., runs into Kentucky r. 8 m. below Frankfort, and is 50 yards wide at its mouth.

ELKHORN, t. Montgomery co. Miso., a small village of some 10 or 12 houses.

ELKHORN, v. Walworth co. Wis.

ELK LAKE, between lake of the Woods and lake Superior. Lon. 93° W. Lat. 48° 41′ N.

ELKMARSH, v. Fauquier co. Va.

ELKRIDGE LANDING, t. Ann Arundel co. Md., on the S. bank of the Patapsco, at the falls, 8 m. SW. from Baltimore; noted for its tobacco called *kite's foot*.

ELKTON, t. and cap. Cecil co. Md., at the forks of Elk river, 13 m. above its mouth at Turkey point, 12 m. SW. from Christiana bridge, 10 N. from Charlestown, 46 SW. from Philadelphia, 56 NE. from Baltimore. The tide flows up to the town, and there was formerly a brisk trade between Philadelphia and Baltimore, through this place. The village is well built, and the public buildings are a court-house, jail, bank, and Methodist church.

ELKTON, v. and seat of justice, Todd co. Ken., 190 m. NW. from Frankfort.

ELLENSVILLE, v. in the southern part of Ulster co. N. Y., at the junction of the Sandbury and Beerkill rivers, and on the canal 28 m. from Milford, has a grist-mill, several saw-mills, a woollen factory, several churches, a trip-hammer, 6 or 8 stores, and about 50 dwellings.

ELLEJOY, v. Blount co. Ten., 208 m. SW. by W. from Nashville.

ELLENTON, v. and cap. Elbert co. Geo., 70 m. NW. from Augusta.

ELLERSLIE, v. Harris co. Geo., 776 m. from W. C.

ELLERY, ts. and v. Chatauque co. N. Y., 342 m. from Albany, and 15 SE. Mayville. The village has a church, tavern, store, and 15 or 20 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,242.

ELLICOTT, t. Chatauque co. N. Y., SE. from Chatauque. Pop. 2,101.

ELLICOTTS, or *Eleven-mile creek*, N. Y., runs into the Tonnewanta, at its entrance into Niagara river.

ELLICOTT'S CROSS ROADS, v. Cumberland co. Ken.

ELLICOTTS MILLS, v. Baltimore co. Md. Here are one of the finest collections of flour and other mills in the U. S.; contains a bank, several stores and hotels, situated a few miles from Baltimore, on Balt. and Ohio rail-road.

ELLICOTTVILLE, ts. and v. Cattaraugus co. N.Y., the village and seat of justice for the county, 292 m. SW. from Albany. Contains the court-house, prison, clerk's office, and office of the Holland Land Company, several mills, tannery, a good number of stores, and 70 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,084.

ELLINGTON, ts. Chatauque co. N. Y., 330 m. from Albany, and 22 m. from Mayville, well watered by different creeks, and contains a number of pleasant villages. Pop. 1,725.

ELLINGTON, t. Tolland co. Ct., 13 m. NE. from Hartford. There is a celebrated boarding-school for boys at this place. The scenery in this township embraces considerable variety and is uncommonly interesting and beautiful. Pop. 1,356.

ELLIOTT, ts. York co. Me., 108 m. SW. from Augusta. It is a good farming township. Pop. 1,889.

ELLIOTT, missionary station of the American Board of Foreign Missions, on a branch of the Yazoo, 150 m. NE. from Walnut hills. At this place has been erected since 1818, a village containing about 20 houses, a Lancasterian school established, and other judicious measures adopted to civilize the neighboring savages.

ELLIOT'S ISLAND, in the gulf of Florida, between Florida peninsula and the Cat Keys. Lat. 25° 33′ N.

ELLIS, r. Coos co. N. H., runs into the Saco, in Bartlett.

ELLIS, r. Me., which runs into the Androscoggin, in W. part of Rumford.

ELLISBURG, ts. and v. Jefferson co. N. Y., 169 m. NW. from Albany, 17 SW. from Watertown, drained by the N. and S. branches of Sandy creek, affording abundant mill power. The village on the S. branch of Sand creek, 4 m. from its mouth, has a church, several mills, stores, and 30 or 40 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 5,349.

ELLISVILLE, v. Cumberland co. Pa.

ELLISVILLE, v. Warren co. N. C.

ELLISVILLE, or *Lower Blue Lick*, v. in Nicholas co. Ken., on a small branch of Licking r. 50 m. NE. by E. from Frankfort.

ELLISBURG, v. Waterford t. Gloucester co. N. J., 6 m. SE. by E. from Camden, and 9 NE. from Woodbury; contains a tavern, store, smith's-shop, and several dwellings.

ELLISVILLE, t. in the N. part of Fulton co. Il., on Spoon river, 20 m. NW. from Lewistown, has several stores, a mill, and 12 or 15 families.

ELLISVILLE, ts. and cap. Jones co. Miss., 81 m. SE. from Jackson.

ELLJAY, v. and cap. of Gilmer co. Ga.; contains a court-house, jail, a church, several stores, and some 15 or 20 dwellings.

ELLSWORTH, ts. Grafton co. N. H., 11 m. NNW. from Plymouth, 52 NE. from Concord. Maple sugar is made here, and clover seed is raised in considerable quantities. Pop. 300.

ELLSWORTH, ts and v. Hancock co. Me., 24 m. NE. from Castine. The village is principally on the E. side, where there is a good bridge across the river. The location of the courts for this county was changed from Castine to this place in 1838. Pop. 2, 263.

ELLSWORTH, v. Sharon, Litchfield co. Ct., on Oblong creek, branch of Housatonic river, 12 m. W. from Litchfield.

ELMIRA CREEK, r. N. Y., which joins the Tioga, at Elmira.

ELMIRA, ts. and v. and cap. of Chemung co. N. Y., situated at the confluence of Newton cr. with Chemung river, 194 m. SW. from Albany. It is a very thriving place, and besides the usual county buildings, it contains several churches, a bank, a mechanic's institute, sash factory, carding and cloth dressing mill, a large number of stores, 2 printing-offices, 2 tanneries, 2 large plough factories, 9 law offices, 400 dwellings, and among the houses for entertainment the Eagle Hotel, a splendid edifice. By the Chemung and Susquehannah rivers it communicates with the interior of Pennsylvania, and by the Chemung canal and Seneca lake, it has access by water to the Erie canal, which, with the Williamsport and Elmira rail-road, and the Erie rail-road, must render this an important place for business. Pop. of ts. 4,791.

ELMORE, t. Lamoile co. Vt., 16 m. N. from Montpelier, There are five ponds in this township the waters of which, the township being very high, descend partly to Lamoile, and partly to Onion rivers. Pop. 476.

ELVIRA, t. Il., on the waters of Cash river.

ELY, t. Richelieu and Buckingham counties, L. C., east of Montreal.

ELY, v. Jennings co. Ind., 69 m. SE. from Indianapolis.

ELY, t. in the S. part of Marion co. Miso.

ELYRIA, v. and seat of justice, E. part

of Lorain co. Ohio, and perhaps one of the best built towns in the state. It is situated between the branches of Black river, those streams uniting about half a mile below the town, while at this point, they are one mile asunder. The main or principal street extends from one branch of the river to the other. The village contains a splendid court-house, a full number of stores, clergymen and lawyers, a large flouring-mill, a cupola furnace, and a full number of mechanics. Pop. about 700.

ELYSIAN FIELDS, v. Amite co. Miss.

ELYTON, v. Jefferson co. Ala.

EMBARRAS, t. Coles co. Il., near the Embarras river, 20 m. S. from Charleston.

EMBARRAS SETTLEMENT, an extensive tract of country thinly populated along the W. side of the Embarrass river, in Coles co. Il., N. from Charleston.

EMBARRASS, r. Il., which runs into the Wabash, a little below Vincennes. In high freshets, this river and Big Wabash unite their waters, and spread over the country for 7 or 8 miles in extent.

EMBDEN, t. Somerset co. Maine, on Kennebeck river, 16 m. N. from Norridgewock, and 46 from Augusta. A fine township of land with two pleasant villages. Pop. 983.

EMERY'S MILLS, v. York co. Me., 51 m. by post-road from Portland.

EMERSONVILLE, t. Gibson co. Indiana, 756 m. from W. C.

EMERY'S RIVER, r. Ten., which runs into the river Tennessee, 7 m. from Clinch r.

EMINENCE, ts. Tazewell co. Il.

EMMANUEL, co. Geo., on Ogeechee river, which separates it from Burke co. Pop. 3,129. County town, Swainsborough.

EMMAUS, v. Salisbury ts. Lehigh co. Pa., at the foot of the South Mountain, 5 m. SSW. from Northampton.

EMMETTSBURG, v. Will co. Il., on the line of the canal, 8 m. above Juliet, a Roman Catholic Irish and German settlement, or hamlet.

EMMITTSBURG, v. Frederick co. Md., between Flat Run and Tom's Creek, the western sources of Monocasy river, 1 m. S. Pennsylvania line, 24 NE. Fredericktown, 50 NW. Baltimore. Lat 39° 10′ 30″ N

EMPORIUM, v. M'Kean co. Pa., on the Driftwood branch of Sinnemahoning creek, 25 m. SE. from Smethport.

ENFIELD, ts. Grafton co. N. H., 10 m. SE. Dartmouth College, 42 NW. Concord. It contains a village of about 40 houses, which is on Mascony pond, and a village of Shakers. It is watered by a variety of ponds and streams, stored with fish of every species common to the country. Pop. 1,514.

ENFIELD, ts. Hampshire co. Mass., on the E. side of Belchertown, 71 m. W. from Boston, and 15 E. from Northampton. Its manufactures consist of cotton and woollen goods, leather, boots, shoes, hats, hoes, shingle machines, palm-leaf hats, woolcards, cotton batting and wicking. Annual amount about $100,000. Pop. 976.

ENFIELD, ts. Hartford co. Ct., on the E. side of Connecticut river, opposite Suffield, with which it is connected by a bridge; 16 m. N. Hartford. Here is a settlement of Shakers. Manufacturing is carried on here to a considerable extent. Pop. 2,684.

ENFIELD, ts. Tompkins co. N. Y., 171 m. W. from Albany, and 16 E. from Ithica, drained by small tributaries of Cayuga inlet. Pop. 2,344.

ENGLISH NEIGHBORHOOD, v. Bergen co. N. J., on a NE. branch of the Hackinsac, W. of Fort Lee, has 2 churches, several stores, taverns, and from 15 to 20 dwellings.

ENGLISH POINT, cape, in the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 61° 45′ W. Lat. 49° 40′ N. There is another cape of this name, on the S. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 53° 29′ W. Lat. 46° 49′ N.

ENGLISH TOWN, v. Monmouth co. N. J., 18 m. E. from Princeton, containing a grist-mill, stores, taverns, and about 30 dwellings.

ENNISVILLE, v. Huntingdon co. Pa., 79 m. W. from Harrisburg.

ENO, river of N. C., rises in Orange co. and with Little river and Flat river, forms the Neuse, 17 m. below Hillsborough.

ENOSBURG, v. Franklin co. Vt., on Missisque river, 36 m. NE. from Burlington. Missisque, Trout, and other streams, give this township excellent water privileges, and manufacturing establishments flourish. Pop. 2,022.

ENOREE, r. S. C., a NW. branch of Broad river. Its mouth is 5 m. below the mouth of Tiger river.

ENSE, v. Orange co. N. C., 6 m. W. from Hillsboro.

EPHRATA, ts. and v. Fulton co. N. Y., 9 m. W. from Johnstown, and 58 m. NW. from Albany, well cultivated by descendants of Germans, who settled here in 1724. The village has several mills, stores, taverns, a tannery, and about 25 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,009.

EPHRATA, t. Lancaster co. Pa., on Cocalico creek, a branch of the Conestoga, 12 m. N. from Lancaster, 60 W. from Philadelphia. It is settled by a religious sect from Germany, called Dunkers.

EPPING, ts. Rockingham co. N. H., 20 m. W. from Portsmouth, and 29 SE. from Concord, well watered by Lamprey and other beautiful streams. Pop. 1,235.

EQUALITY, t. and cap. Gallatin co. Il., on the N. side of Saline creek, 137 m. SE. from Vandalia, 14 m. S. from Shawneetown. It contains more than a dozen stores, a number of taverns, a brick court-house neatly finished, a number of mechanics of different trades, and about 100 families.

EQUINUNK CREEK, r. Pa., which runs into the Delaware. Lat. 41° 52′ N.

ERABLIERE, r. In., runs into the Wa-

bash on the N. side, between Fort Harrison and Tippecanoe creek.

ERIE, lake, N. America, through which the boundary line runs which separates the United States from Canada; about 280 m. in length from SW. to NE. and from 10 to 60 in breadth. Lon. 78° 35′ to 83° 10′ W. Lat. 41° 20′ to 42° 50′ N. This lake is of dangerous navigation, on account of the great number of rocks which project for many miles together from the northern shore, without any shelter from storms. There are several tolerably good harbors on the S. shore, the principal of which are Buffalo and Dunkirk, N. Y., Erie, Pa., Painsville, Cleveland, Granger, Sandusky, Croghansville, besides Put-in and Maumee bays, Ohio. It discharges its waters at NE. end into the river Niagara. A battle was fought here, on the 10th September, 1813, between the American fleet under commodore Perry, and the English fleet, in which the latter was taken.

ERIE, co. N. Y., bounded N. by Niagara co. E. by Genesee co. S. by Cattaraugus and Chatauque cos. W. by lake Erie and Niagara river. Pop. in 1830, 35,710, and in 1840, 62,465. Chief town, Buffalo.

ERIE, co. the NW. corner of Pa., bounded N. by lake Erie, E. by N. York, S. by Crawford co. and W. by Ohio. Chief town, Erie. Pop. in 1830, 16,906, and in 1841, 31,344.

ERIE, t. and cap. Erie co. Pa., pleasantly situated on the S. side of lake Erie, on the margin of a bay formed by Presque isle, 80 m. SSW. from Buffalo, 136 N. from Pittsburg, 100 E. from Cleveland. It contains a court-house, jail, a bank, several stores and taverns, various mechanic shops, and is a place of considerable importance. The French creek canal, 46 m. long, connects this place with Franklin on the Alleghany river. It has an excellent harbor for small vessels, but the entrance is narrow and difficult. The trade of the town is considerable. Pop. in 1820, 635, in 1830, 1,329, and in 1840, 3,412.

ERIE, *Fort*, a fort, with a small village, in Bertie, Lincoln co. U. C., at the outlet of lake Erie, opposite Black Rock, N. Y., 18 m. above the falls of Niagara.

ERIE, co. O., bounded N. by lake Erie, E. and S. by Huron, and W. by Sandusky cos. Chief town, Sandusky City. Pop. 12,599.

ERIE, t. and cap. Greene co. Ala., 47 m. SSW. from Tuscaloosa, on the Black Warrior.

ERIE, v. Carroll co. Ind., on the Wabash river, 6 m. WSW. from Delphi.

ERIEVILLE, v. Nelson ts. Madison co. N. Y., 9 m. SW. from Morrisville, has a church, grist, and 3 saw-mills, 2 carding and cloth-dressing mills, 2 tanneries, 1 ashery and 40 dwellings.

ERIN, t. Ind., on the Ohio, opposite Port William, at the mouth of the Kentucky river, 10 m. below Vevay, and 12 above Madison. It is on elevated ground, and was laid out in 1815.

ERNEST, t. of Lenox and Haddington co. U. C., W. and adjoining Kingston.

ERROL, ts. Coos co. N. H., 100 m. N. from Concord, and 30 NE. from Lancaster. Several considerable streams here unite with the Androscoggin. Pop. 104.

ERVINGS, ts. Franklin co. Mass., 107 m. NNW. from Boston. This is a good farming township, and its manufactures are considerable. Pop. 309.

ERWIN, v. Erwin ts. Steuben co. N. Y., on the Tioga river, near the mouth of Conhocton river.

ERWINNA, v. on Delaware r. in Bucks co. Pa., 15 m. above New Hope.

ERWINSVILLE, v. Rutherford co. N. C., 504 m. from W. C.

ESCATARIA, small island in L. C. about 5 m. N. from Louisburg, in the island of Cape Breton.

ESCAMBIA, r. Alabama, which unites with the Conecah, in West Florida, near the north border.

ESCAMBIA, co. Florida, bounded N. and W. by the boundary lines of Ala., NE. by Walton co., and S. by the gulf of Mexico. A large part of this county is poor pine barrens. Its principal streams are Perdido, Escambia, Middle river and branches, and Yellow Water river. Pensacola is the chief town. Pop. 3,993.

ESCAMBIA, v. Escambia co. Florida, 78 m. N. of Pensacola.

ESKIMAUX BAY, bay on the S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 57° 50′ W. Lat. 51° 30′ N.

ESKIMAUX, cape in Hudson's bay. Lon. 94° 50′ W. Lat. 61° 12′ N.

ESKIMAUX ISLANDS, small islands in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 63° W. Lat. 50° 15′ N.

ESOPUS, ts. Ulster co. N. Y., on W. side of the Hudson, 4 m. S. from Kingston, 69 S. from Albany. It contains the village of Elmore's Corners, a post-village half a mile W. from Elmore's Landing. Pop. 1,939.

ESOPUS, r. Ulster co. N. Y., which rises in the NW. part, flows by Kingston, and joins the Hudson at Saugerties, 11 m. below Catskill. Length 58 miles.

ESPERANCE, v. in Schoharie, N. Y., 8 m. N. from Schoharie, 26 W. from Albany. It is situated on the Schoharie, and contains a paper-mill, other valuable mills, and a printing-office. Here is a commodious toll bridge across the creek.

ESPYTOWN, v. Columbia co. Pa., 12 m. from Danville, and 78 from Harrisburg.

ESSEX'S SETTLEMENT, in the forks of Spoon river, the W. part of Putnam co. Illinois.

ESSEX, co. NE. part of Vt., bounded N. by Canada, E. by Connecticut river, S. by Caledonia co. and W. by Orleans co. Pop. in 1830, 3,981, and in 1840, 4,226. Chief town, Guildhall.

ESSEX, ts. Chittenden co. Vt., on N.

side of Onion river, 11 m. E. from Burlington. At Hubbell's falls on Onion river, are admirable mill sites, at which are manufactures of some extent. Pop. 1,824.

ESSEX, co. NE. part of Mass., bounded N. by New Hampshire, E. and SE. by the Atlantic, and W. and SW. by Middlesex co. Chief towns, Salem and Newburyport. Ipswich, Marblehead, Beverly, Lynn, Danvers, Gloucester, Newbury, Haverhill, and Andover, are all considerable towns. Pop. in 1830, 82,887, and in 1840, 94,987.

ESSEX, t. Essex co. Mass., on Chebacco river, 2 m. above its mouth, 5 SSE. from Ipswich, 12 NE. from Salem. The river is navigable for sloops of 60 tons. Here are built the boats called *Chebacco boats*; leather, boots, shoes, bar iron, barrels, cordage, pumps, and blocks are manufactured here to a considerable extent. Essex formerly constituted the S. parish of Ipswich, and was called Chebacco. Pop. 1,450.

ESSEX, co. N. Y., on lake Champlain, bounded N. by Clinton and Franklin cos. E. by lake Champlain, S. by Washington co., and W. by Montgomery and Franklin cos. Pop. in 1830, 19,387, and in 1840, 23,634. Chief town, Elizabethtown.

ESSEX, ts. and v. Essex co. N. Y., on lake Champlain, 136 m. from Albany. The *Split Rock* in this town, is a rock projecting 50 yards into the lake, the point of which, consisting of about half an acre, and covered with trees, is removed from the main rock about 20 feet. The height of this rock on each side of the fissure is about 12 feet above the water. Through this fissure a line has been let down to the depth of 500 feet without reaching the bottom. The village contains several stores, taverns, and 50 or 60 dwellings, generally very neat. Pop. of ts. 1,681.

ESSEX, co. N. J., bounded N. by Bergen co. E. by Bergen co. and Newark bay, S. by Middlesex co. and W. by Somerset and Morris cos. Pop. in 1830, 41,928, and in 1840, 44,621. Chief town, Newark.

ESSEX, co. Va., bounded N. by Rappahannock, which separates it from Richmond co., and inclosed on the other sides by Middlesex, King William, and Caroline cos. Chief town, Tappahannock. Pop. 11,309.

ESSEX, co. U. Canada, comprises the country between lake St. Clair and lake Erie, bounded W. by Detroit river, and E. by Suffolk co. Chief town, Amherstburg.

ESTILL, co. Ken., bounded N. by Montgomery, NE. by Pike, E. by Perry, S. by Clay, W. by Madison, and NW. by Clarke. Length 40 m., mean width about 17. Chief town, Irwine. Pop. in 1830, 4,618, and in 1840, 5,535.

ESTILLVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Scott co. Va., 33 m. a little S. of W. from Abingdon, 116 NE. by E. from Knoxville, Ten., 370 SW. by W. from Richmond, contains a court-house, jail, and several stores.

ESTHNER ISLAND, isl. in Prince William's Sound, on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 60° 50′ N.

ESTHERTOWN, t. Dauphin co. Pa., on E. side of Susquehannah, 7 m. N. from Harrisburg.

ESTOPACHY RIVER, v. Washington co. Alabama.

ESTRELLA, r. Guatimala, which enters the Pacific in Lat. 9° 5′ N.

ETNA, ts. Penobscot co. Me., 63 m. NE. from Augusta, and 17 m. W. from Bangor. This is an excellent farming township, with no important streams. Pop. 745.

ETNA, v. Tompkins co. N. Y., 7 m. from Ithica, contains several mills, clothing works, and 25 or 30 dwellings.

ETNA, v. Lima t. Licking co. O., on the national road, 18 m. E. from Columbus, 18 from Newark, has several taverns, stores, mechanic shops, and about 40 dwellings.

ETNA, v. Weymouth ts. Atlantic co. N. J., on Tuckahoe creek, 15 m. from the sea, has a grist and saw-mills, a furnace and a forge.

ETOWAH, river of Georgia, rises in the Apalachian mountains, interlocking with the sources of the Chatahoochee, and flowing SW. joins in Alabama the Oostenalah, and forms the Coosa.

EUBANKS, v. Cumberland co. Geo., 88 m. NE. from Milledgeville.

EUCLID, pts. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, on lake Erie, 8 m. NE. from Cleveland, and 147 NE. from Columbus, a flourishing township, and contains about 1,500 inhabitants.

EUCLID, v. Clay ts. Onondaga co. N. Y., 12 m. N. from Syracuse, has a tavern and several dwellings.

EUGENE, v. Vermillion co. Ind., 86 m. NW. by W. from Indianapolis. It is a village of considerable business.

EUKILLOGEE, a central district in the Cherokee country. In 1821 the United Brethren established a mission here. It is 30 m. from Spring Place.

EUSTIS, lake, Missouri, the SW. head of Yellow-stone river. It is near the head of the Wallaumut, which runs into Columbia river.

EUTAW SPRINGS, a small river of S. C., which runs into the Santee. Near its source a battle was fought in 1781, which, in effect, terminated the war in this state.

EVANS, ts. Erie co. N. Y., 293 m. from Albany, 19 m. SW. from Buffalo. A good farming township.

EVANSBURG, v. Lower Providence ts. Montgomery co. Pa., 24 m. from Philadelphia.

EVANSBURG, t. Butler co. Pa., laid out in 1831, 12 m. E. from Butler.

EVANSHAM, t. and cap. Wythe co. Va., on the E. side of the Reedy creek, a branch of the Kenhawa; 40 m. E. from Christiansburg, 240 WSW. from Richmond.

EVANSVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Vanderburg co. In., on the bank of the Ohio river, 51 m. S. from Vincennes, and 24 SE. from New Harmony. Lat. 38° 1′ N.

EVAN'S MILLS, v. Le Roy t. Jefferson co. N. Y., on a small branch of Indian river, has a grist-mill, 2 stores, and about 50 dwellings.

EVAN'S SETTLEMENT, on the eastern border of Union co. Il., near the head of Cash river, a pleasant settlement with about 80 families.

EVANSVILLE, t. Monroe co. Ala.

EVENSBURG, v. Crawford co. Pa.

EVERITTSTOWN, v. Alexandria t. Hunterdon co. N. J., 11 m. NW. from Flemington, has a tavern, church, grist-mill, and several dwellings.

EVERTON, v. Fayette co. Ind., 75 m. E. from Indianapolis.

EVERITTSVILLE, v. Albemarle co. Va.

EVESHAM, ts. Burlington co. N. J., in the forks of Moore's creek, 16 m. E. from Philadelphia, 25 S. from Burlington. Pop. 4,000.

EVIT'S CREEK, r. Maryland, which runs into the Potomac, Lon. 78° 44′ W. Lat. 39° 38′ N.

EWINGTON, t. and cap. of Effingham co. Il., on the national road, 29 m. E. by N. from Vandalia, on the Little Wabash, contains the court-house, jail, and some 15 or 20 dwellings.

EWINGSVILLE, v. Christian co. Ken., 749 m. from W. C.

EWINGSVILLE, v. Cecil co. Md.

EXETER, r. N. H., which rises from a small pond in Sandown, and pursues generally an easterly course till it meets the tide at Exeter; it afterwards pursues a NE. course and communicates with the Piscataqua, through Great bay. The Indian name, from Exeter to the entrance into the Piscataqua, is Swamscot.

EXETER, ts. Rockingham co. N. H., 14 m. SW. by W. from Portsmouth, 15 NNW. from Newburyport, 18 NNE. from Haverhill, 43 SE. by E. from Concord, 47 N. by E. from Boston, 489 from W. C. Pop. 2,925. It is a handsome village. Small sea-vessels ascend to it, it being at the head of tide-water on Exeter river. It contains a number of public buildings and 3 churches, and is the seat of very considerable manufactures. Phillips' Exeter Academy in this place is one of the most ancient, opulent, and useful institutions in the United States, having many of the advantages and endowments of a college. It has been almost exclusively devoted to the preparation of scholars for college. Number of instructors 4, including a writing and singing master. Number of volumes in the library, 680. The building is an elegant edifice, 76 feet by 30, with wings 34 by 28.

EXETER, ts. Penobscot co. Maine, 62 m. NW. from Castine, 264 NE. from Boston. At the Four "Corners," in the northerly part of the township, is a pleasant village, with considerable trade, and some mills. Pop. 2,052.

EXETER, ts. Washington co. R. I., 25 m. SW. from Providence. Branches of Wood river give this township a good water power, which is well improved by cotton mills and other manufactories. Pop. 1,776.

EXETER, ts. Otsego co. N. Y., 10 m. NW. from Cooperstown. There is a flourishing village on the lake in this township, which has considerable trade. The celebrated Split Rock is in this township, 5 m. S. of the village. It appears to have been separated by some great convulsion, and is esteemed a great curiosity. Pop. 1,423.

EXETER, t. Luzerne co. Pa., on the Susquehannah river, 10 m. above Wilkesbarre. Pop. 900.

EXETER, v. New Hanover co. N. C., on the E. fork of Cape Fear river, 36 m. above Wilmington.

EXETER, v. of Harrison co. In.

EXETER, t. Morgan co. Il., 14 m. W. from Jacksonville; has a large flouring-mill, several stores, and 15 or 20 families, surrounded with a large settlement.

F.

FABIUS, t. Onondaga co. N. Y. It is situated on the head springs of Chenango river, 125 m. W. from Albany. In the NE. corner there is a marly marsh, having the quality of changing wood immersed in it to stone. Pop. 2,562.

FABOMIT LAKE, Canada. Lon. 88° 15′ W. Lat. 52° 18′ N.

FACTORYVILLE, v. Tioga co. N. Y., about 164 m. SSW. from Albany; has 5 grist and 2 saw-mills, 2 taverns, and about 25 dwellings.

FACTORY VILLAGE, Milton ts. Saratoga co. N. Y., on the Kayderosseras creek; contains 2 large woollen factories, an extensive paper-mill, a trip-hammer, and 25 or 30 dwellings.

FACTORYVILLE, v. Lincoln co. Me., 29 m. from Augusta.

FACTORYVILLE, v. Castleton ts. Richmond co. Staten I., N. Y.

FACTORYVILLE, v. Chemung ts. and co. N. Y., 17 m. SE. from Elmira.

FAIRBLUFF, v. Columbus co. N. C.

FAIRBANKS, t. Chatauque co. N. Y.

FAIRFAX, t. Franklin co. Vt., on Lamoile river; 18 m. NNE. from Burlington, and 37 NW. from Montpelier. The falls on Lamoile river at this place, are singular, and worthy of the traveller's notice. There are some manufactories at the falls. It is a place of considerable business. Pop. 1,918.

FAIRFAX, co. Va.; bounded N. and E. by the Potomac, S. by Prince William co. and W. by Loudon co. The court-house, where a post-office is kept, is 15 m. from W. C. Pop. 9,370, of whom 3,972 are slaves. Chief town, Centreville.

FAIRFAX, t. and cap. Culpeper co. Va., 40 m. WNW. from Fredericksburg, 76 from W. C.

FAIRFIELD, t. Somerset co. Me., 25 m. N. from Augusta. It is watered by a small stream running into the Kennebeck, and by a branch of Waterville river. It has a plea-

sant village and considerable trade. Pop. 2,198.

FAIRFIELD, v. Lancaster co. Pa., at the head of Fairfield creek.

FAIRFIELD, v. Lenoir co. N. C., 87 m. E. by N. from Raleigh.

FAIRFIELD, v. Adams co. Il., in the NW. part, has 12 or 15 families.

FAIRFIELD, settlement in the NW. part of Hancock co. Il., a small but pleasant settlement.

FAIRFIELD, v. Amite co. Miss., 66 m. SE. from Natchez.

FAIRFIELD, ts. Franklin co. Vt.; 26 m. NNE. from Burlington. It is a pleasant place, with some trade, and considerable manufactures. Pop. 2,448.

FAIRFIELD, co. Ct., bounded N. by Litchfield co. SE. by Long Island sound, and W. by N. York. Pop. 49,917. Chief towns, Fairfield and Danbury.

FAIRFIELD, ts. and port of entry, Fairfield co. Ct., on Long Island sound, 21 m. WSW. from New Haven, 54 NE. from New York. Lat. 41° 8′ N. Pop. 3,654. It contains a court-house, an academy, and several houses of public worship. There are 4 villages within the town, Fairfield, Greenfield Hill, Green's Farms or Saugatuck, and Mill river. There are 3 harbors, Black Rock, Mill river, and Saugatuck. With the exception of New London, Black Rock is the best harbor in the Sound. This town was burned by the British, July, 1779.

FAIRFIELD, ts. and v. Herkimer co. N. Y., 10 m. N. from Herkimer, 75 from Albany. In this town there is an academy, 2 churches, a college of physicians and surgeons of the western district of N. Y., having an extensive museum, cabinet of minerals, &c. The building is a stone edifice, 200 ft. front, 3 stories high. The academy occupies 2 large buildings, all of which are highly flourishing. The village contains about 70 houses. Pop. of ts. 1,836.

FAIRFIELD, v. Essex co. N. J., 11 m. W. from Newark, has a church and some 10 or 12 dwellings.

FAIRFIELD, v. Rockbridge co. Va., 144 m. from Richmond, and 186 from W. C., a small village.

FAIRFIELD, district, S. C., between Wateree and Broad rivers. Pop. 20,165. Chief town, Winnsborough.

FAIRFIELD, or *Roberts'*, v. Putnam co. Geo.

FAIRFIELD, v. Nelson co. Ken., 10 m. from Bairdstown, 48 from Frankfort, and 599 from W. C.

FAIRFIELD, co. in the central part of Ohio, bounded N. by Licking, E. by Perry, S. by Slacking, and W. by Pickaway cos. Pop. 31,924. Chief town, Lancaster.

FAIRFIELD, v. Franklin co. Ind., on the E. fork of Whitewater river; 7 m. N. from Brookville, 77 m. SE. by E. from Indianapolis.

FAIRFIELD, v. and seat of justice, Wayne co. Il., 63 m. SE. from Vandalia, contains the court-house, jail, a number of stores, about 30 dwellings, and a large castor-oil factory.

FAIRFIELD, pts. Columbiana co. O., a few miles N. of the county seat. Pop. about 2,000.

FAIRFIELD, pts. Highland co. O., N. of Hillsborough, contains a number of beautiful villages.

FAIRFIELD, v. Green co. O., 11 m. NW. from Xenia, and 56 from Columbus, contains a number of churches, taverns, 8 or 10 stores, one 3 story grist-mill, 2 tanyards, 20 or 30 mechanic shops, and about 120 dwellings. It is a place of considerable business.

FAIRFIELD, v. Licking co. O., 4 m. N. from Newark, on the north branch of Licking creek.

FAIRHAVEN, ts. Rutland co. Vt. on Pultney river, 9 m. NNE. from Whitehall, 43 W. from Windsor, watered by Castleton and Pultney rivers, which afford good mill-sites. Pop. 630.

FAIRHAVEN, ts. Bristol co. Mass., on the Accushnet river, opposite New Bedford. Pop. 3,951.

FAIRHAVEN, v. Gallia co. O., on Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Kenhawa, 4 m. above Gallipolis.

FAIRHAVEN, v. Gaines ts. Orleans co. N. Y., two and a half m. N. from Albion.

FAIRHAVEN, v. Israel ts. Preble co. O., 9 m. SW. from Eaton.

FAIRLEE, ts. Orange co. Vt., on Connecticut river; 35 m. above Windsor. Pop. 656.

FAIRLEE, *West*, t. Orange co. Vt., W. of Fairlee.

FAIR PLAY, v. Green co. Ind., on the W. side of the West Fork of White river, 3 m. above Bloomington.

FAIRPORT, v. Perrington ts. Monroe co. N. Y., on the Erie canal, 12 m. E. by S. from Rochester.

FAIRPORT, t. Geauga co. Ohio, at the mouth of Grand river, on lake Erie, 15 m. N. from Chardon, 170 NE. from Columbus, on the southern shore of lake Erie, and has a good port or harbor for vessels usually navigating the lakes. Here is a light-house built and supported by the United States. It has the prospect of becoming a place of much business.

FAIR RIVER, Canada, runs from Wapessaga to lake St. John.

FAIRTON, v. Cumberland co. N. J., 73 m. S. from Trenton, and 179 NE. from W. C.; contains 30 or 40 dwellings, 2 stores, a church, and about 200 inhabitants.

FAIRVIEW, v. Erie co. Pa., 279 m. from Harrisburg, and 340 from W. C.

FAIRVIEW, v. Guernsey co. Ohio, 25 m. E. from Cambridge, 105 m. from Columbus, on the road from Zanesville to Wheeling; contains about 200 inhabitants.

FAIRVIEW, v. Kingwood ts. Hunterdon co. N. J., 7 m. NW. from Flemington, 29 from Trenton, and 188 from W. C.; con-

tains a church, 2 stores, and some 12 or 15 dwellings.

FAIRVIEW, v. East Pennsborough ts. Cumberland co. Pa., 14 m. NE. of Carlisle.

FAIRVIEW, v. Greenville district, S. C., 117 m. NW. by W. from Columbia.

FAIRVIEW, v. Rush co. Ind., 14 m. E. from Rushville.

FAIRWEATHER, *Cape*, on the NW. coast of America. Lon. 222° 20′ E. Lat. 58° 50¼′ N.

FAIRWEATHER, *Mount*, high mountain on the NW. coast of America, about 12 m. NE. from cape Fairweather.

FALES' CREEK, Ohio, runs into the Ohio, 11 m. above Portsmouth.

FALL, r. which rises in Vermont, and runs into the Connecticut, N. of Greenfield, Mass.

FALL, r. R. Island, which runs from Watuper pond into Taunton river.

FALLS, v. Pickens district, S. C., 175 m. NW. from Columbia.

FALL CREEK, v. Groton t. on Fall cr. Tompkins co. N. Y., and 19 m. from Ithaca; has a church, grist and saw-mills, and from 15 to 20 dwellings.

FALLSBURG, v. Fallsburg t. Sullivan co. N. Y., 8 m. NE. from Monticello, on the Neversink; contains a large tannery, grist-mill, several turning mills, and some 15 or 20 dwellings.

FALL RIVER, v. Bristol co. Mass. It is situated on Taunton river, which is navigable for vessels of any size, and is one of the largest manufacturing villages in the U. States. It contains several churches, an academy, and various other schools, several hotels, among which the Pocasset is a most splendid house, and well kept; a bank, ten cotton mills, making about 8,000,000 of yards annually, a woollen mill, making 150,000 yards of cloth, 2 print works, printing 12,000,000 annually. The number of hands employed in all the factories, is about 2,000. The annual value of the manufactures of Fall River amounts to about $3,000,000. The articles manufactured, of less note, are leather, boots, shoes, iron castings, hats, nails, machinery, iron hoops and rods, stoves, brass, copper and tin ware. Six ships from this port are engaged in the whale fishery. A regular steamboat line is established between this place and Providence, distance, by water, 28 miles, by land, 18. It is 49 m. S. from Boston, 17 S. from Taunton, and 14 W. from New Bedford. Pop. in 1820, 1,594, in 1830, 4,150, and in 1840, 6,738.

FALLSTON, bor. Beaver co. Pa., at the lower end of the falls of Beaver r. It is delightfully situated on the Big Beaver, has a water power of 85 cubic feet, with a head and fall of 15 feet. There are two scythe manufactories, two cotton, and one wire manufactory, and a grist, saw, oil, and paper mill erected here, and in successful operation, with an establishment for turning water buckets. It is 1½ m. from the borough of Beaver, and about the same distance from the Ohio river. See Beavertown.

FALLING SPRINGS, creek, Bath co. Va. It is a branch of Jackson river, and is about 25 m. SW. from the Warm springs, and has a fall of 200 feet perpendicular height.

FALLOWFIELD, t. Washington co. Pa., on the left bank of the Monongahela river, on the waters of Pigeon creek.

FALLOWFIELD, v. Crawford co. Pa., on the sources of Big Beaver river, 10 m. SW. from Meadville.

FALLSINGTON, v. Bucks co. Pa., 5 m. SW. from Trenton.

FALMOUTH, s-p. and t. Barnstable co. Mass., at the SW. end of the peninsula of Barnstable, 18 m. S. by W. of Sandwich, and 41 S. of Plymouth. There are belonging to this place 9 whale ships, and about 40 sail in the coasting trade and fishery. Two streams afford a water power, on which are two woollen mills and other manufactories. Pop. 2,589.

FALMOUTH, ts. Cumberland co. Me., 5 m. NW. of Portland, and 47 from Augusta, It is watered by Presumscut river, and has a number of vessels employed in coasting and fishing. Pop. 2,071.

FALMOUTH, v. and cap. Strafford co. Va., on the river Rappahannock, opposite to Fredericksburg, 70 m. N. of Richmond, and 60 S. by W. from W. C.

FALMOUTH, v. and seat of justice, Pendleton co. Ken., 30 m. S. from Cincinnati; contains a court-house and jail.

FALMOUTH, t. Lancaster co. Pa., 20 m. S. from Lancaster.

FALMOUTH, s-p. Antigua, 7 m. SE. from St. Johns. Lon. 61° 28′ W. Lat. 17° 9′ N.

FALMOUTH, s-p. Jamaica. Lon. 77° 33′ W. Lat. 18° 31′ N.

FALMOUTH, t. in Hants, Nova Scotia, on the SE. side of the basin of Mines, 28 m. NW. from Halifax.

FALMOUTH, v. near the E. line of Rush co. Ind.

FANCY HILL, v. Rockbridge co. Va., 13 m. NNE. from Staunton.

FANSHAW, *Cape*, NW. coast of America, on the N. side of Frederick's Sound. Lon. 226° 44′ E. Lat. 57° 11′ N.

FARM, v. Franklin co. Geo., 9 m. from Carnesville.

FARMERSVILLE, v. Ovid ts. Seneca co. N. Y., 2 m. from Cayuga lake, has 2 churches, taverns, 4 or 5 stores, and about 30 dwellings.

FARMERSVILLE, v. German ts. Holmes co. O., a small village, and contains not more than a dozen families.

FARMERSVILLE, v. Jackson ts. Montgomery co. O., 10 or 15 m. SW. from Dayton, a small but pleasant village.

FARMINGTON, v. Bedford co. Ten., 48 m. S. of Nashville.

FARMINGTON, t. and cap. St. Francois co. Mo., 60 m. SSW. from St. Louis, and 912 from W. C., a prosperous village, contains a court-house, jail, and several stores.

FARMINGTON, v. N. part of Oakland co. Mich., 26 m. NNW. from Detroit.

FARMINGTON, v. Van Buren co. Iowa, on Des Moines river.

FARMINGTON, t. in the NE. corner of Fulton co. Il., on the road from Canton to Knoxville, with an elegant rich and rolling prairie around.

FAREWELL, *Cape*, S. point of West Greenland, on the north side of the entrance of Davis's Straits. Lon. 42° 42′ W. Lat. 59° 37′ N.

FARLEY MILLS, v. King and Queen co. Va., 148 m. from W. C.

FARLEYSVILLE, v. Charlotte co. Va., 233 m. from W. C.

FARMERSVILLE, ts. and v. Cattaraugus co. N. Y., 70 m. SW. from Rochester, and 50 SE. from Buffalo. The village has 2 taverns, several stores, and from 25 to 30 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,294.

FARMINGTON, ts. Franklin co. Me., 29 m. NNW. from Augusta, 200 NNE. from Boston, 649 from W. C. It is a valuable agricultural town, and contains an academy. It has some manufactures, and considerable trade in lumber and other merchandize. Pop. 2,613.

FARMINGTON, ts. Strafford co. N. H., 26 m. NW. from Portsmouth, 36 NE. from Concord, and 17 NW. from Dover, a good farming township, with considerable trade. Pop. 1,380.

FARMINGTON, ts. Hartford co. Ct., on Farmington river, 10 m. W. from Hartford, 30 N. from New Haven. Round Hill in this township is a natural curiosity. It rises abruptly to the height of 60 feet, is nearly circular in its form, and covers 12 acres. Pop. 2,041.

FARMINGTON, ts. Ontario co. N. Y., 9 m. NE. from Canandaigua. Clifton springs are in this town. They are strongly impregnated with sulphur. This township contains a number of beautiful villages. Pop. 2,122.

FARMINGTON, pts. Trumbull co. Ohio, 12 m. NW. from Warren, 160 m. from Columbus, and contains upwards of 800 inhabitants.

FARMINGTON, v. Belmont co. Ohio, 5 m. NE. from St. Clairsville, contains a store, and several mechanic shops.

FARMINGTON FALLS, v. on Sandy river, 5 m. above the village of Farmington, and in the NW. angle of Kennebeck co. Me., 97 m. nearly due N. from Portland.

FARMINGTON RIVER, rises in Massachusetts, and runs SE. to Farmington in Connecticut, where it is joined by Salmon river; it has a cataract of 150 feet, after which it is called Windsor river, and joins the Connecticut, 4 m. above Hartford.

FARMVILLE, v. Prince Edward co. Va., on the Appomatox, 72 m. SW. from Richmond.

FARNHAM, t. Bedford and Richelieu cos. L. Canada, SE. from Montreal.

FARROWVILLE, v. Fauquier co. Va., 64 m. SW. from W. C., and 145 NNW. from Richmond.

FAUCHE, r. Il., runs into the Illinois river from the east.

FAUQUIER, co. NE. part of Va., bounded N. by Loudon co. NE. by Prince William co. ESE. by Stafford co. SW. by Culpeper co. and NW. by Frederick co. Pop. 21,877, of whom 10,708 were slaves, and 688 were free people of color. Chief town, Warrenton.

FAUSSEMBAULT, seigniory, Hampshire co. L. C., 10 m. W. from Quebec.

FAUSSE RIVIERE, a lake in Louisiana, in Point Coupee, once a bend of the Mississippi river. The banks of the lake are high, dry, and arable.

FAYETTE, ts. Kennebeck co. Me., 17 m. WNW. from Augusta. This township contains some beautiful ponds, and is the source of a branch of Sandy river. Pop. 1,016.

FAYETTE, ts. Seneca co. N. Y., between Seneca and Cayuga lakes, 8 m. SE. from Geneva, and 178 W. from Albany. It contains Canoga Warm Springs, which send forth a fine mill stream to the Cayuga lake. Pop. 3,731.

FAYETTE, co. Ken., on the sources of Elkhorn river, bounded by Jessamine SE. Woodford W. Scott NW. Bourbon NE. Clark E. and Madison or Kentucky river S. Pop. 22,194, of whom 10,710 were slaves, and 599 free colored. Chief town, Lexington.

FAYETTE, co. Geo., bounded N. by Henry, E. by Oakmulgee river, S. by Monroe, and W. by Flint river. Pop. 6,191, of whom 1,334 were slaves, and 30 free colored. Fayetteville is the chief town.

FAYETTE, co. Ohio, bounded S. by Highland, SW. by Clinton, NW. by Greene, N. by Madison, E. by Pickaway, and SE. by Ross. Pop. in 1830, 8,180, and in 1840, 10,984. Chief town, Washington.

FAYETTE, co. in SW. part of Pa., bounded N. by Westmoreland, E. by Somerset cos. S. by Virginia, and W. by Green and Washington cos. Pop. 33,574. Chief towns, Union and Brownsville.

FAYETTE, co. Al., bounded N. by Marion, E. by Walker, S. by Tuscaloosa and Pickens, and W. by the Mississippi state line. Chief town, Fayetteville. Pop. 6,942, of whom 891 were slaves.

FAYETTE, v. Grant co. Wis., (See Lancaster.)

FAYETTE, ts. and cap. of Howard co. Miso., centrally situated on a branch of Bonne Femme creek, contains a court-house, some 12 or 15 stores, a college, and excellent common schools, and about 100 private dwellings, many of which are very neat.

FAYETTE, v. Hanover ts. Chatauque co. N. Y., on lake Erie, at the mouth of Silver creek, 33 m. from Buffalo, contains a grist-mill, 2 saw-mills, several stores, clothing works, about 100 dwellings, and 500 inhabitants. It is a place of much business.

FAYETTE, v. Green co. Il., near the

east line, on the road from Alton to Jacksonville. A small village with some 10 or 15 families.

FAYETTE, t. and cap. Jefferson co. Miss., 19 m. NE. from Natchez, 93 m. from Jackson, and 1,127 from W. C., contains a court-house, jail, several stores, and about 30 houses.

FAYETTE, co. Ten., bounded N. by Tipton and Haywood, E. by Hardiman, S. by the state line of Mississippi, and W. by Shelby co. Somerville is the seat of justice. Pop. 21,501, of whom 10,885 were slaves, and 43 free colored.

FAYETTE, co. Va., bounded N. by Nicholas, E. by Greenbrier, S. by Mercer, and W. by Bath cos. Pop. 3,924, of whom 123 were slaves, and 18 free colored. County town not given.

FAYETTE, co. Il., bounded N. by Shelby, E. by Effingham and Clay, S. by Marion, and W. by Bond and Montgomery cos. It is watered by the Kaskaskia and its tributaries. The banks of this river are generally low, and subject to inundation. There is in this county a heavy growth of timber, along the Kaskaskia r. and Hurricane Fork; there is also a good portion of prairie land. Vandalia, the capital of the state, is situated in this county, and is the seat of justice. Pop. in 1835, 3,638, and in 1840, 6,328.

FAYETTE, co. Indiana, bounded N. by Wayne, E. by Union, S. by Franklin, and W. by Rush cos. Pop. 9,837. Connersville is the chief town.

FAYETTEVILLE, t. and cap. Cumberland co. N. C., 60 m. S. from Raleigh, 95 NNW. from Wilmington, 159 NE. from Columbia, 347 from W. C. Lon. 79° 58′ W. Lat. 35° 3′ N. It is situated near Cape Fear river, at the head of boat navigation, contains the usual county buildings, several stores, and is a place of some note.

FAYETTEVILLE, v. Onondaga co. N. Y., by post-road, 139 m. from Albany, on the feeder of the Erie canal, 8 m. from Syracuse, has 3 churches, several taverns, stores, and 75 or 80 dwellings.

FAYETTEVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Lincoln co. Ten., on the right bank of Elk r. 50 m. SW. from Murfreesborough. Lat. 35° 10′ N. Lon. from W. C., 9° 37′ W. has a court-house, several stores, and various mechanic shops.

FAYETTEVILLE, v. and cap. Fayette co. Geo., about 50 m. WSW. from Milledgeville, and 700 from W. C., contains the usual county buildings, several stores, and some 30 or 40 houses.

FAYETTEVILLE, v. Green ts. Franklin co. Pa., 9 m. E. from Chambersburg.

FAYETTEVILLE, t. and cap. Fayette co. Al., 50 m. NNW. from Tuscaloosa, and 874 from W. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, t. and cap. Washington co. Arkansas, 212 m. NW. by W. from Little Rock, and 1,285 from W. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, v. St. Clair co. Il., on the W. side of Kaskaskia river, 16 m. SE. from Belleville, on elevated ground, and a good situation for a town.

FAYETTEVILLE, v. Perry ts. Brown co. O., 25 m. N. from Georgetown.

FAYSTON, ts. Washington co. Vt., 17 m. SW. from Montpelier, and 25 from Burlington. It is a mountainous township. Pop. 635.

FEAR, *Cape*, a cape of N. Carolina, where there is a dangerous shoal, called, from its form, the Frying Pan, lying at the entrance of Cape Fear river. This river is formed by two branches, called the NW. and NE. branches, which unite above Wilmington; and it enters the Atlantic below Brunswick. Lon. 77° 45′ W. Lat. 33° 40′ N.

FEARING, pts. Washington co. Ohio, 6 m. N. from Marietta; several mills are seated in this township, and 8 or 900 inhabitants.

FEDERAL POINT, point, N. C., near the New Inlet. Here is a beacon; 80 m. W. by S. from Cape Lookout, 30 NW. by N. from Frying Pan Shoals.

FEDERALSBURG, v. in Dorchester and Caroline cos. Md., on Marshy Hope creek, 20 m. NE. from Cambridge, 114 from Annapolis, and 312 from W. C.

FEDERAL STORE, v. Dutchess co. N. Y., 95 m. SSE. from Albany, a small village with several dwellings.

FEEDING HILLS, v. in West Springfield, Hampden co. Mass., 5 m. W. from Springfield.

FELICIANA, *West*, co. La., bounded W. by the Mississippi, S. by East Baton Rouge, N. by the state of Mississippi, E. by Florida. The settlers are almost entirely Americans. Chief town, St. Francisville. Pop. 10,910, of whom 8,755 were slaves.

FELICIANA, *East*, co. La., bounded N. by Mis., E. by St. Helena, S. by East Baton Rouge, and W. by West Feliciana co. Pop. 11,893, of whom 7,871 were slaves, 30 free colored.

FELICIANA, t. Feliciana co. Louisiana, E. of Baton Rouge.

FELICIANA, v. Graves co. Ken., 16 m. W. from Mayfield.

FELICITY, v. Franklin ts. Clermont co. Ohio, 9 m. W. from Batavia, 100 SW. from Columbus, has about 10 stores, 3 smith's shops, 3 chair factories, 5 shoe shops, a saddle-tree factory, 2 carding and oil factories, and 75 or 80 dwellings.

FELIXVILLE, v. Cumberland co. Va., 5 m. E. from Cumberland C. H.

FEMME OSAGE, v. St. Charles co. Miso.

FENNER, v. Madison co. N. Y., 115 m. from Albany, has a tavern, store, and 20 or 25 dwellings.

FENTRESS, co. Ten., bounded N. by Overton and Morgan, E. by Roane, S. by Bledsoe, and W. by White cos. Jamestown is the seat of justice. Pop. 3,550, of whom 80 were slaves and 5 free colored.

FERDINAND, ts. Essex co. Vt., 60 m. NE. from Montpelier. It is so mountainous,

rocky, cold and swampy, that people do not choose to cultivate it. Pop. not given.

FERNANDIA, v. and cap. Nassau co. Florida.

FERNANDINA, s-p. Amelia island. It is the only town on the island, and is the seat of justice for the county of Nassau, Florida.

FERRIER POINT, cape of Mexico, on the Pacific Ocean. Lon. from W. C. 31° Lat. 33° 42′ N.

FERRISBURG, ts. Addison co. Vt. on lake Champlain, at the mouth of Otter creek, 22 m. S. from Burlington. Basin harbor, in this township, is deep and well-protected from winds, and is a place of considerable navigation and commercial importance. There are some woollen and other manufactories on its streams.

FERROL, *Cape*, a cape on the NW. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 57° 11′ W. Lat. 51° 4′ N.

FIDALGO, *Port*, inlet, NW. coast of America, in Prince William sound. Lat. 60° 55′ N.

FIELD'S MILLS, v. Brunswick co. Va., 86 m. from W. C.

FIFTEEN MILE CREEK, r. which rises in Pennsylvania, and runs into the Potomac, in Maryland.

FIGHTING ISLAND, small isl. of Mich., in Detroit river, a little above Gross Isle.

FINCASTLE, v. Eagle ts. Brown co. O., 17 m. NE. from Georgetown, on the road to Georgetown; a small but pleasant village.

FINCASTLE, t. and cap. Botetourt co. Va., on Catawba creek, which flows into James river, a few miles below the town; 55 m. W. by N. from Lynchburg, 175 W. from Richmond, 244 from W. C. Pop. about 800. It contains a court-house and jail.

FINDLEY, v. and cap. Hancock co. O., on Blanchard's fork of Anglaize river, 100 m. NW. from Columbus. It contains 25 or 30 buildings, one of which is of brick, 40 by 60 feet, a commodious school-house, several stores, and about 125 inhabitants.

FINDLEYVILLE, v. Peters ts. Washington co. Pa., 12 m. NE. of the borough of Washington.

FINDLEYSVILLE, v. Mecklenburg co. N. C.

FINESVILLE, v. Warren co. N. J., on the Musconetcong creek, a mile above its mouth, and 19 m. SW. from Belvidere, contains a grist-mill, saw-mill, oil-mill, a woollen manufactory, and from 20 to 25 dwellings.

FINEWOOD, v. Charlotte co. Va., 17 m. from Maryville.

FINLEY'S MILLS, v. Mina ts. Chatauque co. N. Y.

FINHOLLOWAY, r. Geo., which runs into the Alatamaha, in Wayne co.

FINNEYSVILLE, v. Rutland co. Vt., 97 m. SSW. from Montpelier.

FISH CREEK, r. N. Y., which runs S. and joins Wood creek in Bengal. Length 43 m.

FISH CREEK, r. Va., which runs into the Ohio.

FISH CREEK, r. Md., which runs into the Chesapeake.

FISHKILL, r. N. Y., which joins Wood creek 2 miles from its entrance into Oneida lake. Another creek of this name is the outlet of Saratoga lake into Hudson river. Its mouth is opposite the mouth of Battenkill. On the banks of this creek the British army under Gen. Burgoyne surrendered to Gen. Gates, Oct. 17th, 1777.

FISHKILL, ts. Dutchess co. N. Y., on Hudson river, 10 m. below Poughkeepsie, 65 N. from New York. The village of Fishkill is about 5 m. E. of the river, on Fishkill creek. The other settlements in the town are Hopewell, New Hackinsac, Middlebush, and Wappinger's creek. The number of churches is 6. Here are numerous mills and manufactories, and 2 landings, at which considerable trade is carried on. Pop. of ts. 10,437.

FISHKILL, mountains, are the continuation of the Highlands above Westpoint, and curving to the NE. and N. stretch between Dutchess and Putnam counties, and thence through the former towards the SW. angle of Mass.

FISHKILL LANDING, v. Dutchess co. N. Y., directly opposite Newburgh, 5 m. S. from the village of Fishkill, and 60 m. above the city of New York.

FISH LAKE, v. Delaware co. N. Y., 89 m. SW. from Albany.

FISH RIVER, r. Alabama, which runs into E. side of Mobile bay.

FISHER'S ISLAND, isl. in Long Island Sound. It forms a part of the town of Southold, N. Y., 8 m. long, and 2 broad, 5 m. SW. from Stonington, Ct.

FISHER'S STORE, v. Clark co. Alabama.

FISHERSFIELD, ts. Merrimack co. New Hampshire, 27 m. WNW. from Concord, and 470 from W. C., near the west extremity of the county.

FISHING BAY, bay, Md., on E. side of the Chesapeake, at the mouth of the Nanticoke.

FISHING CREEK, Howard co. Missouri.

FISHING CREEK, r. Va., which runs into the Ohio.

FISHING CREEK, v. Wilkes co. N. C.

FISHINGFORD CROSS-ROADS, v. Bedford co. Ten.

FITCHBURG, ts. Worcester co. Mass., on Nashua river, 25 m. N. from Worcester. A branch of the Nashua river passes through this township, and affords it a good water power, on which there are 4 cotton, 3 woollen, and 2 paper-mills. Its manufactures are considerable, such as leather, boots, shoes, hats, scythes, bellows, palm-leaf hats, straw bonnets, chairs, tin and cabinet wares. Pop. 2,604.

FITZHERBERT'S ISLAND, in the Florida stream. Lon. 81° 50′ W. Lat. 24° 40′ N.

FITZWILLIAM, ts. Cheshire co. N. H.,

13 m. SE. from Keene, and 65 NW. from Boston. It contains a number of beautiful ponds. It is a pleasant farming township.

FITZHUGH'S SOUND, narrow channel of the Pacific ocean, between Culvert's island and the W. coast of America.

FLAGGTOWN, v. Hillsborough ts. Somerset co. N. J., 7 m. SW. from Somerville, 196 m. from W. C., contains 2 stores, tavern, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

FLANDERS, v. Southampton ts. Suffolk co. N. Y., on the E. part of Long Island.

FLAT PRAIRIE, settlement in Randolph co. Il., 20 m. E. from Kaskaskia.

FLATBUSH, ts. and cap. Kings co. Long Island, on New York bay, 5 m. S. by E. from New York city. The public buildings are a court-house, academy called Erasmus Hall, and a church. A battle was fought near this town, 27th August, 1776, in which the Americans were defeated by the British with great loss.

FLAT CREEK, r. S. C., which runs into the Great Pedee, 6½ m. from Greenville.

FLATLANDS, ts. and v. Kings co. N. Y., on New York bay, 2 m. S. from Flatbush. The village centrally situate, contains 1 Dutch Reformed church, 2 stores, 1 tavern, and 14 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 810.

FLAGG-SPRING, v. Campbell co. Ken.

FLAMBOROUGH, t. York co. U. C., on Burlington bay, at the W. extremity of lake Ontario.

FLANDERS, v. Morris co. N. J., near the head of Raritan river, 15 m. a little N. of W. from Morristown, 59 N. from Trenton, and 220 m. from W. C., contains a grist-mill, saw-mill, church, several taverns and stores, and from 20 to 25 dwellings.

FLATTERY, *Cape*, on the W. coast of N. America, so named by Captain Cook, who discovered it in 1788, because he was disappointed in not finding a harbor. Lon. 124° 57′ W. Lat. 48° 25′ N.

FLEETWOOD, v. Hinds co. Miss., 100 m. N. from Natchez.

FLETCHER, v. Brown ts. Miami co. O., on the state road from Columbus to Piqua, 10 m. from Troy, situated in a healthy and fertile part of the country, has a church, several stores, 12 or 15 mechanic shops, and about 150 inhabitants.

FLEMING, co. in the E. part of Ken., bounded N. by Mason and Lewis, E. by Lawrence, S. by Bath, and W. by Nicholas cos. Flemingsburg is the seat of justice. Pop. 13,268, of whom 1,992 were slaves, and 188 free colored.

FLEMINGS, v. Wayne co. Indiana.

FLEMINGSBURG, t. and cap. Fleming co. Ken., 79 m. from Frankfort, and 500 from W. C., contains a court-house, jail, and some 20 or 30 dwellings.

FLEMINGTON, v. and cap. Hunterdon co. N. J., 23 m. NNW. from Trenton, 9 S. from Pittstown, 53 NE. from Philadelphia, and 182 from W. C., contains the court-house, jail, several churches, a public library, about 50 dwellings, and 300 inhabitants.

FLETCHER, t. Franklin co. Vt., 22 m. NE. from Burlington, and 23 NNE. from Montpelier. There are some small streams in this township, and some manufactories. Pop. 1,014.

FLINN, t. Jackson co. Indiana.

FLINN'S FORK, v. Caldwell co. Ken., 796 m. from W. C.

FLINT, r. Ontario co. N. Y., which runs into Canandaigua r. at the village of Vienna in Phelps.

FLINT, r. Geo., which rises in N. Lat. 33° 40′ and running SW. by S. 200 miles, joins the Chatahoochee to form the Apalachicola.

FLINT, v. and cap. Genesee co. Mich.

FLINT ISLAND, island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the coast of Cape Breton Island. Lon. 59° 40′ W. Lat. 46° 10′ N.

FLINT-STONE, v. Alleghany co. Md., 150 m. NW. by W. from W. C.

FLORENCE, ts. Oneida co. N. Y., 17 m. NW. from Rome. Pop. 1,259.

FLORENCE, t. and cap. Lauderdale co. Al., on the N. bank of the Tennessee, at the foot of the Muscle Shoals, on the road from Nashville to New Orleans. It was laid out in 1818, on an elevated plain 100 feet above the river, and is well supplied with water. It lies opposite a fine island in the river, between which and the town is the usual channel for boats, and is one mile above the mouth of Cypress creek, which also affords a good harbor; 60 m. N. by E. from Cotton-gin-port, contains the usual county buildings, several stores and mechanic shops, and has considerable trade.

FLORENCE, pts. Huron co. Ohio, 13 m. E. from Norwalk, and 125 N. by E. from Columbus. It contains several extensive beds of iron ore, and about 900 inhabitants.

FLORENCE, v. Boone co. Ken., 70 m. N. from Frankfort, and 507 from W. C.; contains some 20 or 30 dwellings.

FLORIA, v. and settlement, Putnam co. Il., 5 m. E. from Hennepin, a delightful situation.

FLORIDA, t. E. part of Monroe co. Miso., on Salt river. It is a flourishing place of about 60 houses; contains several stores and mechanic shops.

FLORIDA, ts. Berkshire co. Mass. 30 m. NNE. from Lenox, and 125 W. by N. from Boston. A mountainous township, watered by Deerfield river, and exhibits some Alpine scenery. Pop. 441.

FLORIDA, ts. Montgomery co. N. Y., on the Mohawk, 11 m. S. from Johnstown, 35 NW. from Albany. It contains 5 churches. Pop. 5,414. Minaville and Port Jackson are villages.

FLORIDA, v. Orange co. N. Y., 6 m. SW. from Goshen; has a church, 3 or 4 stores, 2 grist and 2 saw-mills, and from 15 to 20 dwellings.

FLORIDA, *Cape*, the most easterly point of Florida. Lon. 80° 37′ W. Lat 25° 44′ N.

FLORIDA, *Gulf of*, the channel between

the peninsula of Florida and the Bahama islands, N. of the island of Cuba, and through which the gulf stream passes.

FLORIDA KEYS, or *Martyr's Island*, a number of rocks and sand banks at the S. extremity of E. Florida. The great sand-bank extends from the peninsula of Florida inward to the gulf of Mexico, in the form of a hook.

FLORIDA TERRITORY, see page 150.

FLORISSANT, v. Miso., on N. side of the Missouri, 12 m. above Belle Fontaine, 15 from St. Louis. It is a French settlement.

FLOUGHERTY'S CREEK, Va., flows into the Youghiogeny r. a little below the Great Crossings. It passes within a mile of Wills' creek, a water of the Potomac.

FLOURTOWN, v. Springfield ts. Montgomery co. Pa., 8 m. SE. from Norristown.

FLOYD, co. Ken., bounded N. by Lawrence co. E. by Va. S. by Morgan and Pipe, and W. by Morgan, Bath, and Montgomery cos. Pop. 6,302, of whom 184 were slaves, and 15 free colored. Prestonburg is the seat of justice.

FLOYD, ts. Oneida co. N. Y., 6 m. E. from Rome, 10 N. from Utica. Iron ore is found here; contains the village of Floyd Corners, 12 m. from Utica; has a church, tavern, store, and 12 or 15 dwellings. Pop. 1,742.

FLOYD, co. In., opposite Louisville, Ken., bounded by the Ohio river SE. Harrison S. and SW. Washington NW. Scott N. and Clarke NE., about 20 m. square. Pop. 9,454. Chief towns, New Albany and Jeffersonville.

FLOYD, v. and cap. Floyd co. Va., contains a court-house, jail, several stores, &c.

FLOYD, co. Va., bounded N. by Montgomery, E. by Franklin, SE. by Patrick, and SW. by Grayson co. Being situated among the Alleghany mountains, its surface is mountainous, and is watered by Little river. It is much better adapted to grazing than to grain. Floyd is the seat of justice. Pop. 4,453, of whom 321 were slaves, and 9 free colored.

FLOYD, co. Geo., bounded N. by Walker, E. by Cass, S. by Paulding co. and W. by Ala. Pop. 4,441, of whom 1,271 were slaves, and 5 free colored. Rome is the seat of justice.

FLOYDSBURG, on Floyd's Fork, Jefferson co. Ken., 36 m. W. from Frankfort, and 20 NE. from Louisville.

FLOYD'S FORK, r. Ken., which runs into the river Salt.

FLUSHING, ts. and v. Queen's co. N. Y., situated about 5 m. E. from New York. The village at the head of Flushing bay, 9 m. E. from the centre of New York, has a number of churches, a respectable seminary for ladies, 6 extensive stores, 3 hotels, and about 140 dwellings. Pop. 4,124.

FLUVANNA, co. central part of Va., bounded N. by Louisa co. E. by Goochland co. S. by James river, and W. by Albemarle co. Pop. 8,812, of whom 4,126 were slaves, and 221 free colored. Chief town, Columbia.

FOGLESVILLE, v. Lehigh co. Pa., 76 m. from Harrisburg, and 176 from W. C.

FOIN, *Point Au*, in St. Lawrence river, the first above river à la Vielle Galette, in Edwardsburg, U. Canada.

FONDA'S BUSH, or RAWSONVILLE, v. Broadalbin ts. Fulton co. N. Y., 10 m. NE. from Johnstown; has several churches, 1 grist, saw, paper, and clothing-mill, a number of stores, taverns, and about 150 dwellings.

FONDA, v. and seat of justice, Montgomery co. N. Y., on the Erie canal, a new village, contains the usual county buildings, several stores, and is a flourishing place.

FOND DU LAC, co. Wisconsin, S. of Winnebago lake and Fox river, next W. of Sheboyagan co. The chief town is Fond du Lac.

FOND DU LAC, v. Fond du Lac co. Wis., at the southern extremity of Winnebago lake. Pop. 139.

FOND DU LAC, a large bay at the W. end of lake Superior, which receives the river St. Louis. The American Fur Company have an establishment on the river, 21 m. above its mouth.

FORBES' PURCHASE, a tract of land in Florida, including nearly the whole of the country between the Apalachicola and the Okelochonne rivers, and extending S. to the gulf of Mexico. It comprehends some of the best lands in Florida.

FORDS, v. Amity co. Miss.

FORD'S ISLAND, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of South Carolina. Lon. 79° 5′ W. Lat. 33° 14′ N.

FORDSVILLE, v. on Pearl river, in Marion co. Mississippi, 160 m. SE. by E. from Natchez, and 80 NNE. from New Orleans.

FORDSVILLE, v. Cumberland co. Va., 4 m. E. from Cumberland C H.

FORD'S FERRY, Gallatin co. Il., on the Ohio river, 20 m. below Shawneetown, on the great road from the southern parts of Kentucky and Tennessee to Illinois and Missouri.

FORELAND, *South*, remarkable point of U. C., projecting into lake Erie, and usually called Point Pelé. It lies opposite to Huron county, Ohio.

FORESTERTON, v. Burlington co. N. J., 15 m. E. from Philadelphia, and 11 S. from Burlington, a cluster of some 8 or 10 farm-houses upon an excellent soil of sandy loam.

FORESTVILLE, v. Hanover ts. Chatauque co. N. Y., 6 m. from lake Erie, and 25 m. NE. from Mayville.

FORKED DEER, r. Ten., which runs into the Mississippi, between Obrien and Hatchy rivers.

FORK SETTLEMENT, in Clinton co. Il., between Shoal creek and Kaskaskia river, 12 m. S. by E. from Carlyle.

FORRESTBURG, v. Thompson ts. Sullivan co. N. Y.

FORSTER'S HARBOR, bay, in Hudson's Strait. Lon. 73° 30′ W. Lat. 62° 18′ N.

FORSYTH, co. Geo., bounded N. by Lumpkin, E. by Hall, S. by Gwinnett, and W. by Chrochee cos. Cumming is the seat of justice. Pop. 5,619, of whom 550 were slaves, and 9 free colored.

FORSYTH, t. and cap. Monroe co. Geo., on Chussee creek, 60 m. W. from Milledgeville, and 700 from W. C., contains a courthouse, jail, and some 15 or 20 houses.

FORT ADAMS, v. on the Mississippi r. Wilkinson co. Miss., 41 m. S. from Natchez.

FORT AMANDA, fort, Ellen co. Ohio, on a branch of the Auglaize, 49 m. NE. from Greenville, 129 N. from Cincinnati.

FORT ANN, ts. Washington co. N. Y., on lake George, 10 m. N. from Sandyhill, 60 N. from Albany. The village is on Wood creek, at the head of navigation, and contains about 40 houses. At this spot stood Fort Ann, often mentioned in the history of American wars. Pop. of ts. 3,559.

FORT ARMSTRONG, military post, U. S. on Rock Island, at the foot of rapids in the Mississippi, 2 m. above the mouth of Rock r. 400 above St. Louis. In its neighborhood are a large body of Indians, of the Sack and Fox tribes, who are warlike, and well furnished with horses and firearms.

FORT BLOUNT, or *Williamsburg*, v. Smith's co. Ten.

FORT BROWN, fort, Paulding co. Ohio, 16 m. S. from Fort Defiance.

FORT BROWN, at the head of Green Bay, of lake Michigan, and on the left bank of Fox river. Lon. from W. C. 10° 30′ W. Lat. 44° 18′ N.

FORT CHARTRES, fort, Illinois, in the American bottom, built by the French, at the expense of a million and a half dollars. The ruins still remain, a quarter of a mile from the Mississippi, and 20 m. from Kaskaskia.

FORT CHIPPEWYAN, N. A., on Athapescow lake. Lon. 110° W. Lat. 58° N.

FORT CHURCHILL, fort, and settlement, on the W. coast of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 95° W. Lat. 58° 50′ N.

FORT CLAIBORNE, t. Monroe co. Ala., on the E. side of the Alabama, at the head of navigation, 60 m. above its junction with the Tombigbee, 25 E. from St. Stephens.

FORT CLARKE, fort, Illinois, on the W. side of Illinois river. Lat. 40° 40′ N.

FORT COVINGTON, ts. Franklin co. N. Y., on St. Lawrence river, at the mouth of Salmon creek, 235 m. N. from Albany. Pop. 2,094.

FORT CRAWFORD, on the point made by the confluence of the Mississippi and Ouisconsin rivers, and about 5 m. above their junction, in Prairie du Chien. It is a very important frontier station and trading establishment. Lon. from W. C. 15° 50′ W. Lat. 43° 5′ N.

FORT CRAWFORD, v. Conecuh co. Ala., on Murder creek, branch of Conecuh river, 45 m. NNE. from Pensacola, and 60 m. E. from Fort Stoddart.

FORT CREVECOEUR, fort, on the coast of Florida. Lon. 85° 30′ W. Lat. 29° 51′ N.

FORT CULONGE, fort, L. C., on the Ottawa river, 170 m. W. from Montreal.

FORT DALE, v. Butler co. Ala., on Mobile river, 152 m. SSE. from Tuscaloosa.

FORT DEARBORN, military post of the U. S., on the S. side of Chicago river, half a mile from its entrance into lake Michigan, 20 m. from the S. end of the lake, and 220 from Fort Howard. Lat 41° 53′ 11″ N.

FORT DEFIANCE, fort, Williams co. Ohio, at the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee rivers, 50 m. SW. from Fort Meigs, and 16 N. from Fort Brown.

FORT DEFIANCE, v. Wilkes co. N. C.

FORT EDWARD, v. in Argyle ts. Washington co. N. Y., on the Hudson, near the great bend, 16 m. from lake George, 22 from lake Champlain, 50 N. from Albany. Pop. 1,726. The New York Northern canal from lake Champlain opens into the Hudson at this place, through a lock.

FORT EDWARDS, formerly a military post on the Mississippi river, in the SW. part of Hancock co. Il., opposite the mouth of the Des Moines river.

FORT FERREE, fort, O., in Upper Sandusky, on Sandusky river, 40 m. S. from Fort Stephenson.

FORT FINDLEY, v. Logan co. Ohio, on the route from Urbanna to Fort Meigs, Ohio, 20 m. N. from Fort Necessity.

FORT GADSDEN, Florida, on the left bank of Chatahoochee river, near the point where that stream spreads into several channels. Lat. 33° 15′ N.

FORT GAINES, Geo., fort, on the E. side of Chatahoochee river, between Lat. 31° and 32° N.

FORT GEORGE, v. and fort, in Newark, Lincoln co. U. C., on Niagara river, half a mile from its mouth. The bank of the river, at the site of the fort, is 34 feet high.

FORT GEORGE, v. in Caldwell, Warren co. N. Y., at the S. end of lake George, 59 m. N. from Albany. The ruins of the old fort are still to be seen. It was built of stone, and stood near Fort William Henry.

FORT GEORGE, isl. on the E. coast of Florida, N. from the entrance of St. John's river.

FORT GRATIOT, military post, Mich., on St. Clair river, which defends the entrance into lake Huron. It stands a little below the mouth of the lake.

FORT GREENVILLE, fort, Darke co. Ohio, about 33 m. NW. from Dayton. A treaty with the Indians was concluded here in 1795.

FORT HAMILTON, fort, Butler co. O., on the Great Miami.

FORT HARRISON, t. and cap. Sullivan co. Ind., on the E. side of the Wabash, 65 m. above Vincennes.

FORT HAWKINS, t. Jones co. Geo., on a healthy spot, about 1 m. E. from Oakmulgee river, and 30 W. from Milledgeville.

FORT HOWARD, a military post of the U. S. in Green bay settlement, Michigan, at the mouth of Fox river, 184 m. SW. from Mackinaw, 220 N. from Chicago, and 360 by Fox and Ouisconsin rivers to Prairie du Chien.

FORT INDEPENDENCE, fort, on Castle Island, in Boston harbor.

FORT JACKSON, t. Montgomery co. Alabama, in the forks of the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers.

FORT JACKSON, v. and cap. Plaquemines parish, La., 75 m. below New Orleans and 1,278 m. from W. C.

FORT JAMES, fort, Geo., on the W. side of the Alatamaha.

FORT JEFFERSON, v. Darke co. Ohio, 5 m. S. from Greenville and 98 W. from Columbus, a small but pleasant village.

FORT JEFFERSON, Ken., on the Mississippi. Lon. 89° 46′ W. Lat. 36° 36′ N.

FORT JENNINGS, fort, Ohio, 18 m. S. from Fort Amanda.

FORT KNOX, fort, Ind., on White river.

FORT LAFAYETTE, N. Y., on the Narrows, commanding the entrance of New York bay.

FORT LAWRENCE, fort, Geo., on the W. side of Flint river, 31 m. SW. from Fort Hawkins.

FORT LEE BERGEN, a ferry and landing place in N. J., 10 m. above New York.

FORT LIGONIER, fort, Pa., 50 m. E. from Pittsburg.

FORT LORAMIE, fort, Ohio, on the head waters of the Great Miami. Lon. 84° 17′ W. Lat. 40° 16′ N.

FORT MACARTHUR, fort, Logan co. Ohio, 24 m. N. from Urbanna.

FORT MACINTOSH, fort, Pa., on the Ohio, 25 m. NW. from Pittsburg.

FORT MADISON, t. Lee co. Iowa, on the Mississippi river.

FORT MALDEN, stood on the Detroit r. above the village of Amherstburg, U. C. The fort has been abandoned since the last war between Great Britain and the U. S.

FORT MASSAC, Pope co. Il., on the Ohio river, 38 m. above its mouth.

FORT MEIGS, Wood co. O., on the right bank of Maumee, 80 m. SW. from Detroit.

FORT MEURON, U. C., station of the Hudson Bay company, on the N. bank of a river which empties into lake Superior at Fort William, 20 m. below.

FORT MIAMI, fort, O., on the Maumee. Lon. 84° 56′ W. Lat. 41° 20′ N.

FORT MICHELL, or *Coweta*, on the right bank of Chatahoochee r. where the road passes from Milledgeville to New Orleans, about 100 m. SW. by W. from Milledgeville.

FORT MILLER, v. Washington co. N. Y., on the bank of the Hudson river, 10 m. below Sandy Hill, and 38 N. from Albany, has a church, grist-mill, and about 30 dwellings. There is also a dam here on the river, created for hydraulic purposes.

FORT MIRO, fort, Louisiana, on the Wachitta. Lat. 32° 32′ N.

FORT MONTGOMERY, v. and fort, Montgomery co. Ala., near the Alabama r. about 12 m. ENE. from Fort Stoddart.

FORT MOOSE, fort, at the S. extremity of James' bay, in Hudson's bay, at the mouth of Moose river.

FORT OSAGE, on the Missouri 330 m. above its mouth.

FORT PETITE COQUILLES, fort, La., on lake Pontchartrain. It is an important post.

FORT PICKERING, Shelby co. Ten., at Chickasaw Bluff, below the mouth of Wolf river.

FORT PLAIN, v. Montgomery co. N. Y., on the right bank of Mohawk river, at the mouth of Otsequaga creek, 78 m. NW. by W. from Albany.

FORT PORTAGE, fort, U. C., on the Ottawa river, 120 m. W. from Montreal.

FORT PORTAGE, Ohio, 18 m. S. from Fort Meigs.

FORT RECOVERY, Mercer co. Ohio, on a branch of Wabash river, 23 m. NNW. from Greenville.

FORT ROYAL, capital of the island of Granada.

FORT ROYAL, fort, on the W. coast of Martinico Island.

FORT ROYAL, s-p. Jamaica, on the S. side of the island, in which a thousand sail of ships could anchor with the greatest convenience and safety. It once contained 2,000 houses; but, in June, 1692, a dreadful earthquake buried nine-tenths of it eight fathoms under water. They, however, rebuilt the town; but about 10 years after, it was laid in ashes by a terrible fire, and in 1722, one of the most dreadful hurricanes ever known reduced it a third time to a heap of rubbish. Though once a place of the greatest wealth and importance in the West Indies, it is now reduced to three streets, a few lanes, and about 200 houses. It still contains, however, the royal navy-yard, the navy hospital, and barracks for a regiment of soldiers. The fortifications are kept in excellent order, and are remarkably strong. It is 10 m. SW. from Kingston. Lon. 77° W. Lat. 17° 50′ N.

FORT SENECA, v. Seneca co. Ohio, 93 m. a little W. of N. from Columbus, contains about 500 inhabitants.

FORTSMOUTH, v. Shenandoah co. Va., 92 m. W. from W. C.

FORTSMOUTH, v. Page co. Va., 83 m. NW. from Richmond.

FORT SNELLING, fort, and p. o., a military station at the mouth of St. Peter's

river, 200 m. above Prairie du Chien, and 1,060 from W. C. Lat. 44° 53′ N.

FORT ST. CLAIR, Preble co. Ohio, quarter of a mile S. from Eaton.

FORT ST. JEAN DE ULOA, on a rocky island at the mouth of the harbor of Vera Cruz, state of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

FORT ST. JUAN, fort, Mexico, in New Leon, on the del Norte. Lon. 101° W. Lat. 29° N.

FORT ST. MARY, fort, Louisiana, on E. side of the Mississippi, 6 m. SE. from New Orleans.

FORT ST. MARY'S, Ohio, near the sources of St. Mary's river, 23 m. N. from Fort Loramie.

FORT ST. PHILIP, fort and v. Plaquemine co. Louisiana. It is situated at the Plaquemine bend on the Mississippi, 30 m. above Fort Balize.

FORT SMITH, or *Belle Point*, U. S., fort and the seat of justice of Crawford co. Arkansas, on the S. side of the Arkansas at the junction of the river Poteau. The Arkansas is navigated by steamboats from its mouth to this place, a distance of more than 500 m.

FORT STANWIX, fort, in Rome, N. Y., built in 1758 by the British, at the expense of $256,400, and rebuilt from a heap of ruins in the revolutionary war, and called *Fort Schuyler*. Its ruins are now to be seen near the village of Rome, between the waters of the Mohawk and Wood creek.

FORT STEPHENSON, military post, Ohio, on W. side of the Sandusky, at the settlement of Lower Sandusky, 18 m. from the mouth of the river.

FORT STODDART, v. and fort, Baldwin co. Alabama, on W. side of the Mobile, 44 m. above its entrance into Mobile bay, and 1,036 from W. C.

FORT STOTHER, St. Clair co. Ala., on the right bank of Coosa river, 20 m. SE. from St. Clairsville.

FORT TOWSON or CANTONMENT TOWSON, situated 10 m. N. from the efflux of the Kiameche into Red river, about 200 m. SSW. from Little Rock, Arkansas.

FORTVILLE, v. Wilton t. Saratoga co. N. Y., 19 m. NE. from Ballston Spa, has a small woollen factory, tavern, and some 15 or 20 dwellings.

FORT WAYNE, v. and cap. of Allen co. In., 141 m. from Indianapolis, and 561 m. from W. C.

FORT WINNEBAGO, situated on the portage ground between the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, in Portage co. Wisconsin, 256 m. NW. from Chicago, and 150 above Prairie du Chien.

FORTVILLE, v. Jones co. Geo., 31 m. W. from Milledgeville.

FORT WASHINGTON, v. on the left bank of Potomac river, and on the point above the mouth of Piscataway creek, Prince Georges co. Md., 15 m. below W. C.

FORT WAYNE, v. Randolph co. In., by post-road 175 m. NNE. from Indianapolis, 137 NW. from Columbus in Ohio.

FORT WILLIAM, U. C., station of the NW. Fur Company, on the N. bank of the Kaministiquia, which is here half a mile wide, and empties into lake Superior, a mile below the fort. Lat. 48° N.

FORT WILLIAMS, Ala., on the E. side of the Coosa, in the country of the Upper Creeks, about 60 m. above Fort Jackson.

FORTUNE, bay, in the S. coast of Newfoundland, inclosed by Miquelon island, and Point May.

FOSTER'S SETTLEMENT, Macon co. Il., 5 m. S. from Decatur on Mounse's creek, contains 60 or 70 families.

FOSTER, ts. Providence co. R. I., 18 m. W. from Providence, 453 from W. C. Here are several cotton manufactories. Watered by Hemlock brook, Ponongansett and Moosup rivers. Pop. 2,181.

FOSTER'S FERRY, v. Sussex co. N. J.

FOSTERVILLE, v. Aurelius ts. Cayuga co. N. Y.

FOTHERINGAY, v. Montgomery co. Va.

FOUCAULT, Seigniory, Bedford co. L. C., between Missisque bay, the N. boundary of the U. S. and Richelieu river.

FOULKSTOWN, v. Columbiana co. O., 166 m. NE. from Columbus and 13 SE. from New Lisbon.

FOULWEATHER, *Cape*, NW. coast of America. Lon. 236° 4′ W. Lat. 44° 49′ N.

FOUNTAIN, co. In., bounded N. and W. by the Wabash r., E. by Montgomery and Tippecanoe, and S. by Parke. Its principal streams, besides the Wabash, are Coal and Shawnee creeks. Covington, 81 m. W. of Indianapolis, is the capital. Pop. 11,218.

FOUNTAINDALE, settlement in the forks of the Du Page, Cook co. Il., 30 m. W. from Chicago. Here are perennial springs, beautiful timber, rich soil, and good society of industrious and enterprising farmers.

FOUNTAIN GREEN, v. Hancock co. Il., 10 m. NE. from Carthage, a flourishing settlement.

FOUNTAIN SPRING, v. Warren co. Ten., 72 m. SE. from Nashville.

FOUNTAIN A RENAULT, v. Washington co. Miso., 128 m. above, and NW. by W. from Little Rock.

FOUR MILE PRAIRIE, Perry co. Il., adjoining Pinckneyville, containing a dense settlement, and lies between the Big Beaucoup and Little Elm creeks.

FOURCHE AU CADO, branch of Washitau river, entering from the left. It rises between Washitau proper, and Little Missouri.

FOUR CORNERS, v. Huron co. O., 110 m. N. from Columbus, and 8 m. from Norwalk, the county seat.

FOUR CORNERS, v. Oswego co. N. Y., 14 m. from Rotterdam, 329 from W. C.

FOUR CORNERS, v. Lincoln county Me.

FOUR MILE BRANCH, v. Barnwell district, S. C.

FOUR MILE CREEK, r. Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio.

FOUR MILE, creek, rises in Preble co. O., and enters into Big Miami 2 miles above Rossville, in the county of Butler. It is about 40 miles in length.

FOWLER, t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 605; in 1830, 1,447.

FOWLER, pts. Trumbull co. O., 12 m. NE. from Warren, 169 N. from Columbus, and contains about 200 inhabitants.

FOWLERVILLE, v. Fowler t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., 35 m. S. from Ogdensburg, has a blast furnace and a number of dwellings.

FOXBOROUGH, t. Norfolk co. Mass., 26 m. SSW. from Boston, and 15 S. from Dedham. Its manufactures consist of cotton and woollen goods, boots, shoes, leather, iron castings, straw bonnets, shovels, spades, hoes and forks. Amount, annually, $230,000. Pop. 1,298.

FOX CAPE, Pacific coast of N. America. Lat. 54° 45′ N.

FOXCHASE, v. Philadelphia co. Pa., 8 m. from Philadelphia.

FOX CREEK, r. which rises in Albany co. N.Y., and runs into the Schoharie river in the town of Schoharie. Length, 17 m.

FOXCROFT, t. Piscataquis co. Me., 82 m. NNW. from Castine, 270 NE. from Boston. The village, with an academy, is very pleasantly situated on the bank of Piscataquis river, and has the appearance of prosperity. Pop. 926.

FOX ISLANDS, small islands on the S. side of the gulf of St. Lawrence.

FOX ISLANDS, in the centre of Penobscot bay, Maine. They contain about 10,000 acres, and constitute the town of Vinalhaven.

FOX LOACS GROVE, t. Limestone co. Ala., 269 m. N. from Cahawba.

FOX RIVER, r. Canada, which empties into the gulf of St. Lawrence.

FOX RIVER, r. which runs into the Wabash, 15 m. above its mouth.

FOX RIVER, one of the principal branches of the Illinois. It rises in Wisconsin territory, passes through a series of small lakes about the boundary line, and enters the Illinois river at Ottawa.

FOX RIVER, Wisconsin Territory, U. S., which runs through lake Winnebago, and flows NE. into Green bay. It is connected with the Ouisconsin by a portage of 4 m.

FOX RIVER, r. Indiana, which runs into the Theakiki.

FOXTOWN, v. Stroud ts. Monroe co. Pa., on the road from Stroudsburg to Dutotsburg.

FOXTOWN, v. Venango co. Pa., 20 m. E. of the borough of Franklin.

FOXVILLE, v. Fauquier co. Va., 64 m. W. from Washington.

FOXVILLE, v. W. part of Racine co. Wisconsin, on a branch of Fox river.

FRAMINGHAM, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., 22 m. WSW. from Boston, 415 from W. C. Here are an academy, a cotton manufactory, an extensive woollen factory, making about 270,000 yards annually. It has also other manufactories of boots, leather, paper, straw bonnets, &c. &c. Pop. 3,030.

FRAMPTON, t. Dorchester and Hertford cos. L. C., between Cranbourne and Ialliet, 30 m. SE. from Quebec.

FRANCESTOWN, ts. Hillsborough co. N. H., 12 m. NW. from Amherst, 496 from W. C. It is a considerable town, and contains two valuable quarries of soap-stone, a valuable quarry of free-stone of a dark greyish color, when polished resembling the varigated marble of Vermont. Black lead has been found of good quality, and common garnet is met with in various places. Pop. 1,307.

FRANCIS, v. St. Genevieve co. Miso.

FRANCIS, *Point*, cape, on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 48° 44′ N.

FRANCISBURG, v. Union co. Ken., 240 m. from Frankfort.

FRANCOIS, *River*, U. C., runs SW. from lake Nepising into lake Huron; it has several portages; that nearest to lake Nepising is called Portage de Trois Chaudiers, in length about half a mile.

FRANCOIS, v. Wayne co. Miso.

FRANCOIS, *Cape*, fine town in the N. part of the island of St. Domingo, belonging to the French, who often call it the Cape, by way of eminence. It was almost ruined by the dreadful commotions which attended the French revolution.

FRANCONIA, ts. Grafton co. N. H., 28 m. NE. from Haverhill. There are 2 manufactories of iron in this township, consisting of a blast furnace, air furnace, a forge and trip-hammer shop; there are also near or connected with the establishment, grain and saw-mills, several shops and other buildings. Pop. 523.

FRANCONIA, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 800.

FRANKFORD, v. Cumberland co. Pa., 28 m. from Harrisburg, and 121 from W. C.

FRANKFORD, v. Philadelphia co. Pa., on a small creek, which runs into the Delaware, 1½ m. below. It is 5 m. NE. from Philadelphia. It has a number of manufacturing establishments, and is a pleasant village. The Friends have here an Asylum for the Insane, with a spacious and commodious building. Pop. about 2,000.

FRANKFORT, v. Greenbrier co. Va.; 74 m. from Christiansburg, 231 m. from Harrisburg, and 273 from W. C.

FRANKFORT, t. Hampshire co. Va., on a creek which runs into the Potomac, 13 m. NW. from Romney, 4 S. of the Potomac.

FRANKFORT, ts. Waldo co. Me., on the W. side of Penobscot river, at the head of water navigation; 26 m. N. from Castine, 12 S. from Bangor. It is well watered by Marsh river, on which are two beautiful villages. Pop. 3,603.

FRANKFORT, ts. Herkimer co. N. Y., on the Mohawk. Pop. 2,620.

FRANKFORT, t. Franklin co. Ken., the

political metropolis of the state, is situated on the N. bank of the Kentucky, 60 m. above its entrance into the Ohio. The environs of the beautiful plain, on which the town is built, are remarkable for their romantic and splendid scenery. The river divides the town into Frankfort and South Frankfort, which are connected by a bridge across the Kentucky, which here flows between banks 4 or 500 feet in height. Both divisions contain about 3,500 inhabitants. The State House is entirely of marble, with a front presenting a portico supported by Ionic colums, the whole having an aspect of magnificence. It contains the customary legislative halls, and apartments for the Court of Appeals and the Federal Court. The stair-way under the vault of the dome has been much admired. The penitentiary in general contains over 100 convicts, and is one of the few establishments of the kind in the U. States, the income from which exceeds the expenses. Its other buildings are three churches, an academy, and county court-house. It has a number of respectable manufacturing establishments, among which are three manufactories of cotton-bagging, a rope-walk, a cotton factory, two large warehouses, and the usual number of corresponding establishments. It is at the head of steam-boat navigation, having 3 or 4 steam-boats in regular employ, when the stage of water in the river admits; and is a place of considerable commercial enterprise. The public inns are on a respectable footing; and it is a place of much show and gaiety. The houses in particular are singularly neat, many of them being built of the beautiful marble furnished by the banks of the river. Sea-vessels have been built here, and floated to New Orleans. It is situated 212 m. from Nashville, 806 from New Orleans, 20 NW. from Lexington, 149 from Indianapolis, 252 from Vandalia, 550 from Washington, 321 from St. Louis, and 85 from Cincinnati. Pop. 1,917.

FRANKFORT, v. Beaver co. Pa., 231 m. from Harrisburg, 254 from W. C. and about 15 m. S. of Beaverton, contains 15 or 20 houses.

FRANKFORT, v. Morgan co. Va., on Patterson's creek, a branch of the Potomac, 12 m. from Cumberland, in Md.

FRANKFORT, v. and cap. Franklin co. Il., 47 m. NW. by W. from Shawneetown, and 65 SE. by E. from Kaskaskia; contains a number of stores, groceries, and tan-yards, together with a horse mill, a distillery, and about 200 inhabitants.

FRANKFORT, v. Guernsey co. Ohio, 15 m. E. from Cambridge, on the old road leading from Zanesville to Wheeling in Virginia.

FRANKFORT, Concord ts. Ross co. O., on the N. fork of Paint creek, 45 m. S. from Columbus, and 11 NW. from Chillicothe; has several churches, taverns, stores, 18 or 20 mechanic shops, 40 or 50 dwellings.

FRANKFORT, v. Pike co. Miso., 94 m. NW. from St. Louis.

FRANKFORT, t. and cap. Clinton co. In., 50 m. NNW. from Indianapolis; contains a court-house, jail, several stores and taverns, and is a place of some trade and increasing importance.

FRANKFORT, v. Franklin co. Miso., on the Meramec river, 70 m. ESE. from Jefferson city.

FRANKLIN, v. Walworth co. Wis.

FRANKLIN, v. Kirkland t. Oneida co. N. Y., on the Oriskany creek and Chenango canal, 2 m. above Clinton, has a saw-mill, tavern, several stores, and about 15 dwellings.

FRANKLIN, v. and cap. Simpson co. Ken., 165 m. SW. from Frankfort, 705 from W. C.; contains the usual county buildings, several stores and taverns.

FRANKLIN, v. Macon co. Il., on Salt creek, 20 m. NW. of Decatur.

FRANKLIN, v. Morgan co. Il., 13 m. SE. from Jacksonville; has several stores, and from 20 to 25 families.

FRANKLIN, v. in the NE. part of Wayne co. In., on Nettle creek.

FRANKLIN, co. Vt., on lake Champlain. Chief town, St. Albans. Pop. 20,801.

FRANKLIN, v. and cap. Johnson co. In., 20 m. S. of Indianapolis, and 593 from W. C.; a flourishing place.

FRANKLIN, ts. Franklin co. Vt., 96 m. NE. from Burlington. The surface of the township is rough, but the soil is well adapted for sheep. Pop. 1,410.

FRANKLIN, co. Mass., on both sides of Connecticut river, N. of Hampshire co. Pop. 28,812. Chief town, Greenfield.

FRANKLIN, ts. Norfolk co. Mass., 8 m. SW. from Dedham, 26 SW. from Boston. There are 5 cotton mills in this township, and manufactures of straw bonnets, shoes, boots, boxes, and boats; annual amount, $210,000. Pop. 1,717.

FRANKLIN, t. New London co. Ct., on the W. side of the Shetucket, adjoining Norwich. There is a woollen factory on Beaver brook, but the chief employment of the people is rearing sheep. Pop. 1,000.

FRANKLIN, co. N. part of N. Y., bounded N. by Canada, E. by Clinton and Essex cos. S. by Essex and Hamilton cos. and W. by St. Lawrence co. Pop. 16,518. Chief town, Malone.

FRANKLIN, v. and cap. Macon co. N. C., 333 m. from Raleigh, and 587 from W. C., in the W. part of the state.

FRANKLIN, ts. and v. Delaware co. N. Y., on the Susquehannah, N. of Delhi, 346 m. from W. C., and 93 from Albany. The village has several churches, a theological seminary, the Delaware Institute, clothing works, &c., and from 40 to 50 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 3,025.

FRANKLIN, co. NW. part of Ala., on the S. side of Tennessee river, bounded N. by Lauderdale, E. by Lawrence, S. and W. by Marion cos. Russellville is the seat of justice. Pop. 14,270.

FRANKLIN, co. S. part of Pa., bounded NE. by Cumberland co. E. by Adams co. S.

by Maryland, and W. by Bedford cos. Chief town, Chambersburg. Pop. 37,793.

FRANKLIN, t. and cap. Venango co. Pa., at the junction of French creek with the Alleghany, 25 m. SE. from Meadville, 63 N. from Pittsburg, 237 from W. C. The celebrated oil springs are 11 m. NE. of this town. They rise from the bed of Oil creek, and afford an inexhaustible supply of oil. The village contains a court-house, jail, an academy, several stores and taverns, and various mechanic shops. Pop. 600.

FRANKLIN, co. S. part of Va., bounded NW. by Botetourt co. NE. by Bedford co. E. by Pittsylvania co. S. by Henry and Patrick cos. and W. by Montgomery co. Pop. 15,832, of whom 5,158 were slaves, and 174 free colored. Chief town, Rocky Mount.

FRANKLIN, v. and cap. Pendleton co. Va., on S. branch of the Potomac, 35 m. SW. from Moorfield, 55 N. from Bath, 190 from W. C.; contains the customary county buildings, and about 30 dwellings.

FRANKLIN, t. Russell co. Va., 20 m. WNW. from Abingdon.

FRANKLIN, co. N. part of N. C., bounded N. by Warren, E. by Nash, S. by Wake, and W. by Granville cos. Pop. 10,980, of whom 5,322 were slaves, and 433 free colored. Chief town, Louisburg.

FRANKLIN, co. central part of Ohio, bounded N. by Delaware, E. by Licking, S. by Pickaway, and W. by Madison. Pop. 25,949. Chief towns, Franklinton and Columbus.

FRANKLIN, pts. Warren co. Ohio, on the Great Miami, 10 m. NW. from Lebanon, 34 N. by E. from Cincinnati; contains about 2,500 inhabitants.

FRANKLIN, co. N. part of Ken., bounded N. by Owen, E. by Scott, S. by Anderson, and W. by Shelby cos. Pop. 9,420, of whom 2,849 were slaves, and 234 free colored. Chief town, Frankfort.

FRANKLIN, co. West Tennessee, bounded N. by Warren, E. by Marion cos. S. by Ala., and W. by Lincoln. Pop. 12,033, of whom 3,085 were slaves, and 13 free colored. Chief town, Winchester.

FRANKLIN, t. and cap. Williamson co. Ten., on the Harpath, 17 m. SSW. from Nashville, 767 from W. C. Pop. about 2,000. It is a pleasant town, and one of the largest and most flourishing in the state. It contains the county buildings, a bank, a printing-office, where a newspaper is published, several churches, an academy, various mechanic shops, and is a place of considerable trade.

FRANKLIN, co. SE. part of Indiana, bounded N. by Fayette and Union cos., E. by O., S. by Ripley and Dearborn, and W. by Decatur cos. Chief town, Brookville. Pop. in 1830, 10,190, in 1840, 13,349.

FRANKLIN, v. and cap. St. Mary's parish, La., 150 m. from New Orleans. Lon. 91° 58′ W. Lat. 30° 1′ N.

FRANKLIN, co. Florida, bounded N. by Washing and Gadsden cos. E. and S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by the Gulf of Mexico. Chief town, St. Joseph.

FRANKLIN, co. Il., bounded N. by Jefferson, E. by Gallatin and Hamilton, S. by Johnson and Union, and W. by Jackson and Perry. Pop. 3,682. Chief town, Frankfort.

FRANKLIN, co. Miso., bounded N. by Warren and St. Charles, E. by St. Louis and Jefferson, S. by Washington and Crawford, and W. by Gasconade cos. Pop. 7,515, of whom 1,054 were slaves, and 14 free colored. Chief town, Union.

FRANKLIN, t. Howard co. Miso., on the Missouri, 160 m. from St. Louis.

FRANKLIN, co. NW. part of Geo. Pop. 10,135. Chief town, Carnesville.

FRANKLIN, co. Miss., bounded N. by Jefferson, E. by Lawrence, S. by Amite, and W. by Adams cos. Pop. 4,775, of whom 2,699 were slaves, and 13 free colored. Meadsville is the seat of justice.

FRANKLIN, t. Attakapas co. La., 1,327 m. from W. C.

FRANKLIN CREEK, r. Ohio, which runs SE. into the Great Miami, below Franklin.

FRANKLIN FURNACE, v. Green ts. Scioto co. O., 16 m. SE. from Portsmouth, contains some 20 or 30 dwellings.

FRANKLIN FURNACE, v. Hardiston ts. Sussex co. N. J., in the valley of the Wallkill, 11 m. NE. from Newton, contains 2 forges of 2 fires each, a cupola furnace, woollen manufactory for broad cloth, and some 20 or 30 dwellings, and is a place of considerable business.

FRANKLIN MILLS, v. Franklin ts. Portage co. O., on the road from Ravenna to Acron.

FRANKLIN SETTLEMENT, Chicot co. Arkansas, 111 m. SE. from Little Rock.

FRANKLIN SQUARE, v. Salem ts. Columbiana co. O., 6 m. N. from New Lisbon. It contains a tavern, several stores, from 20 to 30 dwellings, also an extensive woollen factory, oil mills, 8 flouring-mills, &c. &c.

FRANKLINTON, v. Franklin ts. Franklin co. Ohio, 1 m. W. from Columbus, has 60 dwellings, a large flouring-mill, and a manufactory of silk, and several stores.

FRANKLINTON, v. Middleburg t. Schoharie co. N. Y., 12 m. SE. from Schoharie, has 1 grist, 1 saw, 1 plaster-mill, and some 10 or 12 dwellings.

FRANKLINTOWN, t. and cap. Washington parish, La., 60 m. W. of N. from New Orleans, 1,150 m. from W. C., contains a court-house, jail, and about 30 houses.

FRANKLINVILLE, t. and cap. Lowndes co. Geo., 187 m. S. from Milledgeville, 829 from W. C.; it has the usual county buildings, and some fine houses.

FRANKLINVILLE, v. Fishkill ts. Dutchess co. N. Y., on Wappinger's creek; an extensive manufacturing place. It contains extensive print works, printing 4,500,000 yards per annum, and employing 110 hands, the Phenix factory, 6 stories high, occupied

partly as a comb manufactory, and partly as a veneer saw-mill, a grist-mill with 5 run of stones, grinding 30,000 bushels of wheat per annum, and about 60 dwellings.

FRANKLINVILLE, Fabius ts. Schoharie co. N. Y., 18 m. SE. from Syracuse, has several churches, several stores and groceries, a tannery, and from 35 to 40 dwellings.

FRANKLINVILLE, v. Cattaraugus co. N. Y., 289 m. SW. by W. from Albany, contains a number of churches, 4 or 5 stores, a tannery, and about 60 dwellings.

FRANKSTOWN, t. Huntingdon co. Pa., on Frankstown river, 20 m. SW. by W. from Huntingdon, 114 from Harrisburg, and 172 from W. C., situated on the Penn. canal, contains several stores, various mechanic shops, and has considerable trade.

FRANKSTOWN-BRANCH, r. Pa., the NW. branch of the Juniata, rises in Bedford co. and joins the Raystown-branch, 2 m. below the borough of Huntingdon, and forms the Juniata.

FRARESAU, v. Miso., on the road from St. Charles to St. Louis.

FRAZER, v. Chester co. Pa., 74 m. E. of Harrisburg.

FRAZEYSBURG, v. Jackson ts. Muskingum co. O., on the Ohio and Erie canal, a small and pleasant village with about 100 inhabitants.

FREDERICA, t. Kent co. Delaware, at the forks of Motherkill, a branch of Delaware river; 7 m. from Milford, 12 E. from Dover, contains some 20 or 30 houses.

FREDERICA, a town of the state of Georgia, in Glynn co. and the W. side of St. Simon Island, with a safe and commodious harbor, 64 m. SW. of Savannah. Lon. 80° 56′ W. Lat. 31° 6′ N., contains several stores, and some 40 or 50 houses.

FREDERICK, co. Md., on the Potomac, bounded N. by Va., E. by Carrol, S. by Montgomery, and W. by Washington cos. Pop. 36,405, of whom 4,345 were slaves, and 2,985 free colored. Chief town, Frederick.

FREDERICK, t. Cecil co. Md., on the Sassafras, opposite Georgetown, 19 m. NE. from Chestertown.

FREDERICK, co. Va., bounded N. by Morgan, E. by Loudon, S. by Rappahannock, and W. by Hampshire cos. Pop. 14,242, of whom 2,302 were slaves, and 821 free colored. Chief town, Winchester.

FREDERICK POINT, U. C., is on the E. side of Kingston harbor, and on the W. side of Haldimand cove, which is made by it and Point Henry.

FREDERICKSBURG, t. Spottsylvania co. Va., and one of the most flourishing commercial towns in the state, is regularly laid out, on the SW. bank of the Rappahannock river, 110 m. from its mouth, 57 SW. from W. C. 66 N. from Richmond. Lon. 77° 33′ W. Lat. 38° 18′ N. It contains a court-house, jail, academy, 2 banks, and 4 houses of public worship. It is advantageously situated for trade, near the head of navigation on the Rappahannock, in the midst of a fertile and well cultivated country. Vessels of 120 or 140 tons ascend as far as this place, and large quantities of corn, flour, tobacco, and other produce, are brought from the surrounding country for exportation. The annual value of exports has been estimated at $4,000,000. Pop. 3,974.

FREDERICKSBURG, t. Washington co. Indiana, on Big Blue river, 20 m. NW. from Corydon, 103 from Indianapolis, and 620 from W. C.; contains several stores, various mechanic shops, and is a place of considerable trade and increasing importance.

FREDERICKSBURG, t. Gallatin co. Ken., 54 m. N. from Frankfort, and 548 from W. C., on the Ohio river, is a flourishing village of some 30 or 40 houses.

FREDERICKSBURG, t. Lenox co. U. C., on the bay of Quinte, W. of Ernestown.

FREDERICKSBURG, v. Salt Creek ts. Wayne co. O., 9 m. SE. from Wooster, 95 NE. from Columbus, has several stores and taverns, 2 churches, a woollen factory, about 20 mechanic shops of various descriptions, and from 400 to 500 inhabitants.

FREDERICKSBURG, v. Union ts. Warren co. O., a small village of 15 or 20 dwellings.

FREDERICKSBURG, v. Washington co. Ken., 7 m. NW. from Springfield, 59 from Frankfort, and 610 from W. C., on Chaplin's creek, is a small village of some 15 or 20 dwellings.

FREDENSBURG, v. Wayne ts. Schuylkill co. Pa., 10 m. from Orwigsburg, 47 from Harrisburg, and 161 from W. C.; contains several stores, various mechanic shops, and about 30 houses.

FREDERICKTON, or St. Anne, cap. of New Brunswick, on St. John's river, at the head of sloop navigation, about 90 m. above its mouth.

FREDERICKTOWN, city and cap. Frederick co. Md., on a branch of Monocasy creek, 43 m. NNW. from W. C., 42 m. W. from Baltimore. Lat. 39° 24′ N. The public buildings are an elegant court-house, a jail, bank, brick market-house, academy, and 7 houses of public worship. It is a very flourishing town, and has considerable trade with the back country. Great quantities of leather, shoes, hats, saddles, and gloves, are sent to Baltimore.

FREDERICKTOWN, t. Knox co. O., 7 m. N. from Mount Vernon, 40 NE. from Columbus, contains several mercantile stores, an academy, a number of churches and taverns, sundry mechanic shops, and from 500 to 600 inhabitants.

FREDERICKTOWN, t. and cap. Madison co. Miso., near St. Michael's, 170 m. from Jefferson City, in the midst of lead and iron-ore, has several large stores, a brick court-house, a flourishing school for girls, and one for boys, a Catholic church, and is a place of thriving business and importance. The quantity of lead made at the Lamotte mines, is about 1,000,000 lbs. per annum.

FREDERICKTOWN, v. Washington co. Pa., on the left bank of Monongahela river, 2 m. below the mouth of Ten-Mile creek, and 8 above Brownsville.

FREDONIA, v. Montgomery co. Ten., 55 m. NW. from Nashville.

FREDONIA, v. Chatauque co. N.Y., 45 m. from Buffalo, and 45 from Erie, on the road between the two latter places, and 4 m. from Dunkirk on lake Erie, and 315 from Albany; contains 4 churches, a printing-office, 2 grist and 4 saw-mills, 2 clothing-works, a number of taverns, 10 or 12 stores, 1 extensive tannery, a foundery, and about 120 dwellings. The village is lighted by gas.

FREDONIA, v. and cap. Crawford co. In., on Ohio river, 5 m. below the mouth of Great Blue river, and 15 m. a little S. of W. from Corydon; contains a court-house, jail, several stores and taverns, and is a place of considerable trade.

FREEBURG, v. Union co. Pa., contains some 10 or 12 houses.

FREEDOM, ts. Waldo co. Me., 28 m. NE. from Augusta, and 20 ESE. from Belfast; a good farming township. Pop. 1,153.

FREEDOM, v. Freedom ts. Cattaraugus co. N.Y., 26 m. NE. from Ellicottsville, has a store, tavern, and 15 or 20 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,831.

FREEHOLD, v. Greene co. N.Y., on Catskill creek, 20 m. NW. from Hudson, and 27 SSW. from Albany; contains a grist and saw-mill, shingle-mill, carding machine, and about 25 dwellings.

FREEHOLD, or Monmouth, v. and seat of justice, Monmouth co. N. J., 15 m. SW. by W. from Shrewsbury, 25 SE. by E. from Bordentown, 201 from W. C., and 36 from Trenton. It is a pleasant place, and has an academy, court-house, jail, and public offices, 5 churches, 5 or 6 stores, and 35 or 40 dwellings.

FREEMAN, ts. Franklin co. Me., 40 m. NW. from Norridgewock. It is the source of a branch of Sandy river. Pop. 838.

FREEMANSBURG, v. Bethlehem ts. Northampton co. Pa., 8 m. from Easton; a small village of about 20 dwellings.

FREEPORT, v. Washington ts. Warren co. O.; a small hamlet.

FREE'S SETTLEMENT, St. Clair co. Il., 18 m. SE. from Belleville, on the borders of a handsome prairie.

FREEMAN'S STORE, v. Jones co. Geo., 14 m. W. from Milledgeville.

FREEPORT, ts. Cumberland co. Me., 20 m. NE. from Portland, and 36 from Augusta. This is a place of some navigation, shipbuilding, and agricultural enterprise. Pop. 2,662.

FREEPORT, v. Armstrong co. Pa., on the right bank of Alleghany river, at the mouth of Buffalo creek, 15 m. below Kittaning, and 26 above Pittsburg.

FREEPORT, v. in the SW. angle of Harrison co. O., 36 m. from Coshocton, 18 from the Ohio canal, and 100 from Columbus; contains 6 or 8 stores, 2 warehouses, 4 meeting-houses, 20 mechanic shops, and from 60 to 70 dwellings; a flourishing place.

FREETOWN, ts. Bristol co. Mass., left side of Taunton river, 40 m. S. of Boston. Its manufactures consist of iron castings, cutlery, shovels, spades, hoes, forks, nails, laths, boots, shoes, vessels, &c. Annual amount upwards of $40,000. Population, 1,772.

FREETOWN, ts. Cortlandt co. N. Y., 140 m. from Albany; contains the village of Free Corners, which has 3 churches, 1 grist, 1 saw-mill and about 20 dwellings. Pop. 950.

FRENCH BROAD RIVER, one of the sources of Tennessee river. It rises in South Carolina, and crossing the western part of North Carolina, enters Tennessee through a breach in the mountain, and joins the Holston, 11 m. above Knoxville. It is navigable for boats nearly the whole of its course in Tennessee. About 30 miles from its mouth is a large medicinal warm spring.

FRENCH CREEK, r. Pa., which runs into the Alleghany, 80 m. N. by E. from Pittsburg. It was the usual French route from lake Erie to the Ohio.

FRENCH CREEK, r. Ken., which runs into the Ohio.

FRENCH CREEK, ts. Chatauque co. N. Y., 355 m. W. from Albany, a greater part a wilderness. Pop. 621.

FRENCH CREEK, r. rises in Berks co. Pa., and flowing SE. enters Chester co. falls into Schuylkill river, 10 m. above Norristown.

FRENCH CREEK, r. rises in Chatauque co. N. Y., enters Pa. in Erie co. and continuing by comparative courses to Meadville, there receives the Cassawago, turns to NE. 25 m. and unites with the Alleghany river at Franklin. It is navigable as high as the mouth of Bœuf creek, 5 m. S. from Waterford.

FRENCHMAN'S BAY, Me., lying between Mount Desert Island and the peninsula of Goldsborough. It communicates with Bluehill Bay. It is easy of access, never obstructed with ice, and is one of the best retreats in a storm on the American coast.

FRENCH MILLS, t. Onslow co. N. C., 158 m. SE. from Raleigh, contains about 30 dwellings.

FRENCH RIVER, r. Upper Canada, which rises in lake Nepising, and after a course of 75 miles, enters lake Huron, in lat. 45° 53′ N.

FRENCH, r. which rises in Mass., and joins the Quinebaug in Thompson, Ct.

FRENCH SETTLEMENT, in SE. part of Lawrence co. Il., 10 m. from Lawrenceville. Of the population, which consists of 60 families, about one half are French.

FRENCHTON, v. Dinwiddie co. Va., has 2 stores, a tavern, and some 15 or 20 houses.

FRENCHTOWN, landing, Cecil co. Md.,

on the east side of Elk r. 1 m. S. from Elkton, at the termination of the New Castle and Frenchtown railroad.

FRENCHTOWN, t. Monroe co. Michigan, on the Saline river, opposite Monroe, contains several stores, various mechanic shops, and has considerable trade.

FRENCH VILLAGE, v. Il., 5 m. E. from St. Louis, and contains 15 or 20 families.

FRENEUSE, lake, N. Brunswick, through which St. John river passes.

FREYSTOWN, v. Spring Garden ts. York co. Pa., the eastern suburb of the borough of York, though not within its limits.

FRIENDSHIP, ts. Lincoln co. Me., 30 m. E. from Wiscasset, 48 m. SE. from Augusta. It is a place of considerable trade and navigation. Pop. 725.

FRIENDSHIP, v. Anne Arundel co. Md.

FRIENDSHIP, ts. and v. Alleghany co. N. Y., 10 m. SW. from Angelica. The village contains a number of churches, stores, taverns, 2 grist and 3 saw-mills, clothing works, and about 50 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,244.

FRIENDSVILLE, v. Susquehannah co. Pa., 184 m. from Harrisburg, 283 from W. C., contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

FROBISHER'S STRAITS, a little north of Cape Farewell, and West Greenland, discovered by Sir Martin Frobisher. Lon. 42° W. lat. 63° N.

FROG'S POINT, or Frog's Neck, Westchester co. N. Y., on Long Island Sound, 9 m. NE. from Haerlem Heights.

FRONTROYAL, v. Frederick co. Va., 139 m. from Richmond and 75 from W. C., a small village of about 30 houses.

FROSTBURG, v. Alleghany co. Md., situate on the national road, 10 m. W. from Cumberland. This is perhaps the most elevated town in the United States, being, according to Mr. Schriver, 1792 feet above tide-water in Chesapeake bay. This village is 145 m. from W. C., has some 20 or 30 dwellings.

FRUITHILL, v. Clearfield co. Pa., 130 m. NW. from Harrisburg.

FRUIT, v. Callaway co. Miso., 48 m. N. from Jefferson city.

FRUITSTOWN, v. Columbia co. Pa., 15 m. N. from Danville, 96 from Harrisburg, is a small village of some 15 or 20 dwellings and various mechanics.

FRYEBURG, ts. Oxford co. Me., and the seat of an academy, with a cabinet of rare curiosities collected with much diligence, lying on the N. branch of Saco river, 58 m. NW. of Portland. Pop. 1,556.

FRYINGPAN SHOALS, off Cape Fear r. N. C.

FRYSBURG, v. Upper Saucon t. Lehigh co. Pa., 12 SE. from Allentown.

FUERTE RIO, r. Mexico, in Sonora, flows into the gulf of California.

FULGHAMPTON, v. Copia co. Miss., 50 m. SSW. from Jackson.

FULLENWIDERS, t. Lincoln co. N. C., 194 m. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

FULLERTON, *Point*, cape, on the W. coast of Antigua. Lon. 61° 35′ W. Lat. 17° 13′ N. It is also the name of a cape in Hudson's bay. Lon. 88° 20′ W. Lat. 64° 10′ N.

FULLING-MILLS, v. Kent co. R. I.

FULLMOON SHOALS, shoal of cape Hatteras, N. C., having 10 or 12 feet at low water.

FULLOM'S BASIN, v. Perrinton ts. Monroe co. N. Y., on the Erie canal, 13 m. SE. from Rochester, a small village, and contains a warehouse and tavern.

FULTON, v. Lawrence ts. Stark co. O., 13 m. W. from Canton. It is a place of considerable business, contains 6 large warehouses, several extensive dry-good stores, a number of groceries and taverns, one steam saw-mill, a tannery and brewery, a full supply of mechanics, about 90 dwellings, and is a place of much business.

FULTON, v. and cap. Itawamba co. Mis., in the NE. part of the state, on the head waters of the Tombigbee, contains the usual county buildings, stores, taverns, &c.

FULTON, co. N. part of Indiana, bounded N. by Marshall, E. by Kosciusko and Miami, S. by Cass, and W. by Pulaski. Watered chiefly by the Tippecanoe r. and its branches. Pop. 1,993.

FULTON, v. Volney ts. Oswego co. N. Y., on the Oswego river, at the falls, 10 m. SE. from Oswego. It is a thriving place, having an invaluable water power, 2 churches, an academy, several mills, clothing works, trip-hammer shop, stores, and about 100 dwellings.

FULTON, v. Alexander co. Il., at the mouth of the Ohio river, and is a flourishing place with considerable trade.

FULTON, co. Illinois, bounded N. by Knox, NE. by Peoria, SE. by the Illinois r., which separates it from Tazewell, S. by Schuyler, and W. by Schuyler, McDonough and Warren cos. The streams which water it are the Illinois and Spoon rivers, and Otter and Copperas creeks. About half of the county is heavily timbered, the residue is rich undulating prairie. Lewistown is the seat of justice. Pop. in 1835, 5,917, and in 1840, 13,142.

FULTON, v. Hamilton co. Ohio. The town proper is nearly a mile above Cincinnati, on the Ohio r., and consists chiefly of one extended street. Most of the Cincinnati steam-boats are built here. It contains 2 extensive lumber yards, 4 steam saw-mills. But the principal business of Fulton is steam-boat building. It has 4 ship yards, which annually launch steam-boats measuring from five to six thousand tons. It contains upwards of 2,000 inhabitants.

FULTON, ts. and cap. Callaway co. Miso., 32 m. NNE. from Jefferson city.

FULTON, v. Rowan co. N. C., 137 m. by post-road from Raleigh.

FULTON, t. Sumpter district, S. C., 49 m. from Columbia.

FULTONHAM, v. in the SW. part of Muskingum co. Ohio, 55 m. E. from Colum-

bus, and 10 m. E. from Somerset. It contains a number of stores, taverns, 10 or 12 mechanic shops, several churches, and from 50 to 60 dwellings.

FULTONVILLE, v. Glen ts. Montgomery co. N. Y., on the Erie canal, near the Mohawk, 5. m. S. from Johnstown, and 57 m. from Albany, has 1 hotel, a tavern, several stores, and from 25 to 30 dwellings. There is a basin in the village for building and repairing canal-boats.

FUNDY, *Bay of*, North America, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Its entrance is between Cape Sable, the SW. point of Nova Scotia, and Mount Desert Island on the coast of Maine. The tides in the Bay of Fundy have an extraordinary rise. At the entrance of the bay they are only of the ordinary height, about 8 feet; but at Lubec, common tides rise 25 feet; at St. John, 30; and at the head of the bay 60 feet. The tides here are so rapid as to overtake and sweep off animals feeding on the shore.

FUNKSTOWN, or Jerusalem, t. Washington co. Md., on Antietam creek, 2½ m. SW. from Elizabethtown.

FURRY'S TOWN, t. Jamaica, in St. James co., 20 m. NE. from Savannah la Mer.

## G.

GADSDEN, co. Florida, bounded N. by the state line of Georgia, E. by the Ocklockonee river, which separates it from Leon co., S. by the Gulf of Mexico, SW. by Franklin, and W. by the Apalachicola river. Quincy is the capital. Pop. 5,992.

GADSDEN SPRING, v. Columbia co. Florida, on the Little Suwanee river.

GAINS, ts. and v. Orleans co. N. Y., on lake Ontario; 30 m. W. from Rochester, 18 N. from Batavia, and 260 N. from Albany. The village has 2 churches, 4 or 5 dry-good stores, 1 tannery, ashery, and about 50 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,268.

GAINSBOROUGH, v. Frederick co. Va., 9 m. NW. from Winchester.

GAINSBOROUGH, t. and cap. Jackson co. Ten., on Cumberland river, 68 m. NE. from Nashville.

GAINSBOROUGH, v. Deerfield ts. Warren co. O., on the E. side of the Little Miami river, 6 m. SE. from Lebanon, contains about 15 houses, the inmates of which are principally employed at a large mill and factory at the place.

GAINSBURG, v. Londonderry ts. Dauphin co. Pa., 22 m. from Harrisburg.

GAINESVILLE, t. and cap. Hall co. Geo., 167 m. W. of N. from Milledgeville, contains a court-house, jail, a number of stores and mechanic shops, and about 40 houses.

GAINESVILLE, ts. Genesee co. N. Y., 24 m. S. from Batavia, and 218 m. from Albany. Gainesville Center in this ts. has 2 churches, 1 grist, 1 saw, 1 carding and cloth dressing mill, several taverns and stores, and about 30 dwellings. Pop. 1,437.

GALEN, t. Wayne co. N. Y., on the Erie canal immediately N. of Junius. It contains the village of Clyde. Here are salt-works. Pop. 4,234.

GALENA, t. and cap of Joe Daviess co. Il. It is situated near the NW. corner of Illinois, on Fever river, a few miles from its mouth, and was first settled in 1826. It was originated by the extensive and rich lead mines in its vicinity, and was an outpost of between 3 and 400 miles advance into the wilderness, NW. of St. Louis. There are 42 stores and warehouses, and about 300 dwelling-houses. There is a weekly journal published here, and it has a court-house and jail. Fifty steam-boat arrivals are the annual average, and about ten million pounds of lead are annually exported from this place. The population in the vicinity is estimated at 10,000. It is 326 m. NNW. from Vandalia, about 350 from St. Louis, and 990 from Washington. Pop. 1,843.

GALENA, v. Berkshire t. Delaware co. Ohio, on the road from Columbus to Mount Vernon, 12 m. from Delaware, 21 m. from Columbus.

GALION, v. Sandusky t. Richland co. O., 60 m. E. of N. from Columbus, on the state road from Mansfield to Bucyrus, has several stores, taverns, 7 mechanic shops, and some 25 or 30 dwellings.

GALLATIN, ts. and v. Columbia co. N. Y., 19 m. SE. from Hudson. The Ancram iron-works in this town are very extensive, and the iron is highly prized. The ore is obtained from the neighboring town of Salisbury, Ct. Pop. 1,644.

GALLATIN, t. and cap. Sumner co. W. Ten., 27 m. NE. from Nashville. Here is an academy.

GALLATIN, co. Ken., bounded N. by Ohio river, E. by Grant, SE. by Grant and Owen, and SW. by Henry. Length 35 m., mean width 10. Chief town, Port William. Pop. 4,003, of whom 604 were slaves, and 38 free colored.

GALLATIN, co. Il., bounded by Wabash river E. and SE. Pope S. Franklin W. and White N. Length 36 m., mean width 33. Chief town, Shawneetown. Pop. in 1830, 7,407, and in 1840, 10,760.

GALLATIN, v. and cap. Copiah co. Mississippi, 36 m. from Monticello.

GALLATIN, v. Parke co. In., 77 m. W. from Indianapolis.

GALLATIN'S RIVER, one of the three forks of the Missouri, joins the main stream in Lon. 110° 5′ W. Lat. 45° 15′ N.

GALLIA, co. Ohio, bounded by the Ohio river E. and SE. Lawrence SW. Jackson NW. and Meigs N. Length 36 m., width 24. Pop. 13,444. Chief town, Gallipolis.

GALLIPOLIS, t. and cap. Gallia co. Ohio, on Ohio river, 57 m. SE. from Chillicothe, 102 SE. from Columbus. It contains a court-house, jail, academy, 2 churches, 12 or 15 mercantile stores, 3 steam saw-mills,

a printing-office, various mechanic shops, and about 100 dwellings. Pop. 1,314. It was settled in 1790 by a French colony.

GALLUPVILLE, v. Schoharie ts. Schoharie co. N. Y., 6 m. E. from Schoharie, on Fox's creek, has a church, 1 grist, 1 saw, 1 turning mill, about 20 dwellings, &c.

GALVESTON, v. La., on the Iberville at its confluence with Amite river, 18 m. from Donaldsonville, 25 SE. from Baton Rouge. Lat. 30° 20′ N.

GALWAY, ts. Saratoga co. N. Y., 8 m. W. from Ballston, 31 from Albany, a good farming township. Pop. 2,412.

GALWAY CORNERS, v. Galway ts. Saratoga co. N. Y., 10 m. WNW. from Ballston Spa., has 2 churches, 4 or 5 stores, 2 taverns, various mechanic shops, and some 40 or 50 dwellings.

GAMBIER, v. Pleasant ts. Knox co. Ohio, 5 m. E. from Mount Vernon. It is the seat of Kenyon College, which, in its different departments, has 12 professors and teachers, and 200 students. The college edifice is 190 feet, 4 stories high, of cut stone, a large chapel 100 feet long by 66 wide, with a basement, a grammar school, a building 80 feet long, 2 stories high, a Milnor hall 4 stories high and 70 feet long, with two wings attached, built for the minor preparatory department of the institution. It also contains a printing-office, a number of stores, and about 40 dwellings.

GAP, v. Lancaster co. Pa., 16 m. E. from Lancaster city, on the Columbia rail-road.

GARDEN PRAIRIE, Sangemon co. Il., between Richland and Rock creeks, 14 m. NW. from Springfield, and contains a population of about 20 families.

GARDINER, ts. Kennebeck co. Me., on the W. bank of Kennebeck river, opposite Pittstown. Cobbeseconte river runs through this town, and for more than a mile has a continued succession of falls, on which are erected various manufacturing establishments in active operation. The Gardiner Lyceum is established here, and went into operation in January, 1823. It is novel in its design, being intended to fit young men to become farmers and mechanics. Instruction is given in the various branches of natural science, and their application to practical purposes. The term of study is 3 years. It is 6 m. S. from Augusta. The village is very pleasantly situated on the Kennebeck; many of the buildings are of superior architecture. Pop. of ts. 5,042.

GARDINER'S BAY and ISLAND, at the E. end of Long Island, N. Y. Lon. 72° 15′ W. Lat. 41° 3′ N. The island is 7 m. long. It was settled in 1639 by Lyon Gardiner, and is now the property of one of his descendants.

GARDNER, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 25 m. N. from Worcester, 58 NW. from Boston. The value of palm-leaf hats, straw bonnets, leather, boots, shoes, &c., amounts annually to about $240,000. Pop. 1,260.

GARLAND, ts. Penobscot co. Me., 28 m. NW. from Bangor, 74 m. N. from Augusta. It is watered by some of the head branches of the Henduskeag river, and is a good farming township of land. Pop. 1,065.

GARNET, v. Henry co. In., 44 m. E. from Indianapolis.

GARRARD, co. Ken., bounded by Rockcastle SE. Lincoln SW. Mercer NW. Kentucky river, or Jessamine N. and Madison NE. Length 28 m., mean width 8. Chief town, Lancaster. Pop. in 1830, 11,870, and in 1840, 10,480, of whom 3,483 were slaves, and 87 free colored.

GARRETSVILLE, v. New Lisbon ts. Otsego co. N. Y., 16 m. W. from Cooperstown; contains a store, tavern, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

GARRETSVILLE, v. Nelson ts. Portage co. Ohio, a small village with some 10 or 12 dwellings.

GASCONADE, co. Missouri, bounded N. by Missouri river, E. by Franklin co., S. by Crawford and Pulaski, and NW. by the Osage river, which separates it from Cole. The surface is uneven, with very little prairie, but in the bottoms and all the level land the soil is good. Mount Sterling is the capital. Pop. in 1836, 3,012, and in 1840, 5,330, of whom 342 were slaves, and 1 free colored.

GASCONADE, v. Gasconade co. Miso., situated at the junction of the Gasconade with the Missouri river.

GASCONADE, r. Miso., which falls into the Missouri from the N. 100 m. from its confluence with the Mississippi.

GATES, ts. Monroe co. N. Y., at the mouth of Genesee river, 28 m. NW. from Canandaigua, 225 m. NW. from Albany. The town meetings are held at a tavern near the centre of the township. Pop. 1,728.

GATES, co. N. C., in the NE. part of the state. Length 23 m., mean width 11. Pop. 8,161, of whom 3,642 were slaves, and 382 free colored. Gatesville is the seat of justice.

GATES COURT HOUSE, t. and cap. Gates co. N. C., 141 NE. by E. from Raleigh.

GATES' MILLS, v. Mayfield ts. Cuyahoga co. O., on Chagrin river, 15 m. E. from Cleveland; has a fulling-mill, a carding machine, chair factory, various mechanic shops and 100 inhabitants.

GAULEY, r. Va., enters the E. side of the Kenhawa, above the falls.

GAULEY'S BRIDGE, v. Fayette co. Va., at the falls of the Great Kenhawa river, 35 m. above Charleston. It is in one of the wildest and most picturesque regions of the state.

GAYHEAD, v. Greenville t. Greene co. N. Y., 13 m. from Catskill, a small village with 2 stores, and 8 or 10 dwellings.

GAYHEAD, v. Fishkill ts. Dutchess co. N. Y., 16 m. from Poughkeepsie, has 2 churches, an academy, a boarding school for young ladies, a number of stores and public houses, and 80 or 90 dwellings upon a fertile plain.

GAYSPORT, v. Frankstown ts. Huntingdon co. Pa., on a branch of the Juniata river.

GEAUGA, co. O., bounded N. by lake Erie, E. by Ashtabula and Trumbull, S. by Portage, and W. by Cuyahoga. Length 28 m., width 21. Chief town, Chardon. Pop. in 1830, 15,813, and in 1840, 16,297.

GEDDES, v. Salina ts. Onondaga co. N. Y., near Syracuse, a small village of some 15 or 20 salt works.

GELOSTER, v. Kalamazoo co. Michigan, 140 m. W. from Detroit.

GENESEE, co. Mich., bounded N. by Saginaw, E. by Lapeer, S. by Livingston, and W. by Shiawassee cos. Flint is the seat of justice. Pop. 4,268.

GENESEE, r. rises in Pa., and flowing through New York, falls into lake Ontario, affording a good harbor at its mouth. About 40 m. N. of the Pennsylvania line, there are two falls in the river, 1 of 60 and 1 of 90 feet, a mile apart. At Rochester there are also two falls, 1 of 96 feet, and 1, 3 m. below, of 76 feet. Vessels ascend to the falls.

GENESEE, co. N. Y., bounded S. by Alleghany and Cattaraugus, W. by Erie and Niagara, N. by lake Ontario, and E. by Monroe and Livingston cos. Length 52 m., width 26. Chief town, Batavia. Pop. in 1830, 51,992, and in 1840, 59,587.

GENESEO, ts. and cap. Livingston co. N. Y., on the Genesee river, 25 m. W. from Canandaigua, 33 S. from Rochester, 35 E. from Batavia, and 226 W. from Albany; contains the court-house, jail, a number of churches, a high school, 8 or 10 dry-good stores, a druggist, a furnace for iron castings, 2 printing-offices, 120 dwellings, and many other establishments of minor importance. Pop. of ts. 2,892.

GENEVA, v. in Seneca township, Ontario co. N. Y., on the W. side of Seneca lake, near the outlet, 16 m. E. from Canandaigua, 95 W. from Utica, 192 W. from Albany, 345 from W. C. The lake is here 3 miles wide. It is one of the neatest villages in the state. The neighborhood has a varied and pleasant scenery, with many elegant country-seats. The village contains 4 churches, a bank, a college, numerous stores, various mechanic shops, and is a place of considerable trade and business. The college was founded in 1823. It has 9 instructors, and a library of about 2,000 volumes. Commencement is on the first Wednesday in August. It has 3 vacations: 1st, from commencement, 5 weeks; 2d, at Christmas and New Year, 2 weeks; 3d, 3 weeks in April.

GENEVA, pts. Ashtabula co. Ohio, on lake Erie, 10 m. NW. from Jefferson, and 190 m. NW. from Columbus, a good farming township and contains about 100 inhabitants.

GENEVA, t. and cap. of Kane co. Il., on the west bank of Fox river. It is a growing business place; contains the usual county buildings.

GENEVA, v. Morgan co. Il., 10 m. SW. from Jacksonville, a small but pleasant village.

GENEVA, v. Musquetin co. Iowa.

GENEVA, v. in the south part of Warren co. Il., a small village of about 20 houses.

GENEVA, v. Rush Creek ts. Fairfield co. Ohio, and contains some 15 or 20 families.

GENEVA, lake, in the S. part of Walworth co. Wisconsin, connected with Fox r. of Illinois.

GENEVA, v. Morgan co. Il., 10 m. SW. of Jacksonville, a small place.

GENITO, v. Powhatan co. Va., on the N. side of the Appomatox river, 29 m. SW. by W. from Richmond.

GENOA, ts. and v. Cayuga co. N. Y., on Cayuga lake; 25 m. S. from Auburn, 180 W. from Albany. It has 5 houses of public worship. The village contains 2 of the churches above named, a grist and saw-mill, 1 distillery, 4 or 5 stores, and from 40 to 50 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,593.

GENOA, pts. Delaware co. Ohio, 19 m. NE. from Columbus, and contains about 1,000 inhabitants.

GEORGE LAKE, a beautiful lake, 36 m. long, and about 2 broad, between Washington and Warren counties, N. Y. It communicates with lake Champlain, by an outlet 3 miles long, in which distance the water descends nearly 100 feet. The lake is surrounded by high mountains, and is much celebrated for the romantic beauty of its scenery. There are numerous small islands in the lake, on some of which are found crystals of quartz, of uncommon transparency and perfection of form. This lake was conspicuous in the wars of this country, and several memorable battles were fought on its borders.

GEORGE CREEK, r. America, which runs into the Potomac, 12 m. SW. from Fort Cumberland.

GEORGESVILLE, v. Pleasant ts. Franklin co. O., 13 m. SW. from Columbus. In its immediate vicinity are a grist and saw-mill on Little Darby creek, just above its mouth, and contains about 50 inhabitants.

GEORGESVILLE, v. Delaware co. In., on the S. side of Mississineway river.

GEORGEVILLE, v. Yazoo co. Miss., 81 m. N. from Jackson.

GEORGETOWN, v. Sandy Creek ts. Mercer co. Pa., 15 m. N. of the borough of Mercer.

GEORGETOWN, v. Lancaster co. Pa., 55 m. from Harrisburg and 116 from W. C., a small village of not more than 15 houses.

GEORGETOWN, v. Lower Mahoney ts. Northumberland co. Pa., 36 m. from Harrisburg.

GEORGETOWN, v. Copiah co. Miss., 45 m. NE. from Natchez.

GEORGETOWN, v. and cap. Brown co. Ohio, on White Oak creek, 104 m. SSW. from Columbus, and 45 SE. from Cincinnati. This village is in a state of rapid improvement, and already contains upwards of a hun-

dred houses. The public buildings are a court-house, jail, 4 meeting-houses, 12 stores, a hatter's-shop and many other establishments of minor importance.

GEORGETOWN, v. Randolph co. Il., in the E. part.

GEORGETOWN, v. Sangemon co. Il., 20 m. NE. from Springfield, has 3 stores, a mill and 12 or 15 families.

GEORGETOWN, v. Vermillion co. Il., on the Little Vermillion river, 10 m. S. from Danville, contains 3 stores and 20 or 30 families, with a fine country and settlement around it.

GEORGETOWN, t. and cap. of Pettis co. Miso., near the centre of the county, a thriving village, commenced in 1836, contains a brick court-house, jail, several stores, and about 50 houses.

GEORGETOWN, v. W. part of Cass co. In., on the Wabash.

GEORGETOWN, v. Knox ts. Columbiana co. O., 15 m. NW. from New Lisbon, a small and pleasant village.

GEORGETOWN, v. Mill Creek ts. Hamilton co. O., a small village, and contains not more than a dozen families.

GEORGETOWN, v. Mansfield ts. Burlington co. N. J., 6 m. SE. from Bordentown, a small village with some 10 or 12 houses.

GEORGETOWN, v. E. part of Boone co. In., 22 m. NNW. from Indianapolis.

GEORGETOWN, ts. Lincoln co. Me., on the Kennebeck, 15 m. SW. from Wiscasset, 160 NE. from Boston, 621 from W. C., a good farming township, and possesses good navigable privileges. Pop. 1,356.

GEORGETOWN, ts. and v. Madison co. N. Y., a good farming township. The village contains 2 churches, 1 grist and 1 sawmill, and about 15 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,130.

GEORGETOWN, v. Beaver co. Pa., 44 m. below Pittsburg, on the S. side of the Ohio. This is a flourishing town, and is a place of considerable trade; contains several stores, various mechanic shops, and a number of excellent hotels.

GEORGETOWN, t. and cap. Sussex co. Delaware, 16 m. WSW. from Lewistown, 103 S. from Philadelphia, 108 from W. C. It contains an academy, a bank, a court-house, jail, and several stores.

GEORGETOWN, v. Kent co. Del., 7 m. from Dover, and 107 from W. C., contains 12 or 15 dwellings.

GEORGETOWN, t. and port of entry, Washington co. and District of Columbia, on NE. bank of the Potomac, about 200 m. from its mouth, and 300 from the capes of Virginia, 3 m. W. of the Capitol in Washington. It is separated from Washington by Rock creek, yet from its proximity it appears to the eye to make a part of the city. The situation is very pleasant, commanding a beautiful view of the river, the city of Washington, and the surrounding country. The houses are principally built of brick, and many of them are elegant. On the hills near the town there are several elegant country-seats. The situation is very healthy, and the water excellent. It is a flourishing town, and a place of considerable trade. Pop. in 1810, 4,948; in 1820, 7,360; in 1830, 8,441; in 1840, 7,312. A canal from the Potomac to the Ohio begins at this place. Georgetown College, situated here, is a Catholic institution, under the direction of the Incorporated Catholic Clergy of Maryland. It was first incorporated in 1799. It has two spacious edifices, and a library containing 7,000 volumes. The number of students ranges from 140 to 175. Here is likewise a large nunnery, called the Convent of Visitation. It was founded by the late most Rev. Archbishop Neale, in 1798. The number of nuns varies from 50 to 70. Attached to this institution is a large and flourishing Female Academy. The boarding school contains 100 young ladies, under the instruction of the nuns.

GEORGETOWN, v. Kent co. Md., on the Sassafras river, 65 m. SW. from Philadelphia.

GEORGETOWN, v. Culpeper co. Va., 92 m. N. by W. from Richmond, and 76 from W. C., a small place.

GEORGETOWN, v. Shenandoah co. Va., 160 m. from Richmond, 111 from W. C., contains some 15 or 20 houses.

GEORGETOWN, district of S. C., bounded by the Atlantic ocean SE. by Santee river or Charleston SW. by Williamsburg NW. and by Marion and Horry NE. Length 36 m., mean width 25. Chief town, Georgetown. Pop. in 1830, 19,943, and in 1840, 18,274, of whom 15,993 were slaves, and 188 free colored.

GEORGETOWN, v. seaport and seat of justice, Georgetown district, S. C., near the head of Winyan bay, 60 m. NE. from Charleston. Lat. 33° 21′ N. Pop. about 2,000. Vessels drawing 11 feet water pass up to the town. It has a fine back country, watered by the Great Pedee. It contains several places of public worship, a bank, the ordinary buildings necessary for a county town, and many fine private dwellings.

GEORGETOWN, v. Simpson co. Mis., 53 m. SE. of Jackson, and 2,000 from W. C., contains about 25 houses.

GEORGETOWN, v. Warren co. Geo., on the left side of Ogeechee river, 60 m. from Savannah, and 35 above Louisville, contains some 40 or 50 houses.

GEORGETOWN, t. and seat of justice, Scott co. Ken., on the left bank of North Elkhorn creek, 15 m. E. from Frankfort. It contains a court-house, bank, printing-office, several places of public worship, stores, various mechanic shops, and is a place of some importance.

GEORGETOWN, v. Harrison co. Ohio, 6 m. SE. from Cadiz, a pleasant village, and contains upwards of 100 inhabitants.

GEORGETOWN CROSS-ROADS, v. Kent co. Md., 1 m. S. from Georgetown.

GEORGETOWN ENTRANCE, the

mouth of the Great Pedee river, on the coast of South Carolina.

GEORGIA, ts. Franklin co. Vt., 40 m. NW. from Montpelier, and 8 S. from St. Albans. This is a place of considerable trade, and some manufactures. Pop. 2,106.

GERARDSTOWN, v. Berkley co. Va., 18 m. N. from Winchester.

GERMAN, pts. Chenango co. N. Y., 15 m. W. from Norwich, 115 W. from Albany, watered by some small branches of Genegansette creek. It has a number of churches, &c., in different parts of the ts. Pop. 965.

GERMAN FLATS, ts. Herkimer co. N. Y., on the S. side of the Mohawk, 5 m. S. from Herkimer, 75 W. from Albany. In this town stood Fort Herkimer, mentioned in the history of American wars. The German flats are an extensive tract of alluvial land, on both sides of the Mohawk, in this ts. and in Herkimer. Though it has been cultivated nearly 100 years, it has lost none of its fertility. It has a rifle barrel factory, producing $15,000 per annum. Pop. 3,245.

GERMANNA, v. on Rapid Ann river, in the NE. angle of Orange co. Va., 72 m. SW. from W. C., and 81 N. from Richmond.

GERMAN SETTLEMENT, Preston co. Va., 18 m. SE. from Kingswood.

GERMANTOWN, v. Wayne co. In., on the national road, 7 m. W. from Centreville.

GERMANTOWN, v. German ts. Fayette co. Pa., 3 m. SW. from M'Cleland.

GERMANTOWN, v. Fauquier co. Va., 95 m. NW. from Raleigh.

GERMANTOWN, v. Mason co. Ken., 31 m. NE. from Frankfort.

GERMANTOWN, ts. Columbia co. N. Y., on Hudson river, 12 m. below Hudson, and 39 S. from Albany. There are 3 landings and stores on the Hudson in this ts. Pop. 969.

GERMANTOWN, v. Philadelphia co. Pa., 6 m. N. from Philadelphia. It contains 4 churches, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for German Calvinists, 1 for Lutherans, and 1 for Friends, a bank, various mechanic shops, stores, &c. &c. The houses are chiefly of stone, some of them large and elegant, and built principally on one street, about 2 m. in length. Here is the principal congregation of the Menonists. The battle of Germantown was fought here on the 4th of October, 1777. In this village is situated Mount Airy College, an institution justly celebrated. The rail-road from Philadelphia to Norristown passes through this place. It contains about 150 houses, and 1,200 inhabitants.

GERMANTOWN, t. Hyde co. N. C., on a bay in Pamlico Sound, 108 m. from Raleigh.

GERMANTOWN, t. Stokes co. N. C., on the Town Fork of the Dan. It contains a court-house, jail, and about 40 houses.

GERMANTOWN, v. Montgomery co. Ohio, 13 m. S. from Dayton, 38 m. from Cincinnati, 13 from Dayton, and 81 from Columbus, contains 12 dry-good stores, 2 drug stores, a large brewery celebrated for its excellent beer, 4 churches, upwards of 20 mechanic shops, 130 dwellings, and many other establishments of minor importance. Pop. about 1,500.

GERMANY, v. Shade ts. Somerset co. Pa., on a branch of Shade creek, 5 m. W. from the Alleghany mountains.

GERMANY, settlement in Sangemon co. Il., 4 m. NE. from Springfield, near the mouth of Sugar creek, a settlement of Germany.

GERRY, ts. Chatauque co. N. York, 13 m. E. from Mayville, and 326 from Albany, a good ts. of land. Pop. 1,288.

GETTYSBURG, bor. and cap. Adams co. Pa., on Rock creek, one of the sources of the Monocasy, 36 m. from Williamsport, Md., 52 from Baltimore, 118 W. from Philadelphia. It contains a court-house, jail, bank, printing-office, from which a newspaper is issued, several stores, various mechanic shops, and is a place of considerable trade and importance. Pop. 1,968.

GHENT, ts. and v. Columbia co. N. Y., 25 m. S. from Albany. The village, 10 m. NE. from the Hudson, contains a church, 15 or 20 dwellings, &c. Pop. of ts. 2,558.

GHENT, t. Gallatin co. Ken., on the Ohio, opposite Vevay.

GHOLSONVILLE, v. Brunswick co. Va., 78 m. SSW. from Richmond.

GIANT OF THE VALLEY, mt. Elizabethtown, N. Y., 1,200 feet high, from the summit of which is an extensive and beautiful view, embracing the whole valley of lake Champlain, the Green mountains, the vales of Vermont and its villages, and northward and southward may be traced the continuous line of the mountain chain, with its soaring summits. On the NE. this mountain has an almost perpendicular declivity of 700 feet.

GIBBONSVILLE, v. in Watervliet ts. N. Y. See West Troy.

GIBRALTAR, v. S. part of Grant co. Wis., on Platte river.

GIBSON, co. in the SW. part of Indiana, on the Wabash river. The White Water canal passes through part of this county. Pop. 8,977. Chief town, Princeton.

GIBSON, co. in the western part of Ten., bounded N. by Obion and Weakly, E. by Carroll, S. by Madison, and W. by Dyer cos. Pop. 13,689, of whom 2,969 were slaves, and 108 free colored. Chief town, Trenton.

GIBSON CREEK, runs into the N. side of the Missouri, in Lon. 106° 30′ W. Lat. 47° N.

GIBSON PORT, v. Gibson co. Ten., 150 m. S. of W. from Nashville.

GILBERTSVILLE, v. Butternuts ts. Otsego co. N. Y., on Butternuts creek, 30 m. SW. from Cooperstown, has several houses of public worship, a number of stores, and 20 or 25 dwellings.

GILBOA, v. Broome ts. Schoharie co. N. Y., on Schoharie kill, 24 m. S. from Schoharie, contains 1 grist and 1 saw-mill, 1 fur-

nace, a woollen manufactory, 2 tanneries, a number of stores, about 30 dwellings, &c.

GILEAD, v. on the SE. bank of Maumee river, O., opposite the Grand rapids, 18 m. above Perrysburg. The natural advantages derived from its water power and location indicate its future prosperity. It now contains a number of stores and taverns, and from 400 to 500 inhabitants. It is a thriving place.

GILEAD, v. Calhoun co. Il., situated between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, 126 m. N. of W. from Vandalia, and 50 NNW. from St. Louis, in Missouri, a small village, with 2 stores and from 12 to 15 families.

GILEAD, ts. Oxford co. Maine, 30 m. WNW. from Paris, between two mountains on both sides of the Androscoggin river. Pop. 313.

GILES, v. and cap. Giles co. Va.

GILES, co. W. part of Va.; bounded NE. by Greenbrier and Monroe cos. SE. by Montgomery co. SW. by Tazewell co. and NW. by Kenhawa co. Pop. 5,307, of whom 574 were slaves. Giles v. is the seat of justice.

GILES, co. on the S. side of West Tennessee; bounded N. by Maury, E. by Lincoln cos., S. by Alabama, and W. by Lawrence co. Watered by Elk river and its branches. Pop. 21,494, of whom 7,030 were slaves. Chief town, Pulaski.

GILFORD, ts. and cap. of Belknap co. N. H., on SW. side of lake Winnipiseogee; 28 m. NNE. from Concord, 48 NW. from Portsmouth. This town was formed from the N. part of Gilmanton. It is connected with Meredith by a bridge, at which there is a considerable village. Here are manufactories of cotton goods, besides other useful mills and machinery. Pop. 2,072.

GILL, ts. Franklin co. Mass., on W. side of the Connecticut, 3 m. ENE. from Greenfield, and 86 W. by N. from Boston, and has some manufactures of combs, wooden ware, leather, palm-leaf hats, &c. Population, 789.

GILLORI, island near the coast of Mississippi, at the mouth of the Mobile, near Dauphin's island.

GILMANTON, ts. Belknap co. N. H.; 19 m. NNE. from Concord, 50 NW. from Portsmouth, 523 from W. C. It contains a courthouse, a number of respectable manufacturing establishments, an academy, and several houses of public worship. It contains, also, several springs termed mineral, one of which has proved efficacious in cutaneous and bilious affections. Pop. 3,485.

GILMER, co. Geo., bounded N. by Ten., E. by Union and Lumpkin, S. by Cherokee, and W. by Murray and Cass. Elljay v. is the seat of justice. Pop. 2,536, of whom 92 were slaves.

GILMOREVILLE, v. Butler co. Pa., 212 m. WNW. from Harrisburg.

GILSUM, ts. Cheshire co. N. H.; 6 m. N. from Keene. Ashuelot river runs through this ts. and affords a good supply of water for mills, which is improved for cotton and other manufactories. Pop. 656.

GINSENG, v. Logan co. Va., 380 m. SW. by W. from Washington.

GIRARD, v. in the NE. part of Macoupin co. Il., on the road from Alton to Springfield; contains some 10 or 12 houses.

GLADWIN, co. Mich., bounded E. by Arena, S. by Midland co., W. and N. by territory not yet laid out into counties. Tittibawassee river, a branch of the Saginaw, drains this county. The centre of the county is about 150 m. NNW. from Detroit. Pop. and cap. uncertain.

GLARIS, v. Paris ts. in the E. part of Stark co. O., 16 m. E. from Canton, a small village with some 10 or 15 families.

GLASGO, v. Saugerties t. Ulster co. N. Y., on the Hudson river, 9 m. above Kingston, has several stores and brick yards, and 10 or 15 dwellings.

GLASGOW, v. Newcastle co. Del., 15 m. SE. from Wilmington, contains 10 or 15 dwellings.

GLASGOW, t. in the W. part of Howard co. Miso., on the Missouri river, 2 m. below Chariton, a small but increasing place.

GLASGOW, t. and cap. Barren co. Ken.; 61 m. ENE. from Russellville, 148 SW. from Lexington, 66 from W. C. It is a flourishing town, situated in a fertile country, and contains the county buildings and a bank.

GLASGOW, *New*, t. Amherst co. Va.; about 20 m. N. by E. from Lynchburg.

GLASSBOROUGH, v. Gloucester co. N. J.; 20 m. SE. from Philadelphia, and 156 from W. C. Here are 2 extensive glass factories, 2 stores, and about 30 dwellings.

GLASTENBURY, ts. Bennington co. Vt.; 11 m. NE. from Bennington. Pop. 52.

GLASTENBURY, ts. Hartford co. Ct., on E. side of the Connecticut, opposite Wethersfield; 6 m. SSE. from Hartford. It is a pleasant ts. and contains an academy, and cotton is manufactured here to a considerable extent. Roaring brook, at this place, passes through a very narrow defile, affording a great and constant water power. Pop. 3,077.

GLEN, ts. S. part of Montgomery co. N. Y., on the Erie canal, 8 m. from Johnstown, contains a number of villages, all of which are pleasant. Pop. 3,678.

GLENCADIA, v. Stockport ts. Columbia co. N. Y., on Kinderhook creek 4 m. from Hudson r. and 9 m. from the city of Hudson. It has an extensive water power, produced by the falls of the creek, which falls here 70 feet in less than half a mile, on which are 2 cotton factories, a plaster and paper mill, a satinet factory, about 50 dwellings, &c. &c.

GLENCO, v. Livingston ts. Columbia co. N. Y., 9 m. SE. from Hudson, contains a cotton factory, and the necessary buildings for accommodation of the workmen.

GLENCOE, v. Hampshire co. Va., 140 m. W. from Washington.

GLEN COVE, formerly Musquito Cove,

v. Oyster Bay ts. Queens co. Long Island, N. Y., on an arm of Hempstead bay, 30 m. from New York, has 2 churches, several stores, taverns, from 20 to 30 dwellings, and is a thriving village.

GLENHAM, v. Fishkill ts. Dutchess co. N. Y., on the Fishkill, 18 m. S. from Poughkeepsie, contains a woollen factory, consuming 400 lbs. of wool per day in the fabric of broad cloth; about 70 dwellings, and 500 inhabitants.

GLENNS, v. Gloucester co. Va.; 159 m. from W. C.

GLENVILLE, v. in Queensbury ts. Warren co. N. Y., on the Hudson at Glenn's Falls; 3 m. W. from Sandy Hill. Glenn's Falls present a beautiful and picturesque scenery. The descent is 28 feet in 3 rods. Here is a bridge across the river; there are on the north side of the river, 2 saw-mills, one of which has 24 saws in the gang, a plaster and bark mill, a mill for sawing marble, and several others of less note, several churches and taverns, 10 or 12 stores, about 30 mechanic shops, and 150 houses, situated on 9 streets. On the south side of the river are a saw-mill with 24 saws, a mill for marble with 8 frames, or gangs, and some 10 or 12 dwellings.

GLENVILLE, ts. N. part of Schenectady co. N. Y., centrally 20 m. from Albany, contains the villages of Sciota and Glenn Church, both small villages. Pop. 3,068.

GLESE, r. La., which runs into the Mississippi.

GLOUCESTER, ts. and s-p. Essex co. Mass., on Cape Ann, at N. extremity of Massachusetts Bay; 16 m. NE. from Salem, 80 NE. from Boston, 469 from W. C. It contains a bank, an insurance office, and 2 public libraries, the largest of which contains about 700 volumes. It is divided into five parishes, in each of which is a Congregational meeting-house. The harbor is very open and accessible for large ships, and it is one of the most considerable fishing towns in the state. The harbor is defended by a battery. It is largely engaged in the cod and mackerel fishery, employing more than 200 vessels; it has also a great number of vessels engaged in foreign and domestic trade. Total tonnage in 1837, 18,802 tons. Pop. 6,350.

GLOUCESTER, ts. Providence co. R. I., in the NW. corner of the state, having Massachusetts on the N. and Connecticut on the W., 16 m. from Providence, and 50 from Hartford. It has a fine water power by the Chepacket, on which are numerous cotton factories, and other mills and shops. Pop. 2,304.

GLOUCESTER, small village, Gloucester co. N. J., on the E. bank of the river Delaware, 3 m. below Philadelphia.

GLOUCESTER, co. N. J., bounded by Atlantic co. SE., Cape May, Cumberland, and Salem cos. SW. Delaware r. NW. and by Burlington co. NE. Chief towns, Woodbury, Gloucester, and Camden. Pop. 25,438.

GLOUCESTER, co. Va., bounded E. by Mock Jack Bay, SE. and SW. by York river, NW. by King and Queen, and NE. by Middlesex and Matthews; length 20, mean width 16 m. Chief town, Gloucester. Pop. 10,715, of whom 5,791 were slaves, and 612 free colored.

GLOUCESTER, C. H., Gloucester co. Va., 80 m. E. from Richmond, and 174 from W. C.

GLOUCESTER, v. Galloway ts. Atlantic co. N. J., on Landing creek, 36 m. SE. from Woodbury, contains a furnace, grist and saw-mill, store, taverns, and some 10 or 12 dwellings.

GLOVER, ts. Orleans co. Vt., 35 m. NNE. from Montpelier, a good grazing ts. with some manufactures. Pop. 1,119.

GLOVERSVILLE, v. Johnstown ts. Montgomery co. N. Y., two and a half m. N. from Johnstown, has 2 stores, a carding and cloth dressing mill, and about 30 dwellings.

GLYNN, co. Geo., bounded by the Atlantic ocean on the SE. Camden co. or Little St. Illa river SW. Wayne co. NW. and Alatamaha river NE. length 20 m., width 20. Chief town, Brunswick. Pop. in 1830, 4,467, and in 1840, 5,302, of whom 4,409 were slaves.

GNADENHUTTEN, ts. Tuscarawas co. Ohio, on the E. side of the Muskingum, 11 m. S. from New Philadelphia, and 9 NE. from Columbus, has several stores, taverns, and about 20 dwellings.

GODWINSVILLE, v. Franklin ts. Bergen co. N. J., 8 m. NW. from Hackensack, contains several stores, 7 cotton mills, from 45 to 50 dwellings, &c.

GOFFSTOWN, ts. Hillsborough co. N. H., on the W. side of the Merrimack, at Amoskeag falls, where is a bridge across the river, 15 m. S. from Concord, 13 NNE. from Amherst, contains an extensive cotton factory, a large woollen factory, at a flourishing village in the W. part of the ts. on Piscataquog river. Pop. 2,376.

GOLANSVILLE, v. Caroline co. Va., 26 m. SSW. from Washington, and 56 N. from Richmond.

GOLCONDA, v. and cap. Pope co. Il., on the Ohio, 160 m. from Vandalia, 791 from W. C., contains the court-house, jail, a number of stores, taverns, and 25 or 30 dwellings, chiefly of brick.

GOLDSBOROUGH, ts. Hancock co. Maine, 40 m. E. from Castine, 188 NE. from Portland, is admirably located for all the various pursuits in navigation. Frenchman's Bay extends on the W. side of the ts. and affords it many commercial advantages. Pop. 1,198.

GOLDEN, v. Baltimore co. Md.

GOLD MINE, v. Chesterfield district, S. C., 110 m. NE. from Columbia.

GOLIAD, t. in the SW. part of Texas, on the S. side of San Antonio river.

GOOCHLAND, C. H. v. and cap. of Goochland co. Va., near James river, 28 m. above Richmond.

GOOCHLAND, co. Va., in the central part of the state, bounded N. by Louisa and Hanover, E. by Henrico cos. S. by James river, and W. by Fluvanna co. Goochland is the co. seat. Pop. 9,760, of whom 5,500 were slaves, and 690 free colored.

GOODFIELD, v. Rhea co. Ten., 151 m. SE. by E. from Nashville.

GOOSEBERRY ISLAND, and *Rocks*, off Cape Ann, Mass.

GORDONSVILLE, v. Smith co. Ten., 6 m. from Carthage, and 56 NNE. from Murfreesborough.

GORDONSVILLE, v. Orange co. Va., 2 m. from which is Springhill academy, a very respectable institution.

GORHAM, ts. Cumberland co. Maine, 9 m. NW. from Portland. It contains an academy and 2 churches, round which is a considerable village; it is a place of considerable trade and of extensive manufactures of cotton, wool, leather, starch and gunpowder. Pop. 3,001.

GORHAM, ts. Ontario co. N. Y., 8 m. E. from Canandaigua, 10 W. from Geneva. It contains a number of beautiful villages. Pop. 2,779.

GORHAM, ts. Coos co. N. H., 96 m. N. from Concord. Several streams descend from the mountains through this township into the Androscoggin. Pop. 156.

GORHAM, v. Daviess co. Ken., 8 m. SE. from Owensborough, and 150 SW. by W. from Frankfort.

GOSFIELD, t. Essex co. U. C., on lake Erie, W. from Mersea.

GOSHEN, ts. Addison co. Vt., 31 m. SW. from Montpelier. Leicester and Philadelphia rivers supply this township with good mill privileges. Some minerals are found in this ts. Pop. 621.

GOSHEN, t. Hampshire co. Mass., 12 m. NW. from Northampton, 103 W. from Boston. Some valuable minerals are found here, such as emeralds, lead and tin. Its manufactures are small, chiefly of boots and shoes. Pop. 556.

GOSHEN, ts. Litchfield co. Ct., on the Green mountain range, 6 m. NW. from Litchfield, 32 W. from Hartford. It is famous for its cheese. Ivy mountain, in this township, is considered the most elevated in the state. Its summit presents an extensive and delightful prospect. Pop. 1,529.

GOSHEN, ts. and v. and half-shire, Orange co. N. Y., 20 m. W. from West Point, 63 N. from New York. The village is pleasantly situated, and contains the court-house, jail, bank, academy for males, and one for females, a female institute in high repute, several churches, stores, taverns, and various mechanic shops. Two weekly newspapers are published here. The Hudson and Erie rail-road is completed as far as this place. Contains about 80 dwellings. Pop. of the ts. 3,889.

GOSHEN, v. Cape May co. N. J., 104 m. S. from Trenton, has 2 stores, a steam sawmill, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

GOSHEN, v Loudon co. Va., on the road from Washington to Winchester, 35 m. from Washington.

GOSHEN, v. Lincoln co. Geo., about 40 m above Augusta.

GOSHEN, v. Clermont co. Ohio, 18 m. NW. from Williamsburg, contains 50 or 60 dwellings, 15 mechanical shops, a porkhouse, oil-mill, and carding machines, &c. &c.

GOSHEN MILLS, v. on Seneca creek, Montgomery co. Md., by post-road 32 m. NW. from W. C.

GOSHEN, ts. Sullivan co. N. H., 42 m. W. from Concord. From Lunapee mountain, lying in the E. part of this township, spring many small streams. The soil is particularly calculated for the production of grass. Pop. 779.

GOSHEN, v. Upper Freehold t. Monmouth co. N. J., 12 m. SSW. from Monmouth C. H.; has a tavern, 2 stores and 10 or 12 dwellings.

GOSHEN, v. Iredell co. N. C., 11 m. E. from Statesville, 157 W. from Raleigh. It is the capital of the county.

GOSHEN, t. and cap. Elkhart co. In., on Turkey creek, 200 m. nearly N. from Indianapolis, 605 m. from W. C.; contains a court-house, jail, several stores and mechanic shops, and is a place of some trade.

GOSHEN, settlement, in Madison co. Il., W. and SW. from Edwardsville; a settlement of about 100 families.

GOSHEN HILL, v. Union district, S. C., 107 m. NW. from Columbia.

GOSHENVILLE, v. Chester co. Pa., 79 m. SE. from Harrisburg.

GOSPORT, v. Owen co. In., on the W. side of the W. fork of White river, 8 m. NE. from Spencer.

GOSPORT, t. Norfolk co. Va., on Elizabeth river, 1½ m. S. from Norfolk. Here is one of the United States' navy yards.

GOUVERNEUR, ts. and v. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., 20 m. S. from Ogdensburg, 192 NW. from Albany. The Oswegatchie river forms the *Ox-bow* here. The village on the right bank of the river, contains several churches, a public library, a high school, 4 or 5 stores, clothing works, and other water works, and about 40 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,538.

GOVERNADOR, r. Florida, runs into Pensacola bay.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, isl. in Boston harbor, Mass., 2 m. E. from Boston. It contains about 70 acres, and has a commanding situation. Fort Warren, which has 2 crescent batteries, with heavy guns, is on this island.

GOWANSVILLE, v. Greenville district, S. C., 120 m. NW. from Columbia.

GOWDYSVILLE, v. Union district, S. C., 89 m. NW. from Columbia.

GRABLE'S SETTLEMENT, Gallatin co. Il., 16 m. W. from Equality.

GRACEHAM, v. Frederick co. Md., 15 m. N. of Frederick city.

GRAFTON, pts. E. part of Lorain co. Ohio, 129 m. NNE. from Columbus.

GRAFTON, v. Greene co. Il., on the Mississippi river, 2 m. below the mouth of the Illinois; has several stores and warehouses, 4 or 500 inhabitants, and promises to be a place of considerable business.

GRAFTON, ts. Grafton co. N. H., 30 m. NW. from Concord. Isinglass, as it is commonly called, is found in a state of great purity in Glass Hill mountain. It adheres in the form of lamina to rocks of white and yellow quartz. Pop. 1,201.

GRAFTON, ts. Windham co. Vt., 22 m. S. from Windsor, has extensive woollen manufactories. Soap-stone of an excellent quality is very abundant in this place. It is manufactured by water power for various uses to a great extent; it is bored for aqueducts, and sold at a very low price. Pop. 1,326.

GRAFTON, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 8 m. SE. from Worcester, and 36 from Boston. It contains 5 cotton and 1 woollen mill. It also manufactures boots, shoes, leather, scythes, shoe tools, &c. &c. Annual amount about $100,000. Pop. 2,493.

GRAFTON, co. W. part of N. H., bounded NE. by Coos co. E. by Strafford co. S. by Hillsborough and Cheshire cos. and W. by Vermont. Pop. in 1830, 38,691, and in 1840, 42,411. Chief towns, Haverhill and Plymouth.

GRAFTON, ts. Rensselaer co. N. Y., 11 m. E. from Troy. There are 14 ponds in this ts. covering together several hundred acres, which were some years since stocked with pickerel, and the fishing protected by law; the largest is not more than a mile in length. Pop. 2,019.

GRAHAM'S STATION, v. Sutton ts. Meigs co. Ohio, 100 m. SE. of Columbus.

GRAHAMTOWN, v. S. part of Beaufort dist. S. C., 10 m. S. of Coosawhatchie.

GRAINGER, co. Ten., between Clinch and Holston rivers, bounded by Jefferson SE. Knox SW. Claiborne NW. and Hawkins NE.; length 30 m., mean width 12, area 360 sq. ms. Surface hilly, and soil sterile, except along the margin of the streams. Chief town, Rutledge. Lat. 36° 15′ N. Lon. from W. C. 6° 40′ W. Pop. 10,572, of whom 917 were slaves, and 134 free colored.

GRANADA, island in the West Indies, the principal of the Grenadines; situated in Lon. from W. C. 5° 40′ E. and between 11° 55′ and 12° 23′ N. Lat. It is the last of the Windward Caribbees, and 30 leagues NW. of Tobago. The chief port, called Lewis, is on the W. side, in the middle of a large bay, with a sandy bottom, and is very spacious.

GRANADA, t. of N. America, in the province of Nicaragua, seated on the lake Nicaragua. The inhabitants carry on a great trade by means of the lake, which communicates with the Atlantic Ocean. It is 54 m. SE. of Leon. Lon. from W. C. 8° 46′ W. Lat. 12° 5′ N.

GRANBY, ts. Essex co. Vt., 60 m. NE. from Montpelier. Pop. 105.

GRANBY, ts. Hampshire co. Mass., 9 m. ESE. from Northampton, 90 W. from Boston. In this town and South Hadley there are extensive open plains and fields, on which are annually raised for market large quantities of rye. There are 2 woollen mills in this ts. It is said that copper ore of good quality is found in Granby. Pop. 971.

GRANBY, ts. Hartford co. Ct., 17 m. NW. from Hartford. It contains the villages of Turkey Hill and Salmon brook, which are pleasant villages, and have the appearance of prosperity. Pop. 2,611.

GRANBY, ts. Oswego co. N. Y., 158 W. from Albany. Fish lake lies in the centre of this ts., a beautiful sheet of water 2¼ m. long by 2 wide, which pours its surplus through a creek to the Oswego river, affording some good mill sites. Pop. 2,385.

GRANBY, t. Lexington district, S. C., on the Congaree, opposite Columbia.

GRAND, v. Grand ts. Marion co. Ohio, 74 m. NNW. from Columbus, contains several stores, a tavern, and about 30 dwellings.

GRAND BLANC, v. Oakland co. Mich., 72 m. NNW. from Detroit.

GRAND DETOUR, v. Ogle co. Il., at a singular bend in Rock river, from which it takes its name.

GRANDE, v. Crittenden co. Ark., 141 m. NE. by E. from Little Rock.

GRAND GULF, v. Claiborne co. Miss., 50 m. NNE. from Natchez.

GRAND ISLE, ts. Grand Isle co. Vt., 50 m. NW. from Montpelier; marble, lime-stone, rock crystals, &c., are found here; and it contains the only water mill in the county. This is a fine place for fishing and fowling. Pop. 724.

GRAND ISLE, isl. N. Y., in the Niagara, 4 m. above the falls. It contains 48,000 acres. It belongs to the town of Buffalo.

GRAND ISLE, co. NW. part of Vt. It is composed of islands in lake Champlain; the largest are North and South Hero. Pop. 3,883.

GRAND KAKALIN, v. Brown co. Wisconsin.

GRAND LAKE, or Chilnucook lake, on E. side of Maine, at the sources of the St. Croix.

GRAND POINT, settlement, Washington co. Il., 6 m. NE. from Nashville, and contains some 20 or 25 families.

GRAND RIVER, of Ohio, rises in Trumbull co. and flowing about 10 m. nearly N. enters Ashtabula co., and continuing N. about 20 m. turns nearly at right angles and enters Geauga co. in which it falls into lake Erie at Fairport, after an entire comparative course of 50 m.

GRAND RIVER, or Nipigon river, U. C., falls into lake Superior from the N. a little E. opposite Keweena point.

GRAND VIEW, v. Edgar co. Il., in the SW. part, 10 m. from Paris, on the state

road to Vandalia, surrounded by a beautiful rolling rich prairie near the head waters of Big creek, and contains some 15 or 20 families.

GRAND VIEW, v. Louisa co. Iowa.

GRANGER, t. Cuyahoga co. O., near the mouth of Rocky river.

GRANGER, v. Caldwell co. Ken., 235 m. SW. by W. from Frankfort.

GRANGER, pts. Medina co. Ohio, 121 m. NNE. from Columbus, a rich and populous township.

GRANT, co. In., near the centre of the state, bounded N. by Wabash and Huntingdon, E. by Wells and Jay, S. by Madison, W. by lands not laid out. It is intersected from SE. to NW. by the Mississineway river. Capital, Marion. Pop. 4,875.

GRANT, co. in the SW. part of Wisconsin, bounded N. by Wisconsin river which separates it from Crawford, E. by Iowa, S. by Joe Daviess co. Il., and W. and SW. by the Mississippi river. Racine is the seat of justice. Pop. 3,926.

GRANT, v. Grant co. Wis., on Grant river.

GRANT, co. Ken., bounded by Owen S. Gallatin W. Boone N. and Pendleton E., length 20 m., mean width 13. Pop. in 1820, 1,805; in 1830, 2,987, and in 1840, 4,192, of whom 348 were slaves. Chief town, Williamstown.

GRANTHAM, ts. Sullivan co. N. H., 45 m. NW. from Concord. Contains a medicinal spring and a bed of plants, which is visited by hundreds of valetudinarians in the summer season. Pop. 1,036.

GRANTSVILLE, v. Green co. Geo., 52 m. N. from Milledgeville.

GRANTVILLE, v. Grant co. Wisconsin, on the Mississippi, at the mouth of Grant r.

GRANVILLE, ts. Hampden co. Mass., 14 m. WSW. from Springfield, and 110 WSW. from Boston. It has some manufactures of pocket-books, boots, shoes, leather, and silver ware. The land is high and very productive. Pop. 1,414.

GRANVILLE, ts. and v. Washington co. N. Y., 12 m. SE. from Whitehall, 60 NE. from Albany. It is watered by Pawlet and Indian rivers, on which are many mills. In this ts. is a quarry of good marble. The village has 6 churches, a seminary for young ladies, a woollen factory, 6 stores, 6 law offices, the Washington county Mutual Insurance Company, and about 100 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 3,846.

GRANVILLE, co. N. C., bounded N. by Va., E. by Warren and Franklin cos. S. by Wake, and W. by Orange and Person; length 30 m., mean width 23. Chief town, Oxford. Pop. in 1830, 19,343, and in 1840, 18,818, of whom 8,707 were slaves and 801 free colored.

GRANVILLE, v. Monongahela co. Va., 329 m. NW. from W. C.

GRANVILLE, v. Licking co. Ohio, 27 m. NE. from Columbus, 32 W. from Zanesville. It has a bank, 24 mechanic shops, a number of taverns and churches, 2 female seminaries, 1 do. for males, 2 common schools, a foundery, a furnace, a full supply of stores, and about 100 dwellings. Pop. about 700.

GRAPEVILLE, v. Hempfield t. Westmoreland co. Pa., 4 m. W. from Greensburg.

GRASS, r. N. Y., runs into the St. Lawrence, opposite St. Regis island, after a course of 125 m. In Canton it is connected by a natural canal with the Oswegatchie.

GRASS LAKE, v. Jackson co. Mich., 88 m. W. from Detroit.

GRASSY POINT, v. Madison co. Ohio, 61 m. W. from Columbus.

GRASSY POINT, landing on the W. side of Hudson river. Haverstraw ts. Rockland co. N. Y., has a commodious hotel much frequented in the summer season by boarders from N. Y.

GRATIOT, co. Mich., bounded by Saginaw co. E. Clinton S. Montcalm W. Isabella NW. The centre is about 112 m. NW. from Detroit. Pop. not given.

GRATIOT, v. on the line which divides the counties of Licking and Muskingum, O., 12 m. from Zanesville, has a number of stores and taverns, 15 mechanic shops, a steam saw-mill, a carding-machine, about 250 inhabitants, and from 40 to 50 dwellings.

GRATIOT'S GROVE, v. SW. part of Iowa co. Wis., SW. from Dublin.

GRATIS, pts. Preble co. Ohio. The land is excellent and in a high state of improvement. Pop. about 2,000.

GRATISTOWN, t. Dauphin co. Pa.

GRATITUDE, v. in the SW. part of Sussex co. N. J., 68 m. N. from Trenton, and 221 m. from W. C., a small hamlet with some 10 or 12 houses.

GRATZTOWN, v. Lykens t. Dauphin co. Pa., 38 m. from Harrisburg.

GRAVE CREEK, or ELIZABETHTOWN, v. Ohio co. Va., 12 m. below Wheeling.

GRAVEL HILL, v. Knowlton t. Warren co. N. J., 15 m. NE. from Belvidere, and 243 from W. C., has a tavern, store, tannery, grist-mill and some 8 or 10 dwellings.

GRAVELLY LANDING, v. Galloway t. Atlantic co. N. J., 40 m. SE. from Woodbury, has a tavern, store, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

GRAVES, co. Ky., bounded N. by McCracken, and E. by Calhaway, S. by the state line of Tennessee, W. by Hickman co. It is one of the four cos. that lie W. of the Tennessee r. Mayfield is the capital. Pop. 7,465, of whom 817 were slaves.

GRAVESEND, ts. and v. Kings co. Long Island, N. Y., on the sea-coast, 4 m. S. from Flatbush, 9½ S. from New York. Gravesend beach is a frequent resort for parties of pleasure from the city. The village contains a church, store, and about 20 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 799.

GRAY, ts. Cumberland co. Me., 20 m. N. from Portland, and 44 SW. from Augusta.

It is a pleasant ts. and a place of considerable trade and some manufactures. Pop. 1,740.

GRAYSON, co. Va., bounded SW. by N. C., NW. by Washington and Wythe, NE. by Montgomery, and SE. by Patrick, length 70 m., mean width 13. Pop. 9,087, of whom 492 were slaves. Grayson v. is the seat of justice.

GRAYSON, v. and cap. Grayson co. Va.

GRAYSVILLE, v. Morris ts. Huntingdon co. Pa., 10 m. NNW. of Huntingdon borough.

GRAYSVILLE, v. in the NE. corner of White co. Il., on the Wabash, at the mouth of Bon Pas creek, has a number of stores and taverns, 1 steam saw-mill, a grist-mill, and about 150 inhabitants. It exports about $100,000, imports $30,000 per annum.

GRAYSON, co. Ken., between Green river and Rough creek, bounded S. by Warren, SW. by Butler, W. by Ohio co. N. by Breckenridge, NE. by Hardin, and E. by Hart, length 36 m., mean width 16½. Pop. 4,461, of whom 200 were slaves.

GREAT BAY, N. H., the W. branch of the Piscataqua, receives Exeter and Lamprey rivers, and unites with the main branch of the Piscataqua at Hilton's point, 5 m. above Portsmouth.

GREAT BARRINGTON, ts. Berkshire co. Mass., about 23 m. W. of Springfield, on the river Connecticut, and 125 W. by S. from Boston. Its manufactures consist of cotton and woollen goods, boots, shoes, leather, pig-iron, levels, guages, &c. &c. Annual amount about $120,000. Pop. 2,704.

GREAT BEND, v. Champion ts. Jefferson co. N. Y., on the Black river, 10 m. above Watertown, has a large flouring-mill, carding and cloth-dressing mill, and some 20 or 25 dwellings.

GREAT BRIDGE, v. Norfolk co. Va., 12 m. SSE. from Norfolk.

GREAT CROSSINGS, v. Bedford co. Pa., 16 m. E. from the borough of Bedford, a most romantic and beautiful place.

GREAT CROSSINGS, v. Scott co. Ky., 15 m. NE. from Frankfort.

GREAT MACOQUETOIS, river, Iowa, flows SE. into the Mississippi, a little above the town of Van Buren.

GREAT VALLEY, ts. Cattaraugus co. N. Y., 299 m. SW. from Albany, contains the village of Pethwhists, a small but pleasant village. Pop. 852.

GREAT WORKS, r. Penobscot co. Me., flows into the E. side of the Penobscot, 2 m. below the great falls.

GREECE, ts. and v. Monroe co. N. Y., W. from Genesee river, 7 m. NNW. from Rochester, and 225 m. NW. from Albany. The village contains a church, tavern, store, and some 10 or 12 dwellings. Pop. 3,669.

GREEGVILLE, v. Loudon co. Va., 25 m. W. from W. C.

GREEN, v. Franklin co. Penn., on both sides of the road from Shippensburg to Chambersburg, contains several stores, various mechanic shops, and is a place of some importance.

GREEN, co. of Ohio, bounded by Clinton and Warren S. Montgomery W. Clark N. Madison NE. and Fayette E. length 24 m. breadth 18. Chief town, Xenia. Pop. in 1830, 15,084, and in 1840, 17,528.

GREEN, ts. Clinton co. Ohio, the post-office is called Snow-Ball. It also contains the village of Morgantown.

GREEN, pts. in Harrison co. Ohio, a few miles N. from Cadiz, and contains about 2,000 inhabitants.

GREEN, co. Va. Pop. 4,232, county town not established.

GREEN, co. Wisconsin, bounded N. by Dane, E. by Rock, S. by Illinois state line, and W. by Iowa co. Sugar creek and its branches water the E. part, and the Peekatonokee and branches the SW. part. Chief town, New Mexico. Pop. 933.

GREEN, co. Missouri, bounded N. by Polk, E. and S. by lands not laid out into counties, and W. by Barry. It contains much good land, and a fair proportion of timber and prairie. Springfield is the county seat. Pop. in 1836, 3,841, and in 1840, 5,372, of whom 676 were slaves.

GREEN, co. Ar., bounded N. and E. by Mo., S. by Jackson, and W. by Lawrence and Randolph cos. Pop. 1,586.

GREEN, the extreme SW. co. of Pa., bounded N. by Washington co., E. by the Monongahela r. which separates it from Fayette co., S. and W. by the Virginia state line. The streams of this county are tributary either to the Ohio or Monongahela. Hills and valleys diversify the surface. In some places it is wholly composed of gravelly barrens; but the valleys and river bottoms are among the most productive and beautiful in Pennsylvania. It abounds in salt, iron, and coal. Waynesburg is the capital. Pop. 19,147.

GREEN, co. N. C., bounded NE. by Pitt, S. by Lenoir, W. by Wayne, and NW. by Edgecombe co. Snow Hill is the capital. Pop. 6,595, of whom 2,971 were slaves, and 249 free colored.

GREEN, co. Geo., bounded N. by Clark and Oglethorpe, E. by Taliaferro, SE. by Hancock, and W. by Oconee river and Morgan co. Greensborough is the capital. Pop. 11,690, of whom 7,024 were slaves.

GREEN, co. Al., bounded N. by Pickens and Tuscaloosa, E. by Perry, S. by Marengo, and SW. and W. by the Tombeckbee r. Erie is the capital. Pop. 24,024, of whom 16,431 were slaves.

GREEN, co. Miss., bounded N. by Wayne co., E. by Alabama state line, S. by Jackson, and W. by Perry co. Leaksville is the capital. Pop. 1,636, of whom 429 were slaves.

GREEN, co. N. Y., bounded E. by Hudson river, S. by Ulster, W. by Delaware, NW. by Schoharie, and N. by Albany; length

32 m., mean width 30. Chief town, Catskill. Pop. 30,446.

GREEN, t. Kennebeck co. Me., 24 m. SW. from Augusta, on the E. side of Androscoggin river. Pop. 1,406.

GREEN, co. E. Ten., bounded N. and NW. by Hawkins, and E. by Washington, S. by the state of N. Carolina, SW. and W. by Cocke and Jefferson cos. Greenville is the capital. Pop. 16,076, of whom 1,006 were slaves, and 151 free colored.

GREEN, co. Ky., bounded NW. by Hardin, N. by Marion, SE. by Adair, and SW. by Barren and Hart cos. Chief town, Greensburg. Pop. 14,212, of whom 3,830 were slaves, and 119 free colored.

GREEN, co. In., bounded N. by Clay and Owen, E. by Monroe and Lawrence, S. by Martin and Daviess, and W. by Sullivan cos. Chief town, Bloomfield. Pop. 8,321.

GREEN, co. Il., bounded N. by Morgan, E. by Macoupin, S. by Madison co. and Mississippi river, and W. by Illinois river, which separates it from Calhoun and Pike cos. It is one of the richest counties in Illinois. Fine water courses, a fertile soil, and contiguity to navigable streams are some of the many advantages it possesses. It contains a large proportion of timbered land, and is diversified with gently undulating prairies. Carrolton is the seat of justice. Pop. in 1835, 12,274, and in 1840, 11,951.

GREEN, v. Green ts. Chenango co. N.Y., on the Chenango river and canal, 20 m. SW. from Norwich, and 126 SW. from Albany, has 2 churches, 7 stores, and about 50 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 3,462.

GREEN BAY, t. Brown co. Wisconsin. See Navarino.

GREEN BANK, v. Pocahontas co. Va., on Deer creek, 200 m. W. by N. from Richmond.

GREEN BANK, v. Washington ts. Burlington co. N. J., on Mullica river, 10 m. from its mouth.

GREEN BAY, a large bay on the W. side of lake Michigan. It extends from the N. end of the lake 90 miles, in a SW. direction, and is 15 or 20 miles wide. Across its entrance is a chain of islands, called the *Grand Traverse*, which shelters the bay from the winds that often blow with violence across the lake. Several of the channels between them are of sufficient depth to admit vessels of 200 tons burthen, which traverse the bay and ascend Fox river several miles. Green bay abounds with fish, particularly sturgeons and white fish. It has several small bays, the principal of which is Sturgeon's bay. The principal rivers which it receives, are Fox and Menominy.

GREENBRIER, co. of Va., bounded by Nicholas E. Monroe SE. Kenhawa r. or Giles SW. Kenhawa NW. and Randolph NE. Length 50 m., mean width 24. Chief town, Lewisburg. Pop. in 1830, 9,015, and in 1840, 8,695, of whom 1,014 were slaves.

GREEN BRIER, r. in Va., rises in Pocahontas co., runs SW. about 90 m. and falls into the Great Kenhawa.

GREEN BROOK, v. Piscataway ts. Middlesex co. N. J., 8 m. E. from New Brunswick.

GREEN CREEK, pts. Sandusky co. O., 111 m. N. from Columbus; a good farming township.

GREENFIELD, ts. and cap. of Franklin co. Mass., on the W. bank of the Connecticut, 21 m. N. of Northampton, 95 WNW. of Boston, and 396 from W. C. The village is situated 1½ m. from the river, in a pleasant and fertile tract of country. It is handsomely built, and has considerable trade. There is a woollen mill in this ts. with four sets of machinery, and manufactories of boots, shoes, leather, iron castings, saddles, harnesses, trunks, stove and lead aqueduct pipe, iron work, guns, pistols, rifles, coaches, wagons, locks, &c. Annual amount, about $160,000. Pop. 1,756.

GREENFIELD, ts. Hillsborough co. N. H., 38 m. SW. from Concord. Hops are raised here in abundance. This is a good farming ts. and contains a number of beautiful ponds. Pop. 834.

GREENFIELD CENTRE, v. Greenfield t. Saratoga co. N.Y., 10 m. N. from Ballston Spa, contains a church, tavern, store, and about 15 dwellings.

GREENFIELD, ts. Saratoga co. N.Y., 12 m. N. from Ballston, 36 N. from Albany. The inhabitants of this ts. are chiefly New England men and their descendants. Pop. 2,803.

GREENFIELD, v. Schuylkill ts. Schuylkill co. Pa., 7 m. NE. from Orwigsburg.

GREENFIELD, v. Pike run ts. Washington co. Pa., 20 m. SE. from Washington borough.

GREENFIELD, v. Nelson co. Va., 110 m. W. from Richmond.

GREENFIELD, v. Madison ts. Highland co. O., 21 m. W. from Chillicothe, 74 NE. from Cincinnati, and 55 from Columbus, contains 4 or 5 churches, 10 stores, 2 tanneries, 30 mechanic shops, about 600 inhabitants, &c.

GREENFIELD, t. and cap. of Hancock co. In., 21 m. E. from Indianapolis, and 552 from W. C., contains the customary county buildings, several stores, and various mechanic shops.

GREENFIELD, v. Johnson co. In., 10 m. SE. from Indianapolis.

GREENFIELD, v. Sangemon co. Il., near Lick creek, 15 m. SW. from Springfield, has a mill and some 15 or 20 families.

GREENFIELD, v. Green co. Il., in String Prairie, 10 m. E. from Carrolton, contains 2 stores, a carding machine, and about 20 families.

GREENFIELD, v. in the N. part of Putnam co. Il., and has 8 or 10 houses.

GREENFIELD, v. in the SE. part of Warren co. Illinois, on the S. fork of Spoon river.

GREEN GARDEN, v. Sumner co. Ten., 37 m. NE. from Nashville.

GREENHAVEN, v. Beekman ts. Dutchess co. N.Y., 18 m. SE. from Poughkeepsie, has a grist, saw, carding, and cloth dressing mills, a church, 2 stores, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

GREENLAND, ts. of Rockingham co. N. H., S. of Great bay, 5 m. SW. from Portsmouth. The soil is remarkably good. The orchards and gardens of this ts. are valuable and yield annual profits to the farmers. Pop. 726.

GREEN MOUNTAINS, range of mountains, which commence in Canada, and extend S. through Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. They divide the waters which flow into the Connecticut from those which flow into lake Champlain and the Hudson. Among the highest summits in Vermont, are Mansfield Mountain, Camel's Rump, and Killington Peak; and in Massachusetts, Saddle, Hoosac, and Washington Mountains. West Rock, near New Haven, Ct., is the southern termination of the chain.

GREEN PLAINS, settlement in Hancock co. Il., 8 m. SE. from Warsaw.

GREEN RIVER, rises in Vermont, and joins Deerfield river, in Deerfield, Mass. There are several streams in New England of the same name.

GREENSBOROUGH, ts. Orleans co. Vt., 27 m. NNE. from Montpelier. Beautiful lake, and several other lakes and ponds in this ts. form a part of the head waters of the river Lamoilles. Pop. 883.

GREENSBOROUGH, t. Caroline co. Md., on the W. side of Choptank creek, 7 m. N. from Denton, 22 SE. from Chester.

GREENSBOROUGH, t. and cap. Green co. Geo., 34 m. N. from Milledgeville.

GREENSBOROUGH, v. Mecklenburg co. Va. 108 m. from Richmond and 219 from W. C.; a small village of about 20 houses.

GREENSBORO', v. Henry co. In., 5 m. SW. from Newcastle, 44 m. NE. Indianapolis, and 540 from W. C.

GREENSBOROUGH, t. and cap. Guilford co. N. C., 89 NW. by W. from Raleigh, and 315 from W. C.

GREENSBOROUGH, v. Green co. Ala., 43 m. S. of Tuscaloosa, and 883 from W. C.

GREENSBOROUGH, v. and cap. Choctaw co. Mis., 113 m. N. of Jackson, and 955 from W. C.; contains the usual county buildings, and several taverns and stores.

GREENSBOROUGH, t. Caroline co. Md., on the W. side of Choptank creek, 7 m. N. from Danton, 22 SE. from Chester.

GREENSBURG, t. and bor. Westmoreland co. Pa., on a branch of Sewicky creek, one of the sources of the Youghiogeny, 30 m. SE. by E. Pittsburg, 75 from Bedford. It contains a court-house, jail, bank, academy, several stores, and various mechanic shops. Pop. 800.

GREENSBURG, ts. and v. Westchester co. N. Y., 20 m. N. from the city of N. Y., and 118 from Albany. The village contains a church, tavern, store, and some 8 or 10 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 3,361.

GREENSBURG, t. and cap. Green co. Ken., on Green river, 69 m. W. from Lexington, 95 E. from Russellville, 79 from Frankfort, and 493 from W. C. It contains a court-house, jail, and bank, several stores, &c. Pop. 585.

GREENSBURG, v. Green ts. Trumbull co. O., in the N. part, 17 m. from Warren, 173 from Columbus; contains various mechanic shops, several stores, 1 grist and 3 saw-mills, and about 120 families.

GREENSBURG, v. Monongahela ts. Green co. Pa., 18 m. SE. from Waynesburg, on the Monongahela river, 200 from Harrisburg, and 217 from W. C.

GREENBURG, t. and cap. of Decatur co. In., 55 m. SE. from Indianapolis, and 523 from W. C. It contains a court-house, jail, several stores and taverns, and various mechanic shops.

GREEN BUSH, ts. and v. opposite the city of Albany, and in Rensselaer co. N. Y., 6 m. from Troy. The village contains 2 grist-mills, distillery, a flourishing academy, 4 hotels, 8 stores, from 80 to 100 dwellings, &c. Pop. of ts. 3,701.

GREEN CASTLE, v. Franklin co. Penn., 11 m. S. of Chambersburg, and the same distance N. of Hagerstown, Md.

GREEN CASTLE, v. Fairfield co. Ohio, 10 m. NW. from New Lancaster, and 11 SE. from Columbus.

GREEN CASTLE, v. and cap. Putnam co. In., 46 m. W. from Indianapolis; contains a court-house, jail, several stores, various mechanic shops, and is a pleasant and flourishing place.

GREEN RIVER, Ken., rises in Lincoln co. and flowing W. joins the Ohio, 200 m. below Louisville, 50 above the mouth of the Cumberland. It is 200 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable for boats nearly 200 m.

GREEN'S SETTLEMENT, in Bond co. Il., 7 m. SW. from Greenville, a small settlement with some 20 or 25 families.

GREENTOWN, v. Starke co. Ohio, 10 m. N. from Canton, a small village containing about 20 families.

GREENTOWN, v. Highland co. Ohio, 10 m. SE. from Mansfield.

GREENUP, v. Coles co. Il., on the national road E. of the Embarras; contains several stores, saw-mills, one grist-mill, and about 30 families.

GREENUP, NE. co. Ken., bounded N. by Ohio, E. by Big Sandy river, S. by Lawrence, W. by Fleming, and NW. by Lewis. Length 23 m., mean width 14. Pop. 6,297. Chief town, Greenupsburg.

GREENUP, v. and seat of justice, Greenup co. Ken., on the Ohio river, above the mouth of Little Sandy river, and 125 m. NE. by E. from Lexington. Lat. 38° 37′ N. Lon. from W. C. 5° 48′ W.; contains a court-house, jail, an academy, several stores and taverns, and various mechanic shops.

GREENVILLE, ts. and v. Green co. N. Y., on Catskill creek, 14 m. NW. from

Athens, 25 S. from Albany. The village contains an academy, 2 churches, several stores, and about 30 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,338.

GREENVILLE, co. Va., bounded by N. C., S., Brunswick W. Dinwiddie NW. Sussex NE. and Southampton E., length 22, width 14 m. Chief town, Hicksford. Pop. in 1830, 7,117, and in 1840, 6,366, of whom 4,102 were slaves and 136 free colored.

GREENVILLE, v. Augusta co. Va., 10 m. SSW. from Staunton, and 136 m. NW. by W. from Richmond.

GREENVILLE, t. and cap. Pitt co. N. C., on the S. bank of Tar river, 110 m. from Ocrecock inlet, 279 from Washington. It contains a court-house, jail, and academy, several stores and various mechanic shops, and some considerable trade.

GREENVILLE, district, in the NW. part of S. C. Pop, 17,839.

GREENVILLE, t. and cap. Greenville co. S. C., on Reedy river, 110 m. N. from Augusta, Geo., 110 from Columbia. The air is cool and healthful, and many persons from the low country of Carolina and Georgia reside here in summer; contains the customary county buildings.

GREENVILLE, v. and cap. of Butler co. Ala., 143 m. from Tuscaloosa, and 903 from W. C., contains the county buildings and about 20 or 30 houses.

GREENVILLE, t. Darlington co. S. C., on the W. side of Great Pedee river, 55 m. ENE. from Camden, 90 NE. from Columbus.

GREENVILLE, t. and cap. Green co. Ten., on the head waters of French Broad river, 26 m. W. from Jonesboro', 81 E. from Knoxville, 273 from Nashville, 454 from W. C. The village contains a court-house, jail, printing-office, Presbyterian meeting-house, and about 150 dwelling-houses. A few miles S. of the village is Greenville college, a flourishing institution, incorporated in 1794. It has a library of about 4,000 volumes. Commencement is on the third Wednesday in September.

GREENVILLE, v. and cap. Clark co. Ark., 88 m. from Little Rock, and 1,156 from W. C., contains a court-house, jail, &c.

GREENVILLE, t. and cap. Muhlenburg co. Ken., 35 m. NNW. from Russellville, 180 from Lexington, 177 from Frankfort, and 715 from W. C. It contains a court-house, jail, several stores, &c.

GREENVILLE, v. and cap. Jefferson co. Miss., 21 m. NE. from Natchez.

GREENVILLE, v. and cap. Darke co. Ohio, 80 m. N. from Cincinnati, 86 W. from Columbus, Lon. 84° 32′ W. Lat. 40° 2′ N. In Aug. 1795, a famous treaty was held here by General Wayne, on the part of the U. S. with the Indians. It contains 8 or 10 mercantile stores, 3 taverns, a superb court-house and county jail, several churches, about 70 dwellings, and is a flourishing place.

GREENVILLE, co. U. C., bounded on the E. by the co. of Dundas, on the S. by the river St. Lawrence, and on the W. by Elizabethtown. Greenville comprehends all the islands near to it in the river St. Lawrence. It sends one representative to the provincial parliament.

GREENVILLE CREEK, tributary of the SW. branch of Miami river, running E. past old fort Greenville. One mile above its mouth and 17 below Greenville, it has a perpendicular fall of 15 feet.

GREEN VALLEY, v. Warren co. Pa., 233 m. NW. from Harrisburg.

GREEN VALLEY, v. on Cowpasture r. Bath co. Va., 181 m. NW. by W. from Richmond.

GREEN VILLAGE, Chatham ts. Morris co. N. J., 3½ m. SE. from Morristown, contains 8 or 10 dwellings surrounded by a fertile country.

GREENVILLE, v. Bucks co. Pa., 5 m. NE. from Doylestown, contains about 20 houses.

GREENVILLE, v. West Salem ts. Mercer co. Pa., 14 m. NW. from the borough of Mercer. It is a thriving village.

GREENVILLE, v. Luzerne co. Pa., 141 m. NE. from Harrisburg.

GREENVILLE, t. and cap. Merriwether co. Geo., 11 m. W. from Milledgeville, contains the usual county buildings, stores, taverns, &c.

GREENVILLE, v. Floyd co. In., 14 m. NW. from New Albany.

GREENVILLE, t. and cap. of Bond co. Il., 20 m. SW. from Vandalia, and 801 from W. C. It is on the great national road, and contains a court-house, jail, a number of stores, lawyers, physicians, various mechanics and about 250 inhabitants.

GREENVILLE, t. and cap. of Wayne co. Miso., 122 miles W. of S. from St. Louis, and 908 SW. from W. C.

GREENVILLE, v. Green ts. Franklin co. Pa., 5 m. NE. from Carlisle.

GREENVILLE, v. Vermillion co. Il., near Vermillion river, SW. from Danville.

GREENVILLE, v. Tuscarawas ts. Stark co. O., 14 m. W. from Canton, and 137 NE. from Columbus, contains about 30 dwellings, several stores, churches and taverns, 2 tanneries, a stoneware-factory, and various mechanic shops.

GREENVILLE, v. Green ts. Sussex co. N. J., 8 m. SW. from Newton, a small and pleasant village.

GREENWICH, ts. Hampshire co. Mass., 20 m. E. from Northampton, 75 W. from Boston. Its manufactures consist of shoes, boots, palm-leaf hats, and scythes, which are manufactured to a considerable extent. Pop. 824.

GREENWICH, ts. Fairfield co. Ct., on Long Island sound, in SW. corner of the state, 14 m. WSW. from Norwalk, 45 WSW. from New Haven. It comprises 3 parishes or villages,—West Greenwich, Greenwich on the E., and Stanwich on the N. West Greenwich, or *Horse Neck*, so called from a

peninsula on the Sound, formerly used as a horse pasture, is the largest and most important part of the township. Pop. 3,921.

GREENWICH, ts. Washington co. N. Y., 8 m. W. from Salem, 37 N. from Albany. It contains the villages of Union, Franklinton, and Brattenville. Pop. 3,382.

GREENWICH, v. Greenwich ts. Cumberland co. N. J., on the Cohanzy creek, 6 m. from its mouth, and 6 SW. from Bridgeton, and 195 NE. from W. C., contains about 50 dwellings, several stores, a large grist and merchant-mill, a number of churches, &c.

GREENWICH, pts. Huron co. Ohio, 115 m. NNE. from Columbus, and contains about 500 inhabitants.

GREENWOOD, v. Laurens dist. S. C., 81 m. NW. from Columbia.

GREENWOOD, v. in the N. part of Johnson co. In., 10 m. N. by W. from Franklin, and 10 S. by E. from Indianapolis.

GREENWOOD, ts. and p. o. in the SW. corner of Steuben co. N. Y., 26 m. from Bath, and 251 SW. from Albany. Pop. 1,138.

GREENWOOD, ts. Oxford co. Me., 58 m. W. by S. from Augusta, and 7 NW. from Paris. This is a township of excellent land, and the inhabitants are generally engaged in agricultural pursuits. Pop. 836.

GREGSTOWN, v. Somerset co. N. J., on the Millstone, 6 m. NE. from Princeton, on the Delaware and Raritan canal. Here is a depot for wood and country produce. It contains a grist-mill, store, about 15 dwellings, and is a place of considerable business.

GREIG, ts. Lewis co. N. Y., 15 m. NW. from Albany, and 18 E. from Martinsburg. The township is rich and well adapted to grass. Pop. 592.

GRIERSBURG, v. Beaver co. Pa. Here is an academy, several stores, and is a flourishing village.

GREIGSVILLE, v. York ts. Livingston co. N. Y., 4 m. NW. from Geneseo, contains some 10 or 12 dwellings.

GRETNA GREEN, v. Halifax co. N. C., 86 m. NE. from Raleigh.

GRINDSTONE FORD, v. Claiborne co. Miss., 1,212 m. from W. C.

GRIFFINSBURG, v. Culpeper co. Va., 85 m. SW. from Washington, and 8 from Fairfax.

GRIFFIN'S MILLS, v. Aurora ts. Erie co. N. Y., on Cayuga creek; has a cloth-dressing mill, and several other mills, a furnace for casting iron and 15 or 20 dwellings.

GRIFFITH'S CORNERS, v. Pike t. Alleghany co. N. Y., 18 m. NW. from Angelica; has a number of mills and about 20 dwellings.

GRIGGSVILLE, v. Pike co. Il., 8 m. NE. from Pittsfield, and 4 m. from Philip's ferry on the Illinois river; a small village.

GRIGGSVILLE, v. Loudon co. Va., 9 m. W. from Leesburg.

GRISWOLD, t. New London co. Ct., 6 m. NE. from Norwich; contains the village of Jewett City on the E. side of the Quennebaug, at this place a powerful stream, and contains 3 extensive factories, a bank, and a number of handsome buildings. There are other manufactories of cotton and wool in this township. Pop. 2,165.

GRISWOLD, v. Franklin co. Miso. on the Missouri river, opposite Pinckney.

GRISWOLD'S MILLS, v. Fort Ann ts. Washington co. N. Y., 6 m. N. from Sandy Hill; contains a forge for making anchors, a trip-hammer shop, a furnace for casting, a woollen factory, and about 30 dwellings.

GROS ISLE, island of Mich., in Detroit river, near its discharge into lake Erie.

GROTON, ts. Caledonia co. Vt., 15 m. S. by W. from Danville, 16 E. from Montpelier. There are a number of ponds in this township well stored with excellent fish, some of which are large and handsome. Pop. 928.

GROTON, ts. and v. Tompkins co. N.Y., 160 m. W. from Albany, and 14 m. NE. from Ithaca. The village on Owasa inlet has 2 grist, 3 saw-mills, clothing works, tannery, a number of stores, and about 40 dwellings. Pop. 3,618.

GROTON, ts. Grafton co. N. H., 9 m. W. from Plymouth, and 45 NW. from Concord. Here is an iron furnace for casting hollow ware. Pop. 870.

GROTON, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., 10 m. S. from Amherst, 34 NW. from Boston. This is a very pleasant town, has an academy, a female seminary of high reputation, and a number of moral and religious institutions. Its manufactures consist of paper, axletrees, soap stone pumps, mathematical instruments, clothing, palm-leaf hats, leather, boots, shoes, &c. Pop. 2,139.

GROTON, ts. New London co. Ct., on E. side of the Thames, opposite New London. Fort Griswold, which defends the harbor of New London, is in this township. A number of whale ships and coasting vessels belong to this place. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent on the Mystic, which is navigable for large vessels about 2 m. from the Sound. Here was a bloody battle fought on the 6th of Sept. 1781, in which an indiscriminate massacre took place in the fort after it had surrendered. In commemoration of this battle and the destruction of New London and Groton, a monument is erected on Groton heights at an expense of $11,000.

GROVE, pts. Alleghany co. N. Y., 12 m. N. from Angelica, watered by the Genesee river, which courses the NW. boundary. Pop. 623.

GROVEHILL, v. Warren co. N. C., 75 m. NNE. from Raleigh.

GROVELAND, ts. and v. Livingston co. N. Y., on Genesee river, 30 m. SW. from Canandaigua. The village contains a grist-mill, and some 10 or 12 dwellings. Pop. 2,000.

GROVELAND, v. Tazewell co. Il., 196 m. N. from Vandalia, on the road from Peoria to Springfield.

GROVEVILLE, v. Nottingham ts. Mercer co. N. J., 4 m. NE. from Bordentown,

and 6 SE. from Trenton, contains a large woollen manufactory, grist and saw-mill, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

GRUBTOWN, v. Bristol ts. Philadelphia co. Pa., 8 m. from Philadelphia, with an extensive cotton manufactory.

GUADALOUPE, one of the leeward Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, between Antigua and Dominica, in Lon. 62° W. and Lat. 16° 20′ N. The island, which is of an irregular figure, may be about 80 leagues in circumference. It is divided into two parts by a small arm of the sea, which is not above two leagues, and from 15 to 40 fathoms broad. This canal, known by the name of the Salt river, is navigable, but will only carry vessels of 50 tons burden. The soil is exceedingly good, and well watered near the sea, by rivulets which fall from the mountains. The French settled in this island in 1632, in whose possession it still remains. Bassaterre is the capital.

GUADALOUPE, r. in Texas, falls into the gulf of Mexico after a course of about 200 m. Its mouth is 180 m. W. from that of the Sabine.

GUANAXUATO, state of the republic of Mexico, bounded by Jalisco W. by Xacatecas and San Luis Potosi N. by Queretaro E. and by Mechoacan S.; length and breadth nearly equal, each about 80 m.; area 6,255 sq. ms.; lying between 20° 30′ and 21° 10′ N. This state is situated entirely on the table-land, and is the most populous region of the republic. The whole state is supposed to be above 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. The mine of Valenciana, near the city of Guanaxuato, is the most productive ever yet discovered. The products of the state are considerable in objects of agricultural and manufacturing industry.

GUANAXUATO, capital of the preceding state, stands 170 m. NW. from the city of Mexico. Lon. from W. C. 23° 50′ W. Lat. 21° N. Pop. about 90,000.

GUANHANI, or *Cat Island*, one of the Bahama islands, the first land of America discovered by Columbus, in 1492, and named by him St. Salvador. Lat. 24° 20′ N.

GUATEMALA, or *Central America*. See page 161.

GUATEMALA, city, the capital of the above republic, stands on a little stream called the Yacas, flowing into the Pacific. It is in Lat. 14° 40′ N. and Lon. 91° 25′ W. It is handsomely built, with regular streets and many elegant public buildings. It was greatly damaged in 1830 by an earthquake. Previous to that event it contained 40,000 inhabitants.

GUERNSEY, co. O., bounded N. by Tuscarawas, NE. by Harrison, E. by Belmont, S. by Monroe and Morgan, W. by Muskingum, NW. by Coshocton. It is watered by Wills creek and its branches. The land is generally of a moderately good quality, although there are several tracts of excellent land along Wills creek. Cambridge is the capital. Pop. in 1830, 18,036, and in 1840, 27,748.

GUILDERLAND, pts. Albany co. N. Y., WNW. from Albany 12 m., and from New York 157. The Cherry Valley turnpike leads through this ts. on which, 8 m. from the city, is the hamlet of Hamilton, a small village. Pop. 2,790.

GUILDHALL, ts. and seat of justice, Essex co. Vt., on Connecticut river, opposite Lancaster. It is 59 m. from Montpelier, and 564 from W. C. It contains the county buildings and is a flourishing ts. Pop. 470.

GUILFORD, pts. S. part of Medina co. O., 103 m. NNE. of Columbus. The ts. is good for grazing, but affords much grain land also, of fine quality. Pop. about 2,000.

GUILFORD, v. Union ts. Mercer co. O.

GUILFORD, v. Perry ts. Coshocton co. O.

GUILFORD, t. and cap. of Calhoun co. Il., on the Illinois river, 1 m. below and opposite Macoupin creek.

GUILFORD, t. Piscataquis co. Me., 145 m. NE. from Portland. It has a pleasant village, a number of mills, and considerable trade. Pop. 892.

GUILFORD, ts. Windham co. Vt., 50 m. S. from Windsor, and 125 S. from Montpelier, has a good mill-seat on Green river and branches of Broad brook, a number of manufactories, a medicinal spring, and various kinds of minerals. Pop. 1,525.

GUILFORD, ts. New Haven co. Ct., 18 m. E. by S. from New Haven, on L. Island sound. The soil is well adapted to agricultural pursuits, to which, and some coasting trade, the principal part of the inhabitants are devoted. Pop. 242.

GUILFORD, v. between Unadilla and Chenango rivers, Chenango co. N.Y., 10 m. SSE. from Norwich.

GUILFORD, co. N. C., bounded by Randolph S. Rowan and Stokes W. Rockingham N. and Orange E. Length 26 m., width 25. Pop. 19,175, of whom 2,647 were slaves, and 637 free colored. Greensborough is the seat of justice.

GUILFORD, C. H. Guilford co. N. C., 48 m. NW. from Hillsborough; the scene of a hard fought battle between the Americans under Gen. Greene, and the British under Lord Cornwallis, March 15th, 1781.

GUINEATOWN, v. Delaware co. Pa., 88 m. from Harrisburg, and 144 from W. C., a small village of 15 or 20 houses.

GULL ISLAND, small isl. near the coast of N. C., in Pamlico Sound.

GULL ISLES, *Great and Little*, two small islands on the coast of Connecticut, 8 m. S. from New London.

GUNPOWDER, v. Baltimore co. Md., 50 m. from W. C., a small village of 10 or 15 houses.

GUNPOWDER-NECK, peninsula, Hareford co. Md., formed by Gunpowder and Bush rivers.

GUNPOWDER RIVER. r. Md., runs into the Chesapeake, 11 m. N. of the Patapsco.

GUSTAVUS, v. NE. part of Trumbull co. O., 20 m. N. from Warren, and 60 m.

E. from Cleveland, contains several houses for public worship, a number of stores and mills, a furnace, a factory for making and dressing cloth, driven by steam power, and about 200 families.

GUYANDOT, t. Cabell co. Va., 423 m. from W. C.

GUYANDOT, *Big*, r. Va., which runs NW. into the Ohio, 327 m. below Pittsburg. It is navigable for canoes 60 m.

GUYANDOT, *Little*, r. Va., which runs into the Ohio.

GUYANDOT, *Indian*, r. Gallia co. Ohio, which runs into the Ohio, nearly opposite to Big Guyandot, in Virginia.

GUYS, v. New Albion ts. Cattaraugus co. N. Y., 10 m. W. of Ellicottsville, contains about 15 houses.

GWINNETT, co. Geo., bounded N. by Forsyth, E. by Hall and Jackson, S. by Dekalb and Walton, and W. by Forsyth and Cobb cos. Lawrenceville is the capital. Pop. 10,804, of whom 2,238 were slaves.

GWIN'S ISLAND, small island in Chesapeake bay. Lat. 37° 30′ N.

H.

HAANE-KRAI-KILL, small r. N. Y., which joins the Hudson on W. side at New Baltimore landing.

HABERSHAM, co. Geo., bounded N. by Rabun, E. and S. by Franklin, and W. by Lumpkin. Chief town, Clarksville. Pop. 7,961.

HACKETSTOWN, v. Warren co. N. J., on the Musconecunk, 22 m. W. from Morristown, 59 m. from Trenton, and 215 NE. from W. C., has a number of stores, taverns, churches, an academy in which the classics are taught, 2 large flouring-mills, a woollen manufactory, a clover mill, and from 40 to 50 dwellings.

HACKINSACK, r. N. J., which rises in New York, and running a southerly course 4 or 5 miles from the Hudson, mingles with the Passaic in Newark bay. It is navigable 15 m.

HACKINSACK, t. and cap. Bergen co. N. J., on the Hackinsack, 20 m. NW. from New York, 229 from W. C. It contains a court-house, several houses of public worship, 2 academies, a boarding school for females, 10 or 12 stores, several public houses, 2 paint factories, coach maker, 2 tanneries, and about 150 dwellings.

HACKERSVILLE, v. Lewis co. Va., 246 m. from W. C.

HADDAM, ts. and half shire town, Middlesex co. Ct., on the W. bank of the Connecticut, 10 m. SE. from Middletown, and 23 m. S. from Hartford. There are valuable quarries of granite in this place; also many vessels are built in this ts. Pop. 2,599.

HADDAM, (East) t. Middlesex co. Ct., on E. bank of the Connecticut, opposite Haddam, 14 m. SE. from Middletown. Pop. 2,763.

HADDONFIELD, v. Gloucester co. N. J., 6 m. E. from Philadelphia, 36 S. from Trenton, and 144 from W. C., contains about 100 dwellings, several churches, a public library, 2 fire companies, 8 or 10 stores, a woollen manufactory, 2 tanneries, &c. &c.

HADDENSVILLE, v. Goochland co. Va., W. 140.

HADDENVILLE, v. Todd co. Ken., 188 m. from Frankfort.

HADDINGTON, v. Blockley ts. Philadelphia co. Pa., on the Haverford road, 4 m. W. from Philadelphia.

HADLEY, settlement in Will co. Il., 8 m. NE. from Juliett, on the road to Chicago.

HADLEY, ts. Hampshire co. Mass., on E. side of the Connecticut, 3 m. NE. from Northampton, 92 W. from Boston. It is connected with Northampton by a bridge upwards of 1,000 feet long. A bridge also connects the north part of the town with Hatfield. This town is noted for the culture of broom-corn, the annual sales of which, when manufactured, exceed 80,000 dollars. Hopkins Academy, in this town, is a flourishing seminary. It has a principal, an assistant, and upwards of 100 students. Its other manufactures consist of leather, boots, shoes, hats, glue, palm-leaf hats, wire, brushes, &c. &c., exceeding $30,000 annually. Pop. 1,814.

HADLEY, (South) t. Hampshire co. Mass., on E. bank of the Connecticut, 5 m. SE. from Northampton, 90 m. W. from Boston. About a mile south of the meeting-house there is a medicinal spring considerably resorted to. Here is a fall in the river of about 50 feet, which is overcome by a dam, 1,100 feet long, and 44 feet high, and by a canal 712 rods long, with 5 locks. About one-third of the whole length of the canal is cut through a solid rock 10 feet deep, and near the locks more than 40 feet deep for 300 feet in length. Pop. 1,185.

HADLEY, ts. and v. Saratoga co. N. Y., on W. side of the Hudson, 17 m. N. from Ballston Spa. The lumber trade forms the chief business of the inhabitants. The Hudson is here a mill stream. From Rockwell's mills, where are falls, lumber is carted five miles, whence it descends in rafts to the feeder of the Champlain canal. The village has several stores, and 12 or 15 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 865.

HAGERSTOWN, t. and cap. Washington co. Md., on Antietam creek, 26 m. NW. from Fredericktown, 71 NNW. from Baltimore, from W. C. 63. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, a bank, and several houses of public worship, a large number of stores, and various mechanic shops. A great part of the houses are built of brick and stone, some of which are very fine. It is situated in a fertile tract of country, and has considerable trade. There are a number of mills in the vicinity, on Antietam creek. Pop. 7,197.

HAGEDORN'S MILLS, v. Providence ts. Saratoga co. N. Y., 16 m NW. from

Ballston Spa, has a grist-mill, several saw-mills, and some 12 or 15 dwellings.

HAGERSTOWN, v. Monroe t. Preble co. Ohio, 10 m. N. from Easton, and 50 from Columbus.

HAGERSTOWN, v. in the W. part of Wayne co. In., on Nettle Creek.

HAGUE, v. Westmoreland co. Va., 80 m. SE. from W. C.

HAGUE, ts. Warren co. N. Y., on W. side of lake George, 22 m. NE. from Caldwell. This town is noted for a remarkable knob, called Rogers' Rock, which rises from the water's edge to the height of 300 feet. Pop. 610.

HAINA, r. St. Domingo, which runs north, and falls into Haina bay, 12 m. W. of the city of St. Domingo.

HAIGHT, ts and v. Alleghany co. N. Y., 13 m. W. from Angelica, 268 from Albany. The village contains a steam saw-mill, and 8 or 10 dwellings. Pop. of ts. not given in the census.

HAILSTONE, v. Mecklenburg co. Va., 91 m. SSW. from Richmond.

HAIRSVILLE, v. Halifax co. Va., on Staunton river, 16 m. N. from Halifax C. H., 114 from Richmond, and 205 from W. C.

HALCOTTSVILLE, v. Middletown ts. Delaware co. N. Y., 20 m. SE. from Delhi, a small village with some 10 or 12 dwellings.

HALE'S KEY, island in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Florida. Lon. 82° 5′ W. Lat. 28° 4′ N.

HALF MOON, ts. Saratoga co. N. Y., on the Hudson above Waterford, 6 m. from Albany and 15 from Ballston Spa. The Champlain canal and the Troy rail-road run along the Hudson, and the Erie canal flows on the SE. part for a few miles, and crosses the Mohawk river from the ts. by an aqueduct. Pop. 2,631.

HALF-WAY HOUSE, v. York co. Va., 15 m. SE. from Williamsburg, and 23 NW. from Norfolk.

HALF-HYDE BAY, on the W. coast of the island of Antigua, 2 m. S. from Reed point.

HALF-MOON BAY, a bay on the W. coast of Jamaica, 2 m. N. from Orange bay.

HALF-MOON BAY, on the N. coast of St. Christopher, 2 m. SE. from Ragged Point.

HALF-MOON KEY, isl. near the south coast of Jamaica, 3 m. ENE. of Portland point.

HALF-MOON KEY, isl. in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 89° W. Lat. 17° 10′ N.

HALEY'S BRIDGE, v. Southampton co. Va.

HALESFORD, v. Franklin co. Va., 150 m. SW. by W. from Richmond.

HALEYSBURG, v. Lunensburg co. Va., 95 m. from Richmond and 210 from W. C.

HALIFAX, ts. Windham co. Vt., 50 m. S. from Windsor, and 125 S. from Montpelier. It is a place of considerable trade and of manufactures on its various streams. There are some handsome falls of water in Halifax, and a curious cave called Dun's Den. Pop. 1,399.

HALIFAX, ts. Plymouth co. Mass., 13 m. NW. from Plymouth, 35 SE. from Boston. There are a cotton and woollen-mill in this ts. and manufactures of shoes and straw braid. Total annual amount about $150,000. Pop. 734.

HALIFAX, v. Dauphin co. Pa., on the E. side of the Susquehannah, 13 m. N. from Harrisburg, contains 15 or 20 houses.

HALIFAX, co. Va., bounded N. by Campbell, E. by Charlotte, S. by N. C., and W. by Pittsylvania. Pop. 25,936, of whom 14,216 are slaves, 575 free colored. Chief town, Bannister.

HALIFAX, co. N. C., bounded N. by Northampton, E. by Bertie, S. by Edgecomb and Nash, and W. by Warren. Pop. 16,865. Chief town, Halifax.

HALIFAX, t. and cap. Halifax co. N. C., is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the Roanoke, 7 m. below the Great Falls, and 70 by land from the mouth of the river, 36 m. N. from Tarborough, 72 m. S. by W. from Petersburg. Lat. 36° 13′ N. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court-house and jail. The river is navigable to this place for vessels of considerable burthen. A canal around the falls of the Roanoke opens the navigation for bateaux, for more than 130 miles above the town.

HALIFAX, r. Florida, flows S. about 30 m. and empties itself into Musquito inlet.

HALIFAX, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, 45 m. SE. from Three Rivers.

HALIFAX, the capital of Nova-Scotia, is in Halifax co. on a spacious bay, or harbor, called Chebuctoo, which is open at all seasons of the year, is of a bold and easy entrance, and will admit 1,000 of the largest ships to ride in safety. The entrance is completely defended by Fort George. The town stands on the W. side of the harbor. Lon. 63° 35′ W. Lat. 44° 44′ N. Pop. 15,000.

HALIFAX, v. Halifax ts. Dauphin co. Pa., on the E. bank of the Susquehannah, 17 m. N. of Harrisburg.

HALIFAX, v. Antrim ts. Crawford co. Ohio.

HALL, co. Geo., bounded N. by Lumpkin and Habersham, E. by Jackson, S. by Gwinnett and W. by Forsyth and Lumpkin. Pop. 7,875, of whom 1,099 were slaves. Gainesville is the county town.

HALLETT'S COVE, v. Newton ts. Queens co. Long Island, N. Y., on the East river, 6 m. E. from New York, contains a flourishing carpet manufactory, a wool card manufactory, and 30 or 40 dwellings. A convenient steam ferry boat plies between the village and the city of N Y., and the Flushing steam-boat stops at the landing 4 times daily.

HALLOCA, v. Muscogee co. Geo., 134 m. SW. by W. from Milledgeville.

HALLOCKSBURG, v. Bourbon co. Ken., 37 m. E. from Frankfort.

HALLOWELL, ts. Kennebeck co. Me., on Kennebeck river, at the head of the tide, 2 m. below Augusta, 54 m. NE. from Portland. Lat. 44° 16′ N. The principal part of the village is on the W. side of the river. It is a flourishing town, and a place of considerable trade, and exports large quantities of beef, pork, pot and pearl ashes, flour and lumber. The river is navigable to this place for vessels of 150 tons. It contains several churches, an academy, about 60 large stores, an iron foundery and a machine shop worked by steam, and various mechanic shops. Pop. of the ts. 4,654.

HALLOWELL, t. Prince Edward co. U. C., on lake Ontario.

HALLOWELL CROSS-ROADS, Kennebeck co. Me., near the village of Hallowell, and 53 m. NE. from Portland.

HALLSBOROUGH, v. Chesterfield co. Va., 17 m. from Richmond; contains some 15 or 20 houses.

HALL'S HOLLOW, v. Rensselaerville ts. Albany co. N. Y.; a small village with 10 or 12 dwellings.

HALL'S MILLS, v. Norfolk ts. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., on the Racket river, 21 m. from its mouth; contains several mills, clothing works, sattinet factory, a trip-hammer and 12 or 15 dwellings.

HALL'S KEY, isl. in the bay of Honduras. Lat. 16° 10′ N.

HALL'S RIVER, N. H., a head-water of the Connecticut; flows from the NW. and its mouth is in Lat. 45° N.

HALL'S CROSS-ROADS, Hareford co. Md., 30 m. NE. from Baltimore.

HALLSVILLE, v. Otsego co. N. Y., 58 m. NW. from Albany, upon the outlet of Summit lake, has a grist and clover mill, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

HALLSVILLE, v. Duplin co. N. C., about 100 m. SE. from Raleigh.

HALLSVILLE, v. Amelia co. Va., 33 m. SW. from Richmond.

HALLSVILLE, v. Fairfield district, S. C., 60 m. NNW. from Columbia.

HALSEYVILLE, v. Ulysses ts. Tompkins co. N. Y., on Halsey's creek, 10 m. NW. from Ithaca; has a flouring-mill, oil-mill, tannery, and 10 or 15 dwellings, a lattice bridge 96 feet long over the Halsey creek, &c.

HALSEYVILLE, v. Chester district, S. C., 47 m. N. from Columbia.

HAM, t. Buckingham co. L. Canada; 50 m. SE. from Three Rivers.

HAM-BLUFF, cape, at the W. extremity of Santa Cruz, in the West Indies. Lon. 63° 34′ W. Lat. 17° 51′ N.

HAMBURG, ts. and v. Erie co. N. Y., on lake Erie, S. of Buffalo, 283 m. from Albany. The v. 11 m. from Buffalo contains several stores and 15 or 20 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 3,727.

HAMBURG, v. Sussex co. N. J., 18 m. from Goshen, N. Y., 20 from Newton, 248 from W. C. and 90 from Trenton, contains a number of churches, several stores, 2 grist-mills and 20 or 25 dwellings.

HAMBURG, v. Berks co. Pa., on the E. side of the Schuylkill; 18 m. N. by W. from Reading, 70 NNW. from Philadelphia, contains 12 or 15 dwellings.

HAMBURG, t. Edgefield district, S. C., on Savannah river, opposite Augusta. The first buildings were commenced in June, 1821, and in 1822 there were erected 200 dwelling-houses and stores. Hamburg was erected for the purpose of diverting the trade of this part of the state, and also of the upper parts of Georgia, from Savannah to Charleston; 78 m. from Columbia and 580 from W. C. A rail-road is now completed between this place and Charleston, length 135 m., the longest rail-road yet finished, 1842. Hamburg contains 2 churches, a bank, a number of large stores and warehouses, various mechanic shops, and is a flourishing and business place, with a fine back country.

HAMBURG, a landing on the Mississippi river, Calhoun co. Il., 10 m. NW. from Gilead.

HAMBURG, v. Hocking ts. Fairfield co. Ohio; a small and pleasant village.

HAMDEN, ts. and v. Delaware co. N. Y., 84 m. SW. from Albany and 8 SW. from Delhi. The village contains a church, several stores, a woollen factory and 10 or 12 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,469.

HAMDEN, ts. New Haven co. Ct., 8 m. N. from New Haven. Within the township, about 2 m. from New Haven, there is the village of Whitneysville which is admirably located for manufacturing operations. The manufactures at the Carmel works consist of paper, carriages, coach and elliptic springs, steps, axletrees, brass work, &c. Pop. 1,797.

HAMILTON, v. Guelderland ts. Albany co. N. Y., 8 m. W. from Albany.

HAMILTON, t. and cap. Harris co. Geo., 112 m. S. of W. from Milledgeville, contains the usual county buildings, several stores and taverns, and has some trade.

HAMILTON C. H., Hamilton co. Ten., 120 m. SE. by E. from Nashville.

HAMILTON, co. In., bounded N. by lands not laid out, E. by Madison, S. by Marion and W. by Boone. Chief town, Noblesville. Pop. 9,855.

HAMILTON, co. Il., bounded N. by Wayne, E. by White, S. by Gallatin, and W. by Franklin and Jefferson cos. This county is watered by branches of Saline creek and Little Wabash river, and contains about an equal proportion of prairie and timbered land: the soil is mostly second and third rate. M'Leansboro' is the seat of justice. Pop. in 1835, 2,877, and in 1840, 3,945.

HAMILTON, cape on the N. end of the island of Newfoundland.

HAMILTON, ts. Essex co. Mass., 10 m. NW. from Salem. There are some vessels built here, and some manufactures of leather, boots, and shoes. The inhabitants are mostly employed in agricultural pursuits. Pop. 818.

HAMILTON, co. N.Y., bounded by Montgomery S. Herkimer SW. and W. St. Lawrence and Franklin N. and Essex, Warren, and Saratoga E. This county was formerly contained in the northern part of Montgomery. Pop. in 1830, 1,324, and in 1840, 1,907.

HAMILTON, t. Gaspe co. L. Canada, on Chaleur bay.

HAMILTON, t. Northumberland co. U. C., extending from lake Ontario to Rice lake.

HAMILTON, v. Philadelphia co. Pa., on the Schuylkill, opposite Philadelphia, has several stores, taverns, and about 50 houses.

HAMILTON, t. Martin co. N. C., 96 m. from Raleigh, and 258 from W. C.

HAMILTON, a port in the Bermuda islands, and seat of government.

HAMILTON, ts. and v. Madison co. N. Y., 25 m. SW. from Utica, 110 from Albany. Pop. of ts. 3,738. The village is handsomely built on the main branch of Chenango river; contains several churches, a Theological Institute; the principal building is 100 by 60 feet, 4 stories high, and there are several other buildings belonging to the institution, and a farm of 130 acres. It is a flourishing institution, under the care of the Baptist denomination.

HAMILTON, co. E. Ten., bounded N. by Rhea co., E. and S. by the Hiawassee river, and W. by Marion co. Hamilton village is the seat of justice. Pop. 8,175, of whom 554 were slaves, and 93 free colored.

HAMILTON, co. the SW. part of Ohio, on the Ohio river. Chief town, Cincinnati. Pop. 80,145.

HAMILTON, v. and cap. Butler co. O., on Miami river, 25 m. N. from Cincinnati, 105 SW. from Columbus. It contains the court-house, jail, a large number of taverns and stores, 7 ware-houses, about 40 mechanic shops, several churches for different denominations, a cloth dressing and carding machine, 4 select schools exclusively for females, a bank with a capital of $100,000, upwards of 200 private dwellings, and many other establishments of minor importance. Pop. 1,409.

HAMILTON, v. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., on St. Lawrence river, 20 m. below Ogdensburg.

HAMILTON, v. of Cattaraugus co. N.Y., on the right bank of Alleghany river, at and below the mouth of Olean. The Alleghany river is there about 80 yards wide, and at seasons of high-water, navigable for vessels of 8 or 10 tons burthen. Distant from Pittsburg by land 170 m., by water 260, from Buffalo 65, and from navigable water in Genesee river, near Angelica, 25 m.

HAMILTON, co. Florida, bounded N. by the state line of Georgia, E. and S. by Little Suwanee river, which separates it from Columbia, and W. by the Great Suwanee river, which separates it from Madison co. Chief town, Micco. Pop. 1,464, of whom 427 were slaves.

HAMILTON, t. and cap. of Monroe co. Miss., situated between the Tombeckbee and Bul'ahatchie rivers, 237 m. NE. from Natchez and 70 NW. from Tuscaloosa.

HAMILTON, v. SW. part of Iowa co. Wisconsin, SE. from Mineral Point.

HAMILTONVILLE, Huntingdon co. Pa., on the Juniata.

HAMMERTOWN, v. Pine Plains ts. Dutchess co. N. Y., on Chicomeco creek, 29 m. NE. from Poughkeepsie, and 72 S. from Albany, contains Harris's scythe factory, at which about 1,000 dozen of scythes are made annually, of such quality as to induce a forgery of the brand in England, a tannery, and about a dozen dwellings.

HAMMET'S SETTLEMENT, Coles co. Il., on the E. side of Embarras river, 22 m. N. from Charleston, a small settlement of about 20 families.

HAMMOND, v. Hammond ts. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., 22 m. SW. from Ogdensburg, and 184 from Albany. The village contains several churches, mechanic shops, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

HAMMONDSPORT, v. Urbana ts. Steuben co. N. Y., at the head of Seneca lake. Its position is very favorable for trade, and it must become the port of the county whence much of its exports will seek a market. It contains several churches, about a dozen stores, 2 tanneries, 2 asheries, 5 forwarding and commission houses, about 100 dwellings, and 600 inhabitants.

HAMPDEN, v. Walton co. Geo., 82 m. NNW. from Milledgeville.

HAMPDEN, ts. Penobscot co. Me., on the W. side of Penobscot river; 10 m. SSW. from Bangor, 29 NW. from Castine. This is an important ts. in its commerce on the Penobscot, its manufactures of lumber, and its agricultural productions. It is one of the most flourishing townships on the river. Pop. 2,663.

HAMPDEN, co. Mass., bounded N. by Hampshire, E. by Worcester cos., S. by Connecticut, and W. by Berkshire co. Pop. 37,366. Chief town, Springfield.

HAMPSHIRE, co. Mass., bounded N. by Vermont, E. by Franklin, Hampden and Hamilton cos., S. by Connecticut, and W. by N. York. Pop. 41,745. Lenox is the seat of justice.

HAMPSHIRE, co. Va., bounded N. and W. by Maryland, E. by Frederick, and S. by Hardy cos. Pop. 12,622, of whom 1,403 were slaves, and 189 free colored. Chief town, Romney.

HAMPSHIRE, co. in Quebec district, L. Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence.

HAMPSTEAD, t. Queen's co. N. Brunswick, on the W. side of St. John river.

HAMPSTEAD, ts. Rockingham co. N. H., 24 m. SW. from Portsmouth. Island pond in the SW. part of the ts. contains a valuable farm of 300 acres. Pop. 890.

HAMPSTEAD, v. King George co. Va.

HAMPSTEAD, v. Baltimore co. Md., 25 m. from Baltimore.

HAMPTON, ts. Washington co. N. Y., 70 m. NE. from Albany, and 25 from Sandy Hill, a good farming ts. Pop. 972.

HAMPTON, t. Elizabeth city co. Va.

HAMPTON, ts. Rockingham co. N. H., on the sea-coast, 13 m. SW. from Portsmouth. It contains two meeting-houses, and an academy. Pop. 1,103.

HAMPTON, ts. Windham co. Ct., 37 m. E. from Hartford. The people are generally agriculturalists, with a good strong soil of uneven surface. Pop. 1,166.

HAMPTON, v. in Westmoreland ts. Oneida co. N. Y., 11 m. W. from Whitesborough, and 9 m. from Utica, contains several churches, taverns, stores, a tannery, and about 40 dwellings.

HAMPTON, v. Reading t. Adams co. Pa., 14 m. NE. from Gettysburg, 28 SW. from Harrisburg. Pop. 190.

HAMPTONBURG, ts. and v. Hamptonburg t. Orange co. N. Y., 16 m. SW. from Newburg, and 94 S. from Albany. The village is small, and contains about a dozen dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,379.

HAMPTONVILLE, v. Surrey co. N. C.

HAMPTON FALLS, ts. Rockingham co. N. H., on the sea-coast, 20 m. SW. from Portsmouth. It contains 3 churches, 2 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists. Pop. 656.

HAMPTON ROADS, local name given to the mouth of James river, Va. It is deep enough for the largest ships of war.

HAMTRAMCK, v. Wayne co. Michigan, 13 m. from Detroit.

HANCOCK, co. Ken., bounded N. by the Ohio river, NE. by Breckenridge, S. by Ohio, and SW. by Daviess co. Hawsville is the capital. Pop. 2,581, of whom 539 were slaves.

HANCOCK, co. In., bounded N. by Hamilton and Madison, E. by Henry and Rush, S. by Shelby, and W. by Marion co., 21 m. E. of Indianapolis. Chief town, Greenfield. Pop. 7,553.

HANCOCK, ts. Hancock co. Me., situated on the head waters of Frenchman's bay, and is a place of some navigation. It lies 85 m. E. from Augusta. Pop. 760.

HANCOCK, co. Il., bounded N. by the Mississippi river and Warren, E. by Macdonough, SE. by Schuyler, S. by Adams, W. by the Mississippi river. It is watered by the branches of Crooked and Bear creeks. Hancock prairie, from 12 to 20 m. in width, runs from N. to S. through the county, and in the aggregate the county is deficient in timber. A strip lines the banks of the Mississippi in some places of considerable width of excellent quality. Crooked creek furnishes a due proportion of timber and prairie, and a body of excellent land. Carthage is the capital. Pop. in 1835, 1,785, and in 1840, 9,946.

HANCOCK, co. Me., on both sides of Penobscot bay, bounded N. by Penobscot co. E. by Washington co. S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Lincoln co. Pop. 28,605. Chief town, Castine.

HANCOCK, ts. Hillsborough co. N. H., 13 m. E. from Keene, 35 SW. from Concord, and 22 from Amherst. Here is a cotton factory, paper-mill, and several other manufacturing establishments, also a flourishing academy. Pop. 1,345.

HANCOCK, ts. Addison co. Vt., 29 m. SW. from Montpelier, and is a mountainous township. Pop. 465.

HANCOCK, t. Berkshire co. Mass., 20 m. NNW. from Lenox, and 129 W. from Boston, a mountainous ts. Pop. 922.

HANCOCK, pts. Delaware co. N. Y., 22 m. SW. from Delhi, 60 W. from Kingston, a mountainous ts., and thinly settled. Pop. 1,026.

HANCOCK, t. Washington co. Md., on the N. bank of the Potomac, 25 m. SE. from Bedford, Pa., 119 NW. from Baltimore.

HANCOCK, co. Geo., on the E. side of the Oconee, bounded N. by Taliafarro, E. by Warren, S. by Warren, and W. by Baldwin and Putnam. Pop. 9,659, of whom 5,915 were slaves. Chief town, Sparta.

HANCOCK, co. Ohio, bounded W. by Putnam, N. by Wood, E. by Seneca and Crawford, and S. by Hardin. Chief town, Findlay. Pop. in 1830, 813, and in 1840, 9,986.

HANCOCK, co. Mis., bounded by lake Borgne S. by Pearl river or Louisiana W. by Marion and Perry N. and by Jackson NE. Pop. 3,367, of whom 1,056 were slaves, and 74 free colored. Shieldsborough is the seat of justice.

HANCOCKSVILLE, v. Union district, S. C., 110 m. NNW. from Columbia.

HANCOCK'S BRIDGE, v. Lower Alloway's creek ts. Salem co. N. J., on Alloway's creek, 5 m. S. from Salem, contains several stores, and 40 or 50 dwellings.

HANCOCK PRAIRIE, commences in Adams co. Il., and extends through Hancock into Warren co., between Henderson and Spoon rivers.

HANFORD'S LANDING, on Genesee river, N. Y., 3 m. below Rochester, has a tavern, store, and a few dwellings.

HANGING ROCK, v. Upper ts. Lawrence co. O., on the Ohio river, 18 m. below Burlington, and 117 from Columbus. It is noted for its being near the centre of a number of blast furnaces on both sides of the river, which manufacture annually large quantities of hollow ware, pig iron blooms, &c. &c. Iron ore, stone coal, and limestone, are abundant in the vicinity, and all of the first quality.

HANGING ROCK, t. Hampshire co. Va., 99 m. WNW. from W. C.

HANGING FORK, t. Lincoln co. Ken., between Danville and Stamford, 53 m. SSE. from Frankfort.

HANKINSONVILLE, v. Claiborne co. Mis., about 40 m. NE. from Natchez.

HANNAHSTOWN, v. Butler co. Pa., 8 m. from Butler.

HANNIBAL, v. Marion co. Miso., 17 m.

SE. from Palmyra, and 102 NE. from Jefferson city.

HANNIBAL, ts. Oswego co. N. Y., SW. from the mouth of Onondaga river, 168 m. from Albany, drained N. by Nine Mile and Eight Mile creeks, a good township of land. Pop. 2,269.

HANNIBALSVILLE, v. in Hannibal ts. Oswego co. N. Y., 182 m. NW. by W. from Albany; has several churches, an academy, a number of mills, taverns, and some 20 or 25 dwellings.

HANOVER, ts. Grafton co. N. H., on E. side of the Connecticut; 53 m. NW. from Concord, 102 WNW. from Portsmouth, 115 NW. from Boston, 490 from W. C. Pop. 2,613. Dartmouth College, situated in the SW. part of this township, about half a mile E. of the river, on a beautiful plain, ranks as the third literary institution in New England. It was founded in 1770 by Dr. Eleazar Wheelock. The building consists of two handsome edifices, the college hall and medical hall. The former is 150 feet by 50, 3 stories high, and contains 36 rooms. The latter is 75 feet long and 3 stories high, containing a laboratory, a room for the anatomical museum, 2 lecture rooms, and 9 rooms for medical students, a chapel and a dining hall. The officers are a president and 8 professors. The average number of undergraduates is about 150. The number of volumes in the college library is 7,000, and the students' library contains about 9,000 volumes. There are 3 vacations in a year, in May, August, and December. Commencement is on the last Wednesday but one in August.

HANOVER, ts. Plymouth co. Mass., 12 m. NW. from Plymouth, 25 SE. from Boston. Its manufactures consist of bar iron, castings, anchors, ploughs, vessels, tacks, leather, boots, shoes, and woollen cloth; total annual amount, about $75,000. Pop. 1,488.

HANOVER, v. in Paris ts. Oneida co. N. Y., on Oriskany creek.

HANOVER, ts. Chatauque co. N. Y., NE. of Chatauque; contains a number of flourishing villages. Pop. 3,998.

HANOVER, v. Morris co. N. J., on the Passaic, 16 m. NW. from Elizabethtown, a small village with some 8 or 10 dwellings.

HANOVER, v. York co. Pa., on a branch of Conewago creek, which runs into the Susquehannah, 18 m. SW. from York, 106 W. by S. from Philadelphia, 27 m. from Harrisburg, and 80 from W. C. It contains two churches, several stores, various mechanic shops, and has considerable trade.

HANOVER, co. Va., between Chickahominy and Pamunky rivers. Pop. in 1830, 16,253, of whom 6,526 were whites, 449 free blacks, and 9,278 slaves; and in 1840, 14,968, of whom 8,394 were slaves and 312 free colored. In this county is Washington-Henry Academy, at Hanover, 9 m. NE. from Richmond.

HANOVER, v. Columbiana co. Ohio, 6 m. from Rochester, and 15 from Wellsville, contains a number of stores, groceries, 2 tanneries, a warehouse, 2 mills driven by water and 1 by steam, and about 80 dwellings.

HANOVER, v. Harrison co. Ohio, 5 m. N. from Cadiz, and 10 E. from Leesburg, contains 25 or 30 dwellings, several stores, and is a pleasant village.

HANOVER, v. Licking co. Ohio, 11 m. E. from Norwalk, and 41 in the same direction from Columbus, a small village with some 10 or 15 houses.

HANOVER, v. Knox co. Ohio, a small and pleasant village.

HANOVER, v. Shelby co. In., 23 m. SE. from Indianapolis.

HANOVER, v. Jefferson co. In., near the Ohio river, 4 m. W. by S. from Madison.

HANOVER, v. Tazewell co. Il., on the road from Tremont to Ottawa, contains a steam mill and some 15 or 20 dwellings.

HANOVER, v. Hanover ts. Lehigh co. Pa., 2 m. from Allentown.

HANOVER, *New*, country on the NW. coast of America, lying partly in New Caledonia and partly in Oregon Territory, between Lat. 45° 30′ and 53° 15′ N.

HANOVER BAY, or Chetamal bay, on the E. coast of Yucatan. Lon. 89° 15′ W. Lat. 18° 45 N.

HANOVERTOWN, t. Hanover co. Va., on the Pamunky, 6 m. above New Castle, 22 NE. from Richmond.

HANSFORD, v. Kenhawa co. Va., 333 m. SW. by W. from W. C.

HANSON, ts. Plymouth co. Mass., 24 m. SE. from Boston, and 15 NW. from Plymouth. Its manufactures consist of ship anchors and knees, nails, carriage springs, iron castings, leather, shoes, sawed boxes, and shingles; total annual amount, about $70,000. Pop. 1,040.

HANTS, co. Nova Scotia, which contains the townships of Windsor, Falmouth, and Newport.

HARBOR, *Cape*, the N. extremity of Wells' Bay, on the coast of Maine. Lon. 70° 24′ W. Lat. 43° 18′ N.

HARBOR DE LUTE, harbor in Campo Bello island, New Brunswick, opening into Passamaquoddy bay.

HARBOR ISLAND, one of the smaller Bahama islands, N. of Eleuthera. Lon. 76° 44′ W. Lat. 25° 56′ N.

HARDEN'S COVE, v. Randolph co. Va., on the E. branch of Monongahela river, 65 m. above Morgantown.

HARDEN'S CREEK, r. Ken., runs into the Ohio. Lon. 86° 56′ W. Lat. 37° 40′ N.

HARDEN'S SETTLEMENT, in the SE. part of Hancock co. Il., on the head, and along the N. fork of Bean creek. The land is excellent and well watered.

HARDENSVILLE, v. on Racing River, Shelby co. Ken., 9 m. SW. from Frankfort.

HARDIMAN, co., in the SW. part of Ten., bounded N. by Madison, E. by McNairy cos., S. by Mis., and W. by Fayette

co. Pop. 14,560, of whom 5,433 were slaves. Bolivar is the capital.

HARDIN, co. Ken., on the Ohio, 662 m. from W. C., bounded N. by the Ohio r., E. by Jefferson, Bullitt and Nelson, S. by Green, Hart and Grayson, and W. by Breckenridge and Mead cos. Pop. 16,357, of whom 2,482 were slaves. Chief town, Elizabeth.

HARDIN, v. Shelby co. Ohio, on Loramie creek, 5 m. SE. from Fort Loramie, and 93 NW. by W. from Columbus, a small village with some 15 or 20 dwellings.

HARDIN, co. Ohio, bounded N. by Hancock, E. by Crawford and Marion, S. by Logan, and W. by Allen cos. Pop. 4,598. Kenton is the county town.

HARDIN, co. Il., not yet organized. Pop. 1,375.

HARDINSBURG, v. Dearborn co. In., 101 m. SE. from Indianapolis, 522 from W. C., a flourishing village.

HARDINSBURG, t. and cap. of Breckenridge co. Ky., 110 m. SW. by W. from Frankfort, 656 from W. C.

HARDING'S FERRY, on White river, Ark., 400 m. from its mouth.

HARDINSVILLE, v. Shelby co. Ky., 10 m. SW. from Frankfort.

HARDINSVILLE, v. on the right bank of Tennessee river, Hardin co. Ten., 140 m. SW. by W. from Murfreesborough, and 50 NW. from Florence in Alabama.

HARDWARE RIVER, r. Va., which runs into James river.

HARDWICK, ts. Caledonia co. Vt., 14 m. NE. from Danville, 24 NNE. from Montpelier. It is finely watered by Lamoille river, which gives it valuable mill sites, which are well improved for manufacturing purposes. Pop. 1,354.

HARDWICK, ts. Worcester co., Mass., 22 m. WNW. from Worcester, 70 W. from Boston. It contains 2 paper-mills, and manufactures of straw bonnets, palm-leaf hats, boots, shoes, ploughs, leather, &c. &c. Annual amount about $50,000. Pop. 1,789.

HARDWICK, s-p. Bryan co. Geo., near the mouth of the Ogeechee river, 25 m. SW. from Savannah, 182 m. from Milledgeville and 677 from W. C., a small place of 20 or 30 houses.

HARDWICK, island, in Johnson's Strait, on the Pacific coast of N. America. Lon. from W. C. 48° 45′ W. Lat. 50° 26′ N.

HARDY, co. N. part of Va., bounded NE. by Hampshire co., E. by Shenandoah co., SW. by Pendleton and Randolph cos., and NW. by Maryland. Pop. 7,662, of whom 1,131 were slaves and 391 free colored. Chief town, Moorefield.

HARE, large bay, on the E. side of the N. peninsula of Newfoundland. Lon. from W. C. 19° 20′ E. Lat. 51° 20′ N.

HARE ISLAND, isl. L. C., in the river St. Lawrence, 16 m. above the confluence of Saguenaw river, 103 below Quebec.

HARFORD, co. Md., bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by the Susquehannah, SE. by Chesapeake Bay, and W. by Baltimore co. Pop. 17,120, of whom 2,643 were slaves and 2,436 free colored. Chief town, Belle-Air.

HARFORD, t. Harford co. Md., on Bush River, 25 m. NE. from Baltimore, 77 SW. from Philadelphia. Lon. 76° 17 W. Lat. 39° 28′ N., a small village.

HARGRAVE'S Settlement, Wayne co. Il., adjoining Fairfield, and contains upwards of 100 families.

HARKNESS, v. on the W. side of Peoria co. Il., 20 m. W. from Peoria.

HARLAN, co. Ken., bounded N. by Knox and Perry co. E. and S. by Va., and W. by Knox. Pop. 3,015. Harlan is the capital.

HARLEESVILLE, v. Marion co. S. C.

HARLEM, v. New York co. N. Y., 8 m. N. from New York, contains various manufactures, about 200 private dwellings, some of which are splendid and very neat, and is much resorted to in all seasons of the year.

HARLEM CREEK, or East River, N. Y., forms the E. boundary of New York island and county.

HARLINGBURG, v. Dearborn co. In., on Great Miami river, 3½ m. N. of Lawrenceburg.

HARLINSBURG, v. Mercer co. Pa., 228 m. from Harrisburg and 260 from W. C., contains about 30 houses.

HARLINGEN, v. Somerset co. N. J., 8 m. SW. from Sommerville, and 18 NE. from Trenton, has 2 stores, a church, several mechanic shops, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

HARLINGTON, v. Washington co. Me.

HARMAN'S CREEK, Va., runs into the Ohio, 1 m. above Steubenville.

HARMONSBURG, v. Sadsbury t. Crawford co. Pa., 10 m. NE. from Meadville, on Conneaut creek.

HARMONY, v. Washington co. Miso., about 60 m. from St. Louis.

HARMONY, ts. Somerset co. Me., 25 m. E. from Norridgewock, and 53 NE. from Augusta; an excellent ts. of land and well watered by various streams and ponds. Pop. 1,096.

HARMONY, ts. Chatauque co. N. Y., 338 m. from Albany and 12 S. from Mayville; a good farming ts. of land. Pop. 3,340.

HARMONY, v. Butler co. Pa., on Conaquenesing creek, 25 m. NW. from Pittsburg.

HARMONY, v. Susquehannah co. Pa., 173 m. from Harrisburg, and 282 from W. C., contains some 15 or 20 houses.

HARMONY, v. Posey co. In. on the Wabash, settled by a religious sect from Germany, called Harmonists. It is 54 m. below Vincennes, and about 100 above the mouth of the Wabash by the course of the river. It is not in as flourishing a condition as formerly, contains about 100 dwellings, among which is the house of assembly built by the society, 100 feet square.

HARMONY, Ark., a missionary station among the Osage Indians, formed in 1821

by the United Foreign Mission Society. It is situated on the Marias de Cein, a good mill-stream, 6 m. above its junction with Osage river. The tract of land given by the Indians for the use of the mission contains about 15,000 acres, is very fertile, and well supplied with timber and stone for building. Good coal is found within a few rods of the settlement.

HARMONY, v. Luzerne co. Pa., on the Susquehannah, 18 m. NW. from Stockport.

HARMONY GROVE, v. Jackson co. Geo., 55 m. N. from Milledgeville.

HARMONY VALE, v. Hardistone ts. Sussex co. N. J., 10 m. from Newton, 82 from Trenton and 240 from W. C., a small village with some 10 or 12 dwellings.

HARPERSVILLE, v. Broome co. N. Y., 123 m. SW. from Albany, has a select school, several stores, mills, clothing works, tannery, and about 40 dwellings.

HARPERSVILLE, v. Shelby co. Al., 47 m. E. from Tuscaloosa.

HARPER'S FERRY, v. Jefferson co. Va., on the Potomac, at the mouth of the Shenandoah, 21 m. WSW. from Fredericktown, 24 m. ENE. from Winchester, and 65 NW. from W. C. The passage of the Potomac through the Blue Ridge at this place is accounted a curiosity. There is here an extensive establishment belonging to the United States, for the manufacture of arms. The number of men employed is about 260, and the annual expense has been, on an average, $100,000. It contains a number of stores, taverns, various mechanic shops, an academy, &c. &c. Pop. 2,500.

HARPERSFIELD, ts. and v. Delaware co. N. Y., 20 m. NE. from Delhi, 55 SW. from Albany, 51 from Catskill. This is a good ts. and well cultivated; the village contains several stores, various mechanics, and about 30 dwellings.

HARPERSFIELD, *South*, v. Delaware co. N. Y.

HARPERSFIELD, pts. Ashtabula co. Ohio, on Grand river, 10 m. W. from Jefferson, and contains about 1,500 inhabitants.

HARPETH, v. Williamson co. Ten., 26 m. from Nashville, 712 from W. C.

HARPETH, r. Ten., which after a NNW. course of about 40 m. falls into the Cumberland, 49 m. NW. from Nashville. It is navigable for boats to Franklin.

HARPSWELL, ts. Cumberland co. Me., 40 m. E. from Portland. The soil of Harpswell is very fertile, and the location delightful in summer. It is a resort for invalids and parties of pleasure. The people are principally engaged in farming and fishing. Pop. 1,448.

HARRIS, co. Geo., bounded N. by Troup and Merriwether, E. by Talbot, S. by Muscogee co., SW. and W. by the Chatahoochee r. Hamilton is the capital. Pop. 13,933, of whom 6,418 were slaves.

HARRIET POINT, cape, on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 60° 24′ N.

HARRINGTON, t. Washington co. Me., on Narragaugus Bay, 25 m. W. from Machias and 118 E. from Augusta. It has good mill privileges, excellent harbors, considerable trade and navigation. Pop. 1,542.

HARRISBOROUGH, t. Richmond co. Geo., on Savannah river, a little above Augusta, 93 m. from Milledgeville and 583 from W. C., contains some 20 or 30 dwellings, and several stores, &c.

HARRISBURG, v. Haywood co. Ten., on the S. branch of the Forked Deer river, 150 m. SW. by W. from Nashville, 878 from W. C.

HARRISBURG, v. Fayette co. In. 64 m. E. from Indianapolis, 521 from W. C.; a flourishing village.

HARRISBURG, v. Jefferson ts. Preble co. Ohio; a small hamlet of some 10 or 12 families.

HARRISBURG, v. Nimishillen ts. Stark co. Ohio, contains a tannery and 12 or 15 houses. It lies 10 m. N. from Canton on the road to Warren.

HARRISBURG, v. Harrison ts. Carrol co. Ohio, a small and pleasant village.

HARRISBURG, t. Texas, on Buffalo Bayou, 15 or 20 m. from the head of Galveston Bay.



STATE-HOUSE, AT HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, t. Dauphin co. Pa., and capital of the state, is regularly laid out on the E. bank of the Susquehannah river, over which a bridge is here erected, a mile in length. It is 97 m. WNW. from Philadelphia, 35 m. NW. from Lancaster, 184 E.

from Pittsburg, and 110 from W. C. Lat. 40° 16′ N. It contains 7 or 8 public buildings, and 7 houses of public worship. The state-house is a spacious and elegant building, and makes an imposing show. Here is a large number of stores and mechanic shops, and it is a place of considerable business. A rail-road connects this place with Philadelphia and with Chambersburg. Pop. in 1820, 3,000, in 1830, 4,307, and in 1840, 5,980.

HARRISBURG, pts. Lewis co. N. Y., 20 m. from Brownville, 65 N. from Rome, and 140 NW. from Albany, drained NE. by Deer river, and is a good ts. of land. Pop. 850.

HARRISBURG, or Cairo, v. Lancaster co. S. Carolina.

HARRISBURG, v. Ocatahoola parish, La., 40 m. a little N. of W. from Natchez.

HARRISON, ts. Cumberland co. Me., 41 m. NW. from Portland, and 75 from Augusta, a good farming ts., and produces large crops of wheat annually. Pop. 1,243.

HARRISON. pts. Westchester co. N. Y., 30 m. NE. from New York, a good agricultural township well watered.

HARRISON, co. Va., inclosed by the counties of Ohio, Monongalia, Randolph, Kenhawa, and Wood. Pop. 17,669, of whom 693 were slaves, and 126 free colored. Chief town, Clarksburg.

HARRISON, co. in the NE. part of Ken., bounded N. by Pendleton, E. by Nicholas, S. by Boon and Scott, and W. by Owen. Pop. 12,472, of whom 3,338 were slaves, and 93 free colored. Chief town, Cinthiana.

HARRISON, co. Ohio, between Jefferson and Tuscarawas counties. Sq. ms. 450. Pop. 20,099. Chief town, Cadiz.

HARRISON, v. Ohio and In., standing on the line between the two states, one part being in Hamilton co. Ohio, and the other in Dearborn co. Indiana, 125 m. SW. from Columbus, and 21 from Cincinnati. It contains a number of churches, stores, several taverns and groceries, 1 apothecary shop, about 20 mechanic shops, a flouring-mill, a carding machine, about 100 dwellings, &c. &c.

HARRISON, co. In., bounded by Ohio river SE. S. and W. Big Blue river SW. Washington N. and Floyd NE. and E. Soil fertile. Chief town, Corydon. Population, 12,459.

HARRISON, v. Harrison co. In., 124 m. from Indianapolis, and 683 from W. C.

HARRISON, t. Franklin co. In., 25 m. NW. from Cincinnati.

HARRISON, v. Calloway co. Miso., 100 m. W. from St. Louis.

HARRISONBURG, t. and cap. Catahoula parish, La., 251 m. NNW. from New Orleans, and 40 NW. by W. from Natchez.

HARRISONBURG, t. and cap. Conway co. Arkansas, 40 m. NW. from Little Rock, and 1,104 from W. C.

HARRISONBURG, v. and seat of justice, Rockingham co. Va., 25 m. NNE. from Staunton, and 40 NNW. from Charlottesville.

HARRISONVILLE, v. Monroe co. Illinois, on the left bank of the Missi sippi, 30 m. below St. Louis, and contains about 12 dwellings.

HARRISPORT, v. Greenfield ts. Fairfield co. Ohio, a small village with 12 or 15 dwellings.

HARRISVILLE, v. Butler co. Pa.

HARRISVILLE, v. Brunswick co. Va., 57 m. a little W. of S. from Richmond.

HARRISVILLE, v. Harrison co. Ohio, 9 m. NE. from Cadiz, and 122 E. by N. from Columbus, contains several stores, and about 350 inhabitants.

HARRISVILLE RESERVE, v. Medina co. Ohio, 90 m. N. from Columbus.

HARRODSBURG, t. Mercer co. Ken., on Salt river, 10 m. N. by W. from Danville. Here is a mineral spring, from which Epsom salts are obtained. It contains a court-house, jail, several stores, various mechanic shops, and has considerable trade. Pop. 1,254.

HARROD'S CREEK, r. Ken., which runs into the Ohio, 10 m. above Louisville.

HART, co. Ken., bounded N. by Madison, E. by Green, S. by Barren, and W. by Edmondson and Grayson cos. Pop. 7,031, of whom 1,009 were slaves. Chief town, Munfordsville.

HARTFIELD, v. Tipton co. Ten., 10 m. from Covington, and 207 WSW. from Nashville.

HARTFORD, ts. Oxford co. Me., 12 m. NE. from Paris. This excellent ts. is watered by ponds and small streams, and is very productive of wheat. Pop. 1,472.

HARTFORD, ts. Windsor co. Vt., on Connecticut river, 14 m. above Windsor, and 42 SSE. from Montpelier. The two principal villages are pleasantly located on the banks of the rivers that meet the Connecticut at this place, both of which are flourishing in manufactures and trade. Pop. 2,194.

HARTFORD, co. Ct., on both sides Connecticut river; bounded N. by Hampden co. Mass., E. by Tolland, S. by Middlesex and New Haven, and W. by Litchfield cos. Its present limits comprise an area of about 727 square miles. It is well watered by the Connecticut and various other streams. Pop. in 1830, 51,141, and in 1840, 55,629. Hartford is the capital.

HARTFORD, city, Hartford co. Ct., and one of the capitals of the state, is regularly laid out on the W. bank of Connecticut river, 50 m. from its mouth, 14 N. from Middletown, 34 NNE. from New Haven, 42 NW. from New London, 74 W. from Providence, 94 SE. from Albany, 100 WSW. from Boston, 123 NE. from New York, and 335 from W. C. Pop. in 1820, 6,901, in 1830, 9,789, and in 1840, 12,793, including the city and township. It contains 9 public buildings, among which the state-house makes the most conspicuous figure, and 9 churches. One of the Congregational churches is a spacious and elegant building. The asylum

of the deaf and dumb, a mile west of the city, on Tower Hill, is a building creating striking interest. It was established in 1817, and is the first institution of the kind in America. The congress of the U. States has made a generous grant to the asylum of more than 23,000 acres of land; and the legislatures of some of the states have made appropriations for the support of pupils. The success of the institution has hitherto been highly gratifying, and the improvement of the pupils has equalled the most sanguine expectations of their friends. The retreat for the insane, a little south of the town, is a spacious stone building, 150 by 50 feet, with extensive grounds for the unfortunate patients. Washington Episcopal College has two spacious stone buildings. It was founded in 1826; it has 9 professors, and the number of students ranges from 70 to 100. It has a library containing 7,200 volumes. Commencement is on the first Wednesday of August. There are three vacations in a year; the first, from commencement, 6 weeks; the second, 2 weeks from Thursday before Christmas; the third, 3 weeks from Thursday before 20th of April. Hartford has a respectable amount of commerce, and numerous manufactories. Printing and publishing are carried on to a considerable extent. It has daily communication with New York by steam-boats and stages, and being at the head of sloop navigation, carries on a brisk trade with the surrounding country and places up the river. Here is a bridge across the Connecticut, 1,000 feet long, which cost $100,000, connecting the city with East Hartford.

HARTFORD, ts. and v. Washington co. N. Y., 8 m. NE. from Sandy-hill, 54 N. from Albany. The village contains several churches and stores, a distillery, and about 40 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,164.

HARTFORD, t. and cap. Pulaski co. Geo., on the Oakmulgee, 50 m. from Milledgeville, and 709 from W. C., contains the usual county buildings, several stores and mechanic shops, and has some trade.

HARTFORD, t. and cap. Ohio co. Ken., 154 m. from Frankfort, and 692 from W. C., contains a court-house and a bank.

HARTFORD, v. Licking co. O., 20 m. NE. from Newark, and 30 from Columbus, contains several stores, churches, several mechanic shops, and 25 or 30 dwellings.

HARTFORD, pts. Trumbull co. O., 8 m. W. of Warren, and 175 from Columbus, contains 8 district schools, a number of stores and churches, a carding machine, about 20 mechanic shops, and about 20 families.

HARTFORD, v. Dearborn co. In., 100 m. from Indianapolis, a flourishing village.

HARTFORD, v. Virgil ts. Cortland co. N. Y., 148 m. from Albany, a small village, containing about 20 dwellings.

HART'S CROSS ROADS, v. Crawford co. Pa., 247 m. NW. from Harrisburg.

HARTSFIELD, v. Chatauque ts. and co. N. Y., on the inlet of the Chatauque lake, 2 m. E. from Mayville, has several stores, taverns, a tannery, a grist-mill, and about 25 dwellings.

HARTSVILLE, v. Madison co. In., on Fall creek, 8 m. SW. from Andersontown.

HARTSVILLE, v. Bucks co. Pa.

HARTSVILLE, v. Sumner co. Ten.

HARTVILLE, or Hollow, v. Dutchess co. N. Y., 80 m. S. from Albany, contains a cotton factory, a woollen factory, a number of machine shops, and about 30 dwellings.

HARTLAND, ts. Somerset co. Me., 42 m. NE. from Augusta. It produces large quantities of wool, and other valuable commodities. Pop. 128.

HARTLAND, ts. Windsor co. Vt., on Connecticut river, 7 m. above Windsor, and 50 SE. from Montpelier. Watered by Waterquecchy river and Lull's brook, on which are neat villages and flourishing manufacturing establishments. Pop. 2,341.

HARTLAND, ts. Hartford co. Ct., 22 m. NW. from Hartford. It lies in a mountainous part of the state, and is cold, and fit only for grazing. Pop. 1,060.

HARTLAND, ts. and v. Niagara co. N. Y., on lake Ontario, 270 m. NW. from Albany, drained by Eighteen Mile and Johnson's creeks. It is a good ts. of land. The village 10 m. from Lockport is a small and pleasant village. Pop. of ts. 2,350.

HARTLAND, pts. Huron, 9 m. SE. from Norwalk, and it has from 80 to 100 dwellings and about 500 inhabitants.

HARTSGROVE, pts. Ashtabula co. O. It is a flourishing township.

HARTLEYSTOWN, t. Union co. Pa.

HART'S STORE, v. Albemarle co. Va.

HARTWICK, ts. Otsego co. N. Y., on the Susquehannah, 5 m. SW. from Cooperstown, 71 W. from Albany. In 1816, a literary and theological seminary was established here, on the bank of the river, near which is a post-office and a number of dwellings. Pop. 2,490.

HARVARD, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 20 m. NE. from Worcester, and 30 m. NW. from Boston. Here are two large ponds with fine fish, and quarries of slate used for monuments. There are three paper-mills in this ts. and manufactures of palm-leaf hats, shoes, boots, leather and gravestones. Annual amount, about $40,000. Pop. 1,571.

HARVEYSBURG, v. Wayne ts. Warren co. O., 12 m. NE. from Lebanon, and contains about 30 houses.

HARVEYVILLE, v. Luzerne co. Pa., 94 m. NE. from Harrisburg, contains about 20 dwellings.

HARVELL'S, v. Dinwiddie co. Va., about 35 m. S. from Richmond.

HARWICH, t. Kent co. U. C., between lake Erie and the river Thames.

HARWICH, ts. Barnstable co. Mass., on Barnstable Bay, 9 m. from Chatham. On Herring river, the outlet of Longpond, are cotton and other mills. Some vessels are built here and some salt manufactured. Pop. 2,930.

HARWINTON, ts. Litchfield co. Ct., 23 m. W. from Hartford. It is situated on high ground, abounding with granite rocks and more fit for grazing than tillage. Pop. 1,201.

HASKINSVILLE, v. Gibson co. Ten., 151 m. W. from Nashville.

HASTE RIVER MILLS, Culpeper co. Va.

HASTINGS, co. U. C., opposite the bay of Quinte.

HASTINGS, v. and seat of justice, Barry co. Mich., 154 m. W. of Detroit, and 647 from W. C. It is a flourishing and pleasant place, contains 40 or 50 houses.

HASTINGS, ts. Oswego co. N. Y., 25 m. SE. from Oswego, and 150 NW. from Albany, and contains the village of Central Square. Pop. 1,988.

HATSVILLE, v. South East ts. Putnam co. N. Y., 6 m. SE. from Carmel, and 113 SE. from Albany, has a small woollen factory and 15 or 20 dwellings.

HATBOROUGH, v. Montgomery co. Pa., 17 m. N. from Philadelphia.

HATCHERSVILLE, v. Chesterfield co. Va., 11 m. southwardly from Richmond.

HATCHES, v. Onslow co. N. C., 100 m. NE. from Raleigh.

HATCHY, *Big*, r. Ten. and Mis., rises in the latter, and flowing NW. enters Mississippi river.

HATFIELD, ts. Hampshire co. Mass., 5 m. above Northampton, and 95 from Boston. Its manufactures consist of corn brooms, boots, shoes, palm-leaf hats, and carriages. Annual value about $50,000. There is an elm tree in this ts. said to measure two feet from the ground 34 feet in circumference. Pop. 933.

HATLEY, t. of Richelieu and Buckingham cos. L. C., on lakes Memphremagog, Scaswaninepus, and Tomefobi.

HATTERAS, cape, N. C. It is the salient point of a very long reef of sand, extending from Ocracock to New Inlet. The cape, properly so called, is in Lat. 35° 15′ N.

HAUTE, or Holt, isl., the southernmost of the large islands in Penobscot bay, Me.

HAVANA, city and s-p. on the NW. part of Cuba, 2 miles in circumference, and the capital of the island. The houses are elegant, built of stone, and the churches are rich and magnificent. The harbor is capable of containing upwards of 1,000 vessels, and the entrance so narrow that only one ship can enter at a time; it is defended by two strong forts, called the Moro and the Puntal; there are also many other forts and platforms, well furnished with artillery. Here all the ships that come from the Spanish settlements rendezvous on their return to Spain. It is seated on the W. side of the harbor, and watered by two branches of the river Lagida. Pop. about 70,000. Lon. from W. C. 5° 2′ W. Lat 23° 12′ N.

HAVANA, province of the island of Cuba, comprising the sub-provinces of Matanzas, Trinidad, Santa Espirita, Remedios, and Villa Clara. Havana, principal city.

HAVANA, v. Green co. Ala., 53 m. SW. from Tuscaloosa.

HAVANA, t. Lauderdale co. Alabama, on N. bank of the Tennessee, 9 m. from Florence.

HAVANNA, v. Catharines ts. Chemung co. N. Y., 18 m. N. from Elmira. It is a very handsome and thriving village, and has several churches and mills, upon a small stream rushing over a high hill with three cascades, making together a fall of more than 100 feet, 10 or 12 stores, and about 100 dwellings.

HAVANNA, v. and landing in Tazewell co. Il., on the Illinois river, opposite the mouth of Spoon river. It is well situated for trade.

HAVERHILL, v. Green ts. Scioto co. O., on the bank of the Ohio river, 20 m. above Portsmouth, contains a commission warehouse, a horse grist-mill and about 50 inhabitants.

HAVERHILL, ts. Grafton co. N. H., on the Connecticut, opposite Newbury, with which it is connected by a bridge; 27 m. N. from Dartmouth College, 31 m. NNW. from Plymouth, 119 m. NW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 2,784. In the SW. part of the ts. there is a handsome village containing a court-house, a jail, an academy, a Congregational meeting-house, and is a place of considerable business. The courts for the county are held alternately here and at Plymouth. Distance from W. C. 509 m.

HAVERHILL, ts. Essex co. Mass., at the head of navigation on the N. side of the Merrimack, 18 miles from its mouth, opposite Bradford; 15 m. WSW. from Newburyport, 18 m. SSW. from Exeter, 19 m. NNW. from Salem, 30 N. from Boston. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, and contains a bank, cotton and woollen manufactories, 2 printing-offices, a library containing about 1,000 volumes, and several houses of public worship. The river is navigable to this place for vessels of 100 tons. Here is an elegant bridge across the Merrimack. It has considerable manufactures of leather, hats, plated ware, &c., and trades largely in shoes, and it has an extensive trade with the back country. The total amount of all the articles manufactured here annually, is upwards of $1,000,000. Pop. 4,336.

HAVERSTRAW, ts. and bay, Rockland co. N. Y., on W. side of the Hudson, 40 m. N. from New York, and 109 S. from Albany, contains the villages of Warren and Samsondale, both of which are flourishing. The bay is an expansion of the Hudson river, forming a beautiful sheet of water, 4 m. broad, and about 6 long. Pop. 3,449.

HAVRE DE GRACE, t. Harford co. Md., on W. side of the Susquehannah, at its confluence with the Chesapeake, 36 m. NE. from Baltimore, 64 m. WSW. from Philadelphia. It contains a bank and is a place of some trade, having a number of stores and various mechanics. Lat. 39° 33′ N.

HAW, r. N. C., which rises near the N. border of the state, and joins Deep river to form the NW. branch of Cape Fear river. It may be easily made navigable for 50 miles.

HAW RIVER, v. Orange co. N. C., 223 m. from W. C.

HAWFIELD, v. Orange co. N. C., 14 m. W. of Hillsborough, 55 NW. by W. from Raleigh.

HAWK'S BAY, bay on the coast of Alabama, westward of the mouth of Mobile bay, between Pelican and Dauphin islands.

HAWKE, v. Rockingham co. N. H., 19 m. SW. from Portsmouth.

HAWKESBURY, t. Prescott co. U. C., on the Ottawa.

HAWKESBURY ISLAND, isl. on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 53° 36′ N.

HAWKINS, co. East Tennessee, bounded N. by Claiborne co. and Va., E. by Sullivan, S. by Green, and W. by Grainge cos. Pop. 15,025, of whom 1,479 were slaves, and 128 free colored. Chief town, Rogersville.

HAWKINSBURG, t. Shenandoah co. Va.

HAWKINSVILLE, v. Pulaski co. Geo., about 70 m. S. of Milledgeville.

HAWKSBILL MILLS, v. Shenandoah co. Va.

HAWLEY, ts. Franklin co. Mass., 14 m. WSW. from Greenfield, 120 m. WNW. from Boston; a considerable quantity of leather is tanned in this township. It has good iron ore and some iron works.

HAWSVILLE, t. and cap. of Hancock co. Ken., situated on the Ohio river at the mouth of Blackford creek.

HAYDEN, v. George t. Fayette co. Pa., on George creek, 8 m. SW. from Union t.

HAY CREEK, r. Pa., which runs into the Schuylkill.

HAY SPRING, v. Campbell co. Ken.

HAYCOCK, t. Bucks co. Pa.

HAYCOCK, isl. Pa., in the Delaware, 7 m. below Easton.

HAYMARKET, v. Muskingum co. Ohio, on the E. bank of the Muskingum, 9 m. above Zanesville.

HAYMARKET, v. Prince William co. Va., 38 m. WSW. from Washington.

HAYNEVILLE, v. Houston co. Geo., 60 m. from Milledgeville, and 712 from W. C.; contains about 30 houses.

HAYNESVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Lowndes co. Ala., 60 m. W. from Tuscaloosa.

HAYSBOROUGH, v. Davidson co. Ten., on Cumberland river, 7 m. above Nashville.

HAYSBURG, v. Bolton ts. Warren co. N. Y.

HAYWOOD, western co. of N. C., bounded by Geo. S. Ten. NW. and Buncombe E. The great body of the co. is an elevated mountain valley. Pop. 4,975, of whom 304 were slaves.

HAYWOOD, C. H., Haywood co. N. C., 293 m. SW. by W. from Raleigh, and 549 m. from W. C.

HAYWOOD, co. Ten., in the western part of the state, bounded N. by Dyer, E. by Madison, S. by Fayette, W. by Tipton cos. Pop. 13,870, of whom 6,257 were slaves. Brownville is the capital.

HAYWOODSBOROUGH, t. Chatham co. N. C., at the confluence of the Haw and Deep rivers, about 38 m. N. by W. from Fayetteville. It is situated near the centre of the state.

HAY'S MILLS, v. Shenandoah co. Va., about 80 m. W. from W. C.

HAYSVILLE, v. Franklin co. N. C., 46 m. NE. from Raleigh.

HAYSVILLE, v. Vermillion ts. Richland co. O., 14 m. E. from Mansfield.

HAZARD, v. and cap. Perry co. Ken., 148 m. from Frankfort, and 550 from W. C. It contains the court-house, jail, various mechanic shops, a number of stores, &c. &c.

HAZARD, or Richmond bay, in Hudson's bay. Lon. 75° 50′ W. Lat. 56° 35′ N.

HAZEL GROVE, v. Grant co. Wisconsin.

HAZEL GREEN, v. Madison co. Ala., 18 m. N. from Huntsville.

HAZELTON, v. Luzerne co. Pa., on the road from Beaver Meadows to Berwick, 3 m. from the former. It has sprung up on account of the coal mines in the vicinity, and contains several stores, taverns, several mechanics, and does considerable business in coal, &c.

HAZLE GREEN, v. Madison co. Missouri.

HAZLE PATCH, or Rice's, v. Knox co. Ken.

HAZLETON'S FERRY, v. Knox co. In.

HEAD OF APPLE CREEK, a settlement in the SE. part of Morgan co. Il., 18 m. from Jacksonville.

HEAD OF APPLE RIVER, a settlement in Joe Daviess co. Il., SE. from Galena.

HEAD OF NAVIGATION, v. Spartanburg district, S. C., 107 m. NNW. from Columbia.

HEAD OF RICHLAND, a settlement in Sangamon co. Il., on Richland creek, 14 m. NW. from Springfield. Here is an excellent flouring-mill by ox-power, and a carding machine and clothing works for dressing cloth.

HEAD OF SILVER CREEK, a settlement in the NE. part of Madison co. Il.

HEAD OF WOOD RIVER, a settlement in the S. part of Macoupin co. Il., a considerable settlement.

HEAD OF CHESTER, v. Kent co. Md.

HEAD OF COW NECK, v. Queens co. N. Y.

HEAD OF SASSAFRAS, v. Kent co. Md., a small village of some 10 or 12 houses.

HEAD OF SEVERN, v. Ann-Arundel co. Md., 15 m. S. from Baltimore, has about 15 houses.

HEALTHY COVE, bay of the island of Jamaica, on the S. coast. Lon. 77° W. Lat. 17° 44′ N.

HEARD, co. Geo., bounded N. by Car-

roll, NE. by Coweta, SE. by Troup, and SW. by the state line of Alabama. Franklin is the capital, 153 m. N. of W. from Milledgeville. Pop. 5,329, of whom 1,577 were slaves.

HEART LAKE, lake, N. H., 20 m. E. from Stuart. It is 6 m. long and 3 broad.

HEATH, ts. Franklin co. Mass., 12 m. NW. from Greenfield, 125 WNW. from Boston. Here are some manufactures of leather, boots, shoes, and palm-leaf hats. Pop. 895.

HEATH POINT, SE. extremity of the island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

HEBARDSVILLE, v. Alexander ts. Athens co. Ohio, 6 m. S. from Athens.

HEBRON, ts. Oxford co. Maine, 9 m. S. from Paris, 150 m. NNE. from Boston. Pop. 945. It contains an academy and a woollen manufactory.

HEBRON, ts. Grafton co. N. H., 8 m. SW. from Plymouth, and 40 from Concord. A considerable part of Newfound lake lies in this township. Pop. 508.

HEBRON, ts. Tolland co. Ct., 20 m. SE. from Hartford. It contains several churches, 2 cotton factories, 1 woollen and 1 paper-mill, a large iron furnace, and other manufactures. Pop. 1,726.

HEBRON, ts. and v. Washington co. N. Y., 8 m. N. from Salem. The village, 52 m. from Albany, is a small place with some 8 or 10 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,498.

HEBRON, v. Union ts. Licking co. Ohio, on the Ohio canal, at the intersection of the national road; contains about 70 dwellings, 8 or 10 stores, 4 large warehouses, several taverns, and various mechanic shops. Distance 27 m. from Columbus, 4 from Newark, and 21 from Lancaster.

HEBRON, v. Washington co. Geo., 17 m. S. of Milledgeville.

HEBRON, v. Green co. Ala., 38 m. SSW. from Tuscaloosa.

HECKTOWN, v. Lower Nazareth ts. Northampton co. Pa., 7 m. from Easton.

HECTOR, pts. Tompkins co. N. Y., 10 m. S. from Ovid, and 186 W. from Albany; contains the villages of Burdette, Mecklenburg, Reynoldville and Searsburg. Pop. 5,652.

HECTOR CAPE, cape on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 51° 57′ 20″ N.

HEIDLERSBURG, v, Tyrone ts. Adams co. Pa., 9 m. NE. from Gettysburg, and 24 SE. from Harrisburg, a considerable village.

HELENA, t. N. part of Iowa co. Wis., on Wisconsin river. It bids fair to become a place of importance.

HELENA, v. Brasher ts. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., at the forks of St. Regis river; has a saw and grist-mill, clothing works and some 10 or 12 dwellings.

HELENA, v. Pickens dist. S. C., 149 m. NW. from Columbia.

HELLEN, v. Clearfield co. Pa., 149 m. W. from Harrisburg.

HELENA, t. and cap. Phillips co. Ark., on the Mississippi, 12 m. below the St. Francis. It is a place of considerable business and importance, contains the county buildings, several stores and forwarding houses, carrying on a brisk trade with the country around.

HELLERSTOWN, v. Northampton co. Pa., 4 m. SE. from Bethlehem.

HELLGATE, strait, in East river, N. Y., 8 m. from New York, between the islands of Manhattan and Parsell on the NW. and Long Island on the SE. Here are numerous whirlpools, the roaring of which, at certain times of the tide, is tremendous. Vessels of any burden, however, may be conducted through the strait by a skilful pilot at high tide.

HEMLOCK, lake, in Livonia, N. Y., 6 m. long and 4 broad, communicates with Honeoy creek.

HEMMINGFORD, t. Huntingdon co. L. C., on the Province line, 34 m. S. from Montreal.

HEMPFIELD, v. Lancaster co. Pa., 3 m. W. from Lancaster.

HEMPSTEAD, ts. and v. Queens co. Long Island, N. Y., 22 m. E. from New York, and 172 SE. from Albany, contains a number of churches, several stores for general merchandize, the usual handicrafts pertaining to a thriving village, about 130 dwellings, a branch Bible society, a lyceum, a literary and scientific association, and a fire insurance company. Pop. of ts. 7,609.

HEMPSTEAD, co. Ark., on Red river, bounded N. by Pike, E. by Clark and Union, S. by La Fayette, and W. by Savier; Washington is the seat of justice. Pop. 4,921, of whom 1,936 were slaves.

HEMPSTEAD FORT, Mis., on the N. side of the Miso. 2 1-2 m. above Franklin.

HEMPSTEAD HARBOR, v. N. Hempstead t. Queens co. N. Y., at the head of Hempstead bay, 6 m. from Long Island sound.

HEMPSTEAD PLAIN, on Long Island, N. Y., in Queens co., 15 m. long, and 4 broad.

HEN AND CHICKENS, group of small islands in the W. part of lake Erie, and N. from the Bass Islands.

HENDERSON, ts. and v. Jefferson co. N. Y., on lake Ontario. The v. has several churches, stores, 2 grist-mills, clothing works, and about 70 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,480.

HENDERSON, co. Ken., bounded by Ohio river N. Davies co. E. Hopkins S. and Union W. Pop. 9,548, of whom 3,319 were slaves. Chief town, Henderson.

HENDERSON, v. and seat of justice, Henderson co. Ken., on the left bank of Ohio river; has a court-house, jail, several stores and mechanics, and has an increasing and flourishing trade.

HENDERSON, t. York co. S. C.

HENDERSON, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 1,073.

HENDERSON, v. Montgomery co. N. C.

HENDERSON, co. Ten., bounded by

Hardin S. Madison W. Carroll N. and Perry E. Chief town, Lexington. Pop. 11,875, of whom 1,954 were slaves.

HENDERSON, v. Yalo Buska, Mis., 145 m. from Jackson, 965 from W. C., a small village.

HENDERSON'S STORE, v. Botetourt co. Va., 206 m. W. from Richmond.

HENDRENSVILLE, v. Henry co. Ken., 40 m. W. from Frankfort.

HENDERSONTON, t. and cap. Montgomery co. N. C.

HENDERSONVILLE, Nottaway co. Va., on Little Nottaway river.

HENDERSONVILLE, or Henderson's Ferry, v. Newbury district, S. C., 30 m. above Columbia.

HENDERSONVILLE, v. in Sumner co. Ten., 20 m. from Nashville.

HENDERSONVILLE, v. Knox co. Il., NW. from Knoxville.

HENDRICKS, co. In., bounded by Boone N. Marion E. Morgan S. and Putnam W. Danville is the capital. Pop. 11,264.

HENDRICK'S STORE, Bedford co. Va., 177 m. W. from Richmond.

HENDRICKSVILLE, v. Westmoreland co. Pa.

HENDRYSBURG, v. Kirkwood ts. Belmont co. O., 15 m. W. from St. Clairsville, on the national road.

HENLEY-HOUSE, station of the Hudson Bay company, on Albany river.

HENLOPEN, *Cape*, Del., the SW. point at the entrance of Delaware bay, 28 m. from Cape May. Lon. 75° 6′ W. Lat. 38° 47′ N. Here is a light-house.

HENNEPIN, v. and cap. of Putnam co. Il., situated on the Illinois river, 43 m. N. of Vandalia. It is a flourishing village and contains more than a dozen stores, several taverns, a court-house, jail, and about 500 inhabitants. Steam-boats ascend to this place at a moderate stage of water.

HENNIKER, ts. Merrimack co. N. H., 13 m. W. from Concord. It is well watered by various streams and is a flourishing township.

HENRICO, co. Va., bounded N. by Hanover and New Kent, E. by Charles City, S. by Chesterfield, and W. by Goochland. Pop. 33,076, of whom 13,237 were slaves, and 2,939 free colored. Chief town, Richmond.

HENRIETTA, pts. Lorain co. O., 133 m. NNE. from Columbus, and contains about 800 inhabitants.

HENRIETTA, ts. Monroe co. N. Y., on Genesee river. Pop. 2,085.

HENRY, co. Va., bounded N. by Franklin, E. by Pittsylvania cos. S. by N. C., and W. by Patrick co. Pop. 7,335, of whom 2,852 were slaves, and 240 free colored. Chief town, Martinsville.

HENRY, *Cape*, Va., the S. point at entrance of Chesapeake bay, 12 m. S. from Cape Charles. Lon. 76° W. Lat. 36° 58′ N.

HENRY, co. West Ten., bounded N. by Ken., E. by Stewart, S. by Humphries and Carroll, and W. by Weakly cos. Paris is the seat of justice. Pop. in 1830, 12,245, in 1840, 14,906, of whom 3,677 were slaves.

HENRY, co. In., bounded N. by Delaware, E. by Wayne, S. by Rush, and W. by Hancock and Madison. Chief town, Newcastle. Pop. 15,128.

HENRY, co. in the NW. part of Illinois, bounded on the N. by Rock river and Whiteside, E. by Putnam, S. by Knox, and W. by Mercer and Rock Island cos. It is watered by Rock and Green rivers, and the head branches of Edward's, Pope's and Spoon river. This county is not equal in fertility to those around it, as it embraces a considerable wet swampy land. Pop. in 1835, only 118, and in 1840, 1,268.

HENRY, co. Iowa, next W. of Des Moines, intersected from NW to SE. by Skunk river. Chief town is Mount Pleasant. Pop. 3,772.

HENRY, v. Muskingum co. O., 79 m. E. from Columbus.

HENRY, v. Putnam co. Il., on the W. side of Illinois river, below Hennepin.

HENRY, co. Geo., bounded by Gwinnet NW. Newton NE. Jasper and Jones E. Fayette S. and Flint river W. Pop. 11,175, of whom 3,316 were slaves. Chief town, M'Donough.

HENRY, v. Henry co. Geo., 67 m. NW. by W. from Milledgeville.

HENRY, co. Ken., bounded by Jefferson SW. Ohio river W. Gallatin N. and NE. Kentucky river or Owen co. E. and Shelby S. Pop. 10,015, of whom 2,349 were slaves. Chief town, Newcastle.

HENRY, co. Ohio, in New Purchase, bounded N. by Michigan, E. by Wood, S. by Putnam, and W. by Williams. No county in the state is better supplied with running streams. Pop. 2,503. Chief town, Damascus.

HENRY, SE. co. of Ala., bounded by Chatahooche river E. Florida S. Covington W. and Pike N. Pop. in 1830, 3,955, and in 1840, 5,789, of whom 1,084 were slaves. Columbia is the chief town.

HENRY, *Cross Roads*, v. Sevier co. Ten., 200 m. E. from Murfreesborough.

HENRY POINT, the E. point of Haldiman Cove, U. C.

HERCULANEUM, t. Jefferson co. Miso., near the Mississippi, 21 m. above St. Genevieve, 30 S. from St. Louis. Here is a shot manufactory. This town is the store-house of the lead mines, which are 45 m. W. from this place. It is 950 m. from W. C. It has several stores and forwarding houses.

HEREFORD, t. Buckingham co. L. C., on the head waters of Connecticut river.

HEREFORD, v. Baltimore co. Md., 51 m. from Annapolis and 59 from W. C., a small village of some 10 or 15 houses.

HERKIMER, co. central part of N. Y.,

bounded N. by St. Lawrence co., E. by Hamilton, S. by Otsego, and W. by Oneida and Lewis. Pop. in 1830, 55,869, and in 1840, 37,477. Chief town, Herkimer.

HERKIMER, t. and cap. of Herkimer co. N. Y., on the N. side of the Mohawk, 20 m. E. from Utica, 78 W. from Albany. The principal village is situated at a little distance from the entrance of West Canada Creek into the Mohawk, and contains the county buildings, a number of stores and taverns, and about 150 dwellings. Little Flats, another considerable village, is 7 m. W. At this village there is a canal with 8 locks, the water in which for the space of 2 miles may be used under a head of 40 feet. Here are extensive manufacturing establishments. Pop. of ts. 2,369.

HERMAN'S STATION, v. Ken., on a branch of Sandy r. 18 m. S. from Balclutha.

HERMITAGE, v. Prince Edward co. Va., 228 m. from W. C.

HERMON, ts. Penobscot co. Me., 7 m. W. from Bangor, a good agricultural ts. Pop. 1,042.

HERMON, ts. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., 23 m. SE. from Ogdensburg, and 180 NW. from Albany, and contains the village of Depauvill. Pop. 1,271.

HERNDORSVILLE, t. Scott co. Ken., 33 m. NE. from Frankfort.

HERON CREEK, creek, Mass., W. of Cape Malabar.

HERRING BAY, bay, Md., on W. side of the Chesapeake, 15 m. S. from Annapolis.

HERRINGTON' S SETTLEMENT, Wayne co. Il., 11 m. NW. from Fairfield, contains 80 or 100 families.

HERTFORD, co. NE. part of N. C. Pop. 7,484, of whom 3,295 were slaves, and 802 free blacks. Chief town, Winton.

HERTFORD, t. and cap. of Perquimans co. N. C., on Perquimans river, 15 m. NNE. from Edenton, 267 from W. C.

HERTFORD, co. L. C., on the right side of the St. Lawrence, opposite the island of Orleans.

HEY, *Point*, the NW. part of Comptroller's Bay, on the NW. coast of America. Lon. 215° 45′ E. Lat. 60° 11′ N.

HIAQUI, river of Mexico, in Sonora y Sinaloa, falls into the Gulf of California, after a course of 400 m. Mouth at Lat. 27° 30′ N.

HIBERNIA, v. Calloway co. Miso., about 100 m. by land W. from St. Louis, a small place.

HICKES' KEYS, inlets, in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 88° 54′ W. Lat. 17° 10′ N.

HICKLENS, v. Washington co. Geo., 31 m. from Milledgeville.

HICKMAN, SW. co. of Ken., on Mississippi river, bounded N. by Graves, E. by Calloway and M'Cracken, and S. by the state of Tennessee. Clinton and Columbus are the chief towns. Pop. 8,968, of whom 1,615 were slaves.

HICKMAN, co. Middle Tennessee, on Duck river, bounded N. by Dickson, E. by Maury, S. by Lawrence and Wayne, and W. by Perry cos. Pop. 8,618. Chief town, Vernon.

HICKMAN'S CREEK, r. Smith co. Ten., which falls into Caney Fork, 6 m. above its mouth.

HICKMAN'S CREEK, r. Ken., which runs into the river Kentucky.

HICKORY, v. Venango co. Pa., on the Alleghany, 20 m. NE. from Franklin, 201 from Harrisburg, and 265 from W. C.

HICKORY, or Mount Pleasant, v. Washington co. Pa., 11 m. NNW. from Washington, the seat of justice for the county.

HICKORY CREEK, t. on a small stream of that name, flowing into Caney Fork, branch of Cumberland river, Warren county, Ten., 35 m. SE. from Murfreesborough.

HICKORY GROVE, Abbeville district, S. C.

HICKORY GROVE, v. Henry co. Georgia, about 70 m. NW. by W. from Milledgeville.

HICKORY GROVE, v. Montgomery co. Miso., 53 m. W. from St. Louis.

HICKORY GROVE, a settlement in Bond co. Il., 9 m. S. of W. from Greenville. The settlement contains about 100 families and several stores.

HICKORY GROVE, a settlement in Green co. Il., 12 m. S. from Carrolton, on the road to Alton.

HICKORY HILL SETTLEMENT, Wayne co. Il., 18 m. W. from Fairfield, and has a population of 70 or 80 families.

HICKORY HILL, Beaufort district, S. C.

HICKORY MOUNTAIN, v. Chatham co. N. C., 46 m. W. from Raleigh.

HICKSFORD, v. Greenville co. Va., on the S. side of Meherin river, 69 m. S. from Richmond.

HICKSTOWN, t. and cap. Madison co. Florida, 52 m. E. from Tallahassee, and 865 from W. C.

HICKSVILLE, v. Williams co. O., 19 m. W. from Defiance, and 25 NE. from Wayne, contains a grist-mill and 25 or 30 families.

HIGGINSPORT, v. Jackson co. Iowa, on the Great Macoquetois river.

HIGGINSPORT, v. Brown co. O., on Ohio river, 4 m. below Ripley, and 103 SW. from Columbus.

HIGGIN'S POINT, NW. coast of America. Lon. 228° 25′ E. Lat. 55° 27′ N.

HIGGINS' SETTLEMENT, Crawford co. Il., 5 m. S. from Palestine.

HIGHAM, v. Overton co. Ten., 14 m. W. of Monroe, and 109 NE. by E. from Nashville.

HIGH FALLS, v. Marbletown ts. Ulster co. N. Y., on the Rondout creek, where the water falls 25 feet, has a woollen and cotton factory, a manufactory for hydraulic cement, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

HIGHGATE, ts. Franklin co. Vt., in NW. corner of the state, on lake Champlain; 40 m. N. from Burlington. This town has iron works, and considerable trade in lumber. Pop. 2,292.

HIGH GROVE, v. Nelson co. Ken., near Bardstown, 54 m. SW. by W. from Frankfort.

HIGHLAND, v. Madison co. Il., 16 m. SE. from Edwardsville. An extensive settlement of Germans in its vicinity.

HIGHLAND, a settlement in Pike co. Il., between Pittsfield and Atlas.

HIGHLAND, co. SW. part of O., bounded N. by Clinton and Fayette, E. by Ross and Pike, S. by Adams and Brown, and W. by Brown cos. Pop. 22,269. Chief town, Hillsborough.

HIGHLANDS, a mountainous tract in N. Y., through which the Hudson flows. The loftiest summits are Thunderhill, St. Anthony's Nose, Sugar-loaf, Butter-hill, and Breakneck-hill. The passage of the Hudson through the Highlands is remarkably grand, being 18 miles.

HIGHLAND CREEK, river, Ken., which runs into the Ohio, Lon. 82° 22′ W. Lat. 37° 32′ N.

HIGH PEAK, peak of the Catskill mountains, N. Y. Height 3,487 feet.

HIGH PLAINS, v. Bledsoe co. Ten., 88 m. E. from Nashville.

HIGH PRAIRIE, a settlement in St. Clair co. Il., 8 m. S. from Belleville.

HIGH ROCK, v. Rockingham co. N. C.

HIGH SHOALS, v. Clark co. Geo., contains 15 or 20 dwellings.

HIGHSMITH'S SETTLEMENT, Crawford co. Il., 10 m. S. from Palestine, and contains 30 or 40 families.

HIGH SPIRE, Swatara ts. Dauphin co. Pa., 6 m. SE. from Harrisburg.

HIGHTSTOWN, v. Middlesex co. N. J., on a branch of Mill-stone river, by post-road 19 m. NE. from Trenton, and 25 a little W. of S. from New Brunswick, contains 2 churches and taverns, a grist and saw-mill, and about 50 dwellings.

HIGUEY, t. St. Domingo, 80 m. E. from St. Domingo. Pop. 3,500.

HILL'S BAY, bay, in Chesapeake bay. Lon. 76° 20′ W. Lat. 37° 32′ N.

HILL CREEK, r. Md., which runs into the Potomac. Lon. 78° 23′ W. Lat. 39° 40′ N.

HILL GROVE, v. Pittsylvania co. Va., about 125 m. WSW. from Richmond.

HILL HOUSE, v. in the N. part of Geauga co. O., 185 m. NE. from Columbus.

HILLHAM, v. Overton co. Ten., 699 m. from W. C., contains some 15 or 20 houses.

HILLIARDSTOWN, v. Nash co. N. C., by post-road 70 m. NE. from Raleigh.

HILLSBORO, co. Florida, bounded N. by Dade, E. by the Indian Reserve, S. by Charlotte harbor, and W. by the Gulf of Mexico.

HILLSBORO, v. in the E. part of Wayne co. In.

HILLSBORO, v. Green co. In., on the NE. side of Eel river, near its mouth, 8 m. N. from Bloomfield.

HILLSBORO, v. Fountain co. In., 13 m. E. by S. from Covington.

HILLSBORO, v. Henry co. In., NE. from Newcastle.

HILLSBOROUGH, co. south part of N. H., bounded N. by Grafton co., E. by Strafford and Rockingham cos., S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Cheshire co. Pop. 42,494. Chief town, Amherst.

HILLSBOROUGH, ts. Hillsborough co. N. H., 13 m. WSW. from Hopkinton, 20 W. from Concord. This is a good agricultural ts., and contains a number of mills, and a woollen and a cotton factory. Pop. 1,807.

HILLSBOROUGH, ts. Westmoreland co. New Brunswick.

HILLSBOROUGH, t. Madison co. Ala., 164 m. from Tuscaloosa, and 717 from W. C.

HILLSBOROUGH, t. Orange co. Ia.

HILLSBOROUGH, v. Caroline co. Md., 27 m. SSW. from Chester, 79 from W. C.

HILLSBOROUGH, v. Loudon co. Va., 8 m. NNW. from Leesburg, 51 from W. C.

HILLSBOROUGH, v. Culpeper co. Va., 104 m. from W. C.

HILLSBOROUGH, v. and cap. Highland co. Ohio, 36 m. W. by S. from Chillicothe, 55 SW. from Columbus, and 441 from W. C. It contains the court-house, jail, several taverns, stores, and churches, 2 academies, about 1,000 inhabitants, and a full supply of mechanics.

HILLSBOROUGH, t. and cap. Orange co. N. C., on the Eno, 30 m. NW. from Raleigh, 110 ENE. from Salisbury, 180 WNW. from Newbern. It is situated in an elevated, fertile, and healthy country, and contains a court-house, a jail, and an academy. Distance from W. C. 296 miles.

HILLSBOROUGH, v. and cap. Scott co. Miss., about 20 m. E. from Jackson, contains the county buildings, various mechanics, and from 15 to 20 dwellings.

HILLSBOROUGH, r. Florida, which runs into the Gulf of Florida. Lon. 81° 30′ W. Lat. 28° 36′ N.

HILLSBOROUGH, or Espiritu Santo Tampa, bay, on the W. coast of Florida. It is the most spacious bay on that coast, 60 m. from lake George. Lon. 83° W. Lat. 27° 36′ N.

HILLSBOROUGH, v. Jasper co. Geo., 59 m. NW. from Milledgeville.

HILLSBOROUGH, v. Washington co. Pa., on the U. S. turnpike road, almost exactly mid-distance between Washington and Brownsville, 11 m. from each.

HILLSBOROUGH, v. Franklin co. Ten., 60 m. SSE. from Murfreesborough.

HILLSBOROUGH, v. and cap. Montgomery co. Il., 25 m. NW. from Unadilla. It contains the county buildings, a number of stores, a variety of mechanic shops, 2 tanneries, and about 80 dwellings. It is a flourishing place.

HILLSBOROUGH BAY, bay, on the N. coast of Dominica. Lon. 61° 22′ W. Lat. 15° 42′ N.

HILLSBOROUGH BAY, bay, on the S. coast of the island of St. John. Lon. 62° 40′ W. Lat. 46° 10′ N.

HILLSBRIDGE, v. Halifax co. N. C., 116 m. NE. from Raleigh.

HILLSDALE, pts. Columbia co. N. Y., 18 m. SE. of the city of Hudson, and 48 S. from Albany, contains the villages of Waterville and Turnpike, both pleasant villages. Pop. 2,470.

HILLSDALE, co. Mich., bounded N. by Jackson, and E. by Lenawee cos., S. by Williams co. O., W. by Branch co. Mich. Length from N. to S. 32 m., breadth 26. Pop. 7,240. Chief town, Jonesville.

HILL'S STORE, v. Randolph co. N. C., about 60 m. W. from Raleigh.

HILL-TOP, v. Charles co. Md., 44 m. from W. C.

HILLTON HEAD, island on the coast of S. C., near the mouth of Savannah river. Lon. 80° 20′ W. Lat. 32° 10′ N.

HILTON HEAD, cape on E. coast of Trench's Island, at going into Portland entrance. Lon. 80° 46′ W. Lat. 32° 16′ N.

HILTON'S POINT, on Piscataqua river, the SE. point of the town of Dover, 7 m. from the sea.

HILLVILLE, v. Mercer co. Pa., 12 m. NW. from the boro. of Mercer.

HINCHA, v. St. Domingo, at the mouth of Guayamuco, 64 m. NW. from St. Domingo, in N. Lat. 19° 3′.

HINCHINBROKE, *Cape*, on the NW. coast of America, at the entrance of Prince William's sound. Lon. 213° 56′ E. Lat. 60° 16½′ N.

HINCHINBROOK, t. Huntingdon co. L. C., on the province line, 40 m. SW. from Montreal.

HINCHINBROOK ISLAND, isl. on the NW. coast of America, in Prince William's sound, about 50 m. in circumference. Lon. 213° 50′ to 214° 24′ E. Lat. 60° 24′ N.

HINDOSTAN, v. Martin co. In., on the E. fork of White river, 3 m. E. by S. from Mt. Pleasant.

HINDS, co. Miss., bounded N. by Madison co., E. by Pearl river, which separates it from Rankin co., S. by Copiah co., and W. by Claiborne co. and Big Black river, which divides it by Warren co. Jackson, the capital of the state, is situated in this county. Pop. 19,098, of whom 12,275 were slaves. Raymond is the seat of justice for the county.

HINDSVILLE, v. Jefferson co. In., 17 m. W. from Madison, and 82 SSE. from Indianapolis.

HINESBURG, ts. Chittenden co. Vt., 12 m. SE. from Burlington. It contains a pleasant village, and numerous manufacturing operations are found on its streams. Pop. 1,682.

HINESVILLE, v. Patrick co. Va., 280 m. SW. by W. from Richmond.

HINGHAM, ts. Plymouth co. Mass., 14 m. SE. from Boston, 455 from W. C. It lies on S. side of Boston harbor, is a very pleasant township, and contains several churches, a woollen manufactory, and a well-endowed academy. About 80 sail of vessels belong to this place, which are engaged in the cod and mackerel fishery and coasting trade. In this township are an iron foundery, considerable ship-building, and a steam bucket factory. The annual amount of manufactures at this place is about $240,000. They consist of leather, boots, shoes, iron castings, hats, ploughs, silk, salt, vessels, cordage, carriages, &c. &c. Pop. 3,464.

HINKLEY, v. Medina co. Ohio, about 100 m. N. from Columbus, a small village with 15 or 20 houses.

HINKSON'S, t. Boone co. Miso., 102 m. W. from St. Charles.

HINKLETOWN, v. Lancaster co. Pa., 128 m. from W. C.

HINKLETOWN, v. Earle ts. Lancaster co. Pa., 13 m. NE. from the city of Lancaster and 43 from Harrisburg.

HINSDALE, ts. and v. Cattaraugus co. N. Y., on Olean creek, 10 m. N. from Hamilton, on Alleghany river, and 281 SW. from Albany. The lines of the Erie railroad and Olean canal run through this township. The village has a number of stores, taverns and mills, clothing works, carding machines, tannery, and about 30 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,987.

HINSDALE, ts. Cheshire co. N. H., on the Connecticut, 15 m. SW. from Keene, and 75 SW. from Concord. It is well watered with springs and rivulets of the purest water. Pop. 1,141.

HINSDALE, ts. Berkshire co. Mass., 15 m. NNW. from Lenox, 130 W. from Boston. It contains two woollen mills, and manufactures of boots, shoes, leather, hats, &c. &c.—total annual value, about $85,000. Pop. 955.

HIRAM, ts. Oxford co. Me., 34 m. SW. from Paris, 160 NNE. from Boston. It is a fertile township, and very productive of wool and wheat. Pop. 1,282.

HIRAM, pts. Portage co. Ohio, 148 m. NE. from Columbus. It is a fertile township, and much improved.

HITESVILLE, v. Coles co. Il., 12 m. from Charleston, a small village with about 20 families.

HIWASSEE, r. in the country of the Cherokees. It rises in Georgia, flows into Tennessee, and joins the Tennessee river about 12 m. SW. from Washington, near Hiwassee garrison.

HOBART, v. Stamford ts. Delaware co. N. Y., on the W. branch of Delaware river, 16 m. NE. from Delhi, and 58 from Albany; contains several churches, a select school, a number of stores, a woollen factory, foundery, tannery, and 75 or 80 dwellings.

HOBART POINT, the NW. point at the entrance into Port Houghton, on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 57° 17′ N.

HOBOKEN, v. Hudson co. N. J., on the Hudson, 1 m. above New York, built chiefly on one street and contains about 120 dwellings, several taverns and stores, and various mechanics. Several steam-boats ply constantly between this village and N. Y.

HOCCANUM, r. Ct., which runs into the Connecticut at East Hartford, and affords many mill-seats.

HOCKHOCKING, r. Ohio, which rises in Fairfield co. and runs into the Ohio at Troy, 25 m. below Marietta, 150 above the mouth of the Scioto, and is navigable for boats to Athens, 40 m. from its mouth. It has a deep and still, but narrow channel. Near its source, 7 m. N. of Lancaster, is a romantic cascade of 40 feet perpendicular. It has a number of mills erected on it. Its chief tributaries are Rush, Sunday, Monday, Margaret's, and Federal creeks.

HOCKING, co. Ohio, bounded N. by Fairfield and Perry, E. by Athens, S. by Jackson, and W. by Ross co. Pop. 9,431. Chief town, Logan.

HODGENSVILLE, v. Hardin co. Ken., 83 m. SW. from Frankfort, and 631 from W. C.

HOFFSVILLE, v. Harrison co. Va., 253 m. from Richmond, and 236 from W. C.

HOGANSBURG, v. Franklin co. N. Y., 267 m. NNW. from Albany; contains several churches, clothing works, a large flouring mill, and about 50 dwellings.

HOG ISLAND, isl. in Narraganset bay, R. I., 2 m. in circuit; 2 m. SW. from Bristol.

HOG ISLAND, small island in Pamlico sound, near the coast of N. C. Lon 76° 36′ W. Lat. 34° 56′ N.

HOG ISLAND, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Va. Lat. 37° 30′ N.

HOG ISLAND, below Peach island, is situated in the Strait of Detroit, where it opens into lake St. Clair.

HOG ISLAND, isl. of lake Champlain, forming part of Franklin co.

HOKESVILLE, v. Lincoln co. N. C., 160 m. from Raleigh, and 422 from W. C.

HOLDEN, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 6 m. NNW. from Worcester, 46 W. from Boston. It contains 5 cotton factories and 2 woollen mills, and manufactures of leather, boots, shoes, straw bonnets, and palm-leaf hats. Total annual amount, about $200,000. Pop. 1,874.

HOLDERMAN'S GROVE, a settlement in La Salle co. Il., 16 m. NE. from Ottawa. Here is a town site, and a post-office called Lisbon.

HOLDERNESS, ts. Grafton co. N. H., on E. side of the Merrimack; 5 m. E. from Plymouth, and 65 NW. from Portsmouth; watered by Pemigewasset river, which affords excellent mill privileges, on which are erected 2 paper mills and other machinery. Pop. 1,528.

HOLE CREEK, r. Ohio, which runs into the E. side of the Miami, in Montgomery county.

HOLE IN THE WALL, v. Talbot co. Md., on the E. shore; 7 m. S. from Easton.

HOLE IN THE WALL, remarkable rock in the W. Indies, in the island of Abaco. Lat. 25° 50′ N.

HOLE TOWN, t. Barbadoes. Lon. 58° 31′ W. Lat. 13° 12′ N.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, v. Huntingdon co. Pa., 116 m. SW. from Harrisburg, and 174 NW. from W. C. This is one of the most flourishing villages in the state; and being situated at the junction of the canal with the Portage rail-road across the Alleghany mountains, it will undoubtedly continue to increase in wealth and importance. It contains a number of stores, taverns, churches, an academy, a bank, and various mechanic shops. Pop. 2,500.

HOLLAND, ts. Orleans co. Vt., 68 m. NNE. from Montpelier. This is an excellent ts. of land, producing in great abundance all the varieties common to the climate. Pop. 605.

HOLLAND, ts. Hampden co. Mass., 70 m. SW. from Boston, and 20 SE. from Springfield. There is a cotton mill in this ts. Pop. 423.

HOLLAND, NEW, v. E. Manchester ts. York co. Pennsylvania, 8 m. NE. from the boro. of York.

HOLLAND'S GROVE, a settlement in Tazewell co. Il., adjoining Peoria lake. The timber and prairie are first rate.

HOLLAND ISLANDS, in Chesapeake bay, Md., N. of Smith's island, and W. of Fishing bay.

HOLLAND'S POINT, cape on the coast of Maryland, in the Chesapeake; 28 m. S. from Annapolis. Lon. 76° 40′ W. Lat 38° 42′ N.

HOLLENBECK'S, v. Berkshire co. Mass., 152 m. W. from Boston.

HOLLEY SPRINGS, v. and cap. Marshall co. Mis., 215 m. from Jackson, and 879 from W. C., near the N. boundary of the state, contains the usual county buildings, several stores, and various mechanic shops.

HOLLEY, v. Murray ts. Orleans co. N. Y., on Sandy creek, 10 m. E. from Albion, and 245 from Albany, has 2 grist-mills, a furnace for casting iron, a woollen factory making flannels and cloths, 5 or 6 general stores, and about 75 dwellings. It is a very thriving village, pleasantly situated upon a gentle ascent.

HOLLEY'S CREEK, r. N. C., which runs into the Saluda, Lon. 81° 29′ W. Lat. 34° 4′ N.

HOLLIDAY COVE, v. Brooke co. Va., 30 m. W. from Washington, Pa.

HOLLINGSWORTH'S FARM, v. Habersham co. Geo., 137 m. N. from Milledgeville.

HOLLIS, or Phillipsburg, ts. York co. Me., on the Saco; 42 m. NNE. from York, 124 NNE. from Boston, 567 from W. C. It contains numerous mill sites. Pop. 2,363.

HOLLIS, ts. Hillsborough co. N. H., 9 m. S. from Amherst, 40 NW. from Boston. This is a good agricultural township. Pop. 1,333.

HOLLISTON, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., 27 m. SW. from Boston, and 21 S. from Concord. It contains a woollen mill and manufactures of shoes, leather, combs, ploughs,

straw bonnets, books, clothing, wagons and harness. Total annual value, about $340,000. Pop. 1,782.

HOLMDELL, or BAPTISTOWN, Middletown ts. Monmouth co. N. J., 7 m. NE. from Freehold, 219 from W. C., and 53 E. from Trenton, a small village with about 15 dwellings.

HOLMES, co. O., bounded N. by Wayne, E. by Tuscarawas, S. by Coshocton, and W. by Knox and Richland cos. It is watered by Kilbuck and lake Fork of Mohiccan creeks and their branches. The soil is generally good, but the south-eastern and south-western corners are rather rough, with some very good land at intervals. Millersburg is the capital. Pop. in 1830, 9,133, and in 1840, 18,088.

HOLMESBURG, t. Philadelphia co. Pa., 9 m. NE. from Philadelphia.

HOLMES'S HOLE, a safe and commodious harbor on N. side of Martha's Vineyard, in the township of Tisbury; 80 m. SSE. from Boston. It is formed by West and East Chops; the former of which is 2½, and the latter 2 m. from the head of the harbor. The points are 2½ m. apart. The depth of water is from 3½ to 8 fathoms. From 20 to 70 vessels bound to Boston, or the eastward, are frequently seen here waiting for a fair wind. From 1,000 to 1,200 sail anchor here in the course of a year.

HOLMES, co. Mis., bounded N. by Carroll, E. by Atala, S. by Yazoo, and W. by Washington cos. Pop. 9,452, of whom 5,551 were slaves. Lexington is the seat of justice.

HOLMES VALLEY, t. and cap. of Washington co. Florida, 121 m. W. from Tallahassee, and 971 from W. C.

HOLMESVILLE, t. and cap. Appling co. Geo., formerly Appling Court House, 145 m. SE. from Milledgeville, and 787 from W. C.

HOLMESVILLE, v. and cap. Pike co. Miss., 151 m. from Jackson and 1,128 from W. C.

HOLSTON, r. Tennessee, which rises in Virginia, runs SW. and joins the Tennessee 22 m. below Knoxville. It is 200 m. long, and navigable for boats of 25 tons 100 m.

HOLT, *Isle of*, or Haute, isl. on E. side of Penobscot bay, Me., 18 m. E. from Owl's Head. Lon. 58° 40′ W. Lat. 44° 4′ N.

HOLT'S CREEK, r. Ken., which runs into the river Kentucky, Lon. 94° 18′ W. Lat. 38° 37′ N.

HOLT'S STORE, v. M'Minn co. Ten., 157 m. from Murfreesborough.

HOLYOKE, mt. Mass., in Hadley, 3 m. ESE. from Northampton; 830 feet above the surface of the Connecticut river. The top of this mountain affords an extensive and beautiful view of the surrounding country. In a clear day, one may here see the elevated peaks of New Hampshire, the Catskill Mountains of New York, and the river as far as Middletown. On the W. side there are basaltic columns similar to those of the Giant's Causeway. A road has been made to the summit of the mountain, and it has become a place of resort for parties of pleasure, and admirers of natural scenery.

HOME, v. Rush ts. Schuylkill co. Pa., in the Locust Valley.

HOMER, v. Union ts. Union co. O., 4 m. S. from Milford.

HOMER, v. Burlington ts. Licking co. O., on the N. fork of Licking creek, 15 m. NW. from Newark, and 35 from Columbus. It contains 2 flouring-mills, a carding machine, fulling-mill, several stores and churches, and about 50 dwellings.

HOMER, v. S. part of Fountain co. In., contains several stores, and various mechanic shops.

HOMER, ts. and v. Cortlandt co. N.Y., on the Tioughnioga, 26 m. S. from Onondaga, 145 W. from Albany. The village, 138 m. from Albany, has several churches, an academy, a flourishing institution with 150 students, 4 male and 2 female teachers, a collection of philosophical apparatus, and a cabinet of minerals; a printing-office, a carding and clothdressing mill, an oil-mill, an edge tool factory, a machine shop, a cotton factory, about 200 neat dwellings, &c. &c. Pop. of ts. 3,572.

HOMOCHITTO, r. Mis. which runs SW. and flows into the Mississippi between Adams and Wilkinson cos. above Fort Adams.

HONDA, *Bay of*, on the coast of S. America, in Santa Martha. Lon. 71° 6′ W. Lat 12° N.

HONDA BAY, bay on the N. coast of Cuba, 70 m. W. from Havana. Lon. 83° 25′ W. Lat. 22° 58′ N.

HONDA BAY, bay on the E. coast of Honduras, N. of Cape Gracias a Dios.

HONDO, r. Texas, which runs SSE. and enters the bay of Mexico.

HONDURAS, t. Cuba, 63 m. NE. from Bayamo. Lon. 76° 4′ W. Lat. 21° 21′ N.

HONDURAS, province of Guatimala, bounded N. by the bay of Honduras, W. by Vera Paz, E. by the Caribbean sea, and S. by the province of Nicaragua. It is 390 miles long from E. to W. and 150 from N. to S. They have three crops of maize in the year. Honey, wool, cotton, wax, mahogany, and log-wood, with other dyeing drugs, are its chief products.

HONDURAS, *Bay of*, a large bay of N. America, formed by the coast of the province of Honduras on the S. and that of Yucatan on the W. It is well known from the settlements which the British have made in it, for the cutting down of mahogany and dye-woods. The principal is the town of Balize, on the coast of Yucatan, at the mouth of Balize river.

HONDURAS CAPE, or Punta de Custilla, cape, on the E. side of the gulf of Honduras. Lon. 86° 16′ W. Lat. 16 N.

HONEY CREEK, Ohio, which runs into Sandusky river, 16 m. from Upper Sandusky.

HONEY CREEK, Ontario co. N.Y., outlet of a lake of the same name.

HONEY CREEK, In., runs into the E. side of the Wabash, below Fort Harrison.

HONESDALE, v. and bor. Wayne co. Pa., at the junction of Dyberry and Lackawaxen creeks, 3 m. SE. of Bethany, 9 m. from Carbondale, and 130 m. N. from Philadelphia. It is handsomely situated, and rapidly increasing in wealth and population. The Lackawaxen canal and rail-road unite here. Large quantities of coal are sent from this place by the Delaware and Hudson canal to N. Y. It contains 12 or 15 general stores, mechanic shops, and is a place of considerable trade and business.

HONESVILLE, v. Deerpark ts. Orange co. N. Y., 25 m. W. from Goshen, a small village with about a dozen dwellings.

HONEYVILLE, v. Shenandoah co. Va., a small village of 10 or 12 houses.

HOOKSETT, ts. and v. Merrimack co. N. H., 8 m. below Concord. The Merrimack r. has a fall here of 16 feet perpendicular. There is an extensive cotton manufactory at this place. Pop. 1,775.

HOOKSTOWN, v. Beaver co. Pa.

HOOKSTOWN, v. Md., 6 m. NW. from Baltimore, and on the road to Reisterstown.

HOOKERSTON, Green co. N. C., 89 m. from Raleigh and 303 from W. C.

HOOKTOWN, Talbot co. Md., 3 m. N. from Easton, 50 m. from Annapolis and 85 from W. C.

HOOPER'S CROSS-ROADS, v. Bedford co. Ten., 70 m. southwardly from Murfreesborough.

HOOPER'S ISLAND, E. side of the Chesapeake, in Dorchester co. Md., E. of the mouth of the Patuxent.

HOOSICK, one of the most elevated summits of the Green mountain range, in Williamstown, Berkshire co. Mass.

HOOSICK RIVER, rises in Bennington co. Vt., and falls into the Hudson, 8 m. above Waterford.

HOOSICK, ts. of Rensselaer co. N. Y., 30 m. N. of Albany, on the E. side of Hudson river. There are several nitrogen springs in the SE. corner of the ts. from which azotic gas rises in bubbles through the water; the water contains muriate of lime and common salt. Pop. 3,539.

HOOSICK CORNERS, v. Hoosick ts. Rensselaer co. N. Y., on Hoosick river, above Hoosick falls, on the Macadamized road, has several taverns, stores, and some 30 dwellings.

HOOSICK FALLS, v. Hoosick ts. Rensselaer co. N. Y., on Hoosick river, 24 m. NE. from Troy. The river has a fall here of 40 feet within 12 rods, affording fine water power. It contains several churches, grist, saw, oil, carding and cloth dressing mills, 2 large cotton factories, a manufactory of shearing machines, which supplies with that article almost the whole United States, and about 60 dwellings.

HOPE, v. Springfield ts. Ross co. O., E. from Chillicothe.

HOPE, v. Pickens co. Ala., 43 m. W. from Tuscaloosa.

HOPE, t. Gaspe co. L. C., on Chaleur bay.

HOPE, t. Durham co. U. C., on lake Ontario.

HOPE, ts. Waldo co. Me., 35 m. NE. from Wiscasset, and 44 SE. from Augusta. Pop. 1,770.

HOPE, small isl. Rhode Island. in Narraganset bay.

HOPE, ts. Hamilton co. N. Y., 225 m. N. from N. Y., 120 from Albany and 43 from Johnstown. Pop. 953.

HOPE, bay, on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 49° 33′ N.

HOPE, v. Warren co. N. J., a small Moravian settlement, 22 m. NE. of Easton, Pa., and 59 from Trenton, has several stores, 2 churches and about 30 dwellings.

HOPEDALE, one of the missionary settlements of the United Brethren, on the coast of Labrador, S. of Okkak.

HOPEFIELD, t. Phillips co. Arkansas, on the Mississippi, opposite Chickasaw Bluffs.

HOPPER'S, v. Todd co. Ken., 196 m. from Frankfort and 736 from W. C.

HOPEWELL, t. of New Brunswick, in Westmoreland co. on a small river flowing into the bay of Fundy.

HOPEWELL, ts. and v. Ontario co. N. Y., between Canandaigua and Geneva, 190 m. W. from Albany. It is highly productive in wheat, grass and fruit. The v. has 10 or 12 dwellings, etc.

HOPEWELL, v. York district, S. C., a small place of ten or a dozen houses.

HOPEWELL, pts. Muskingum co. Ohio, 10 m. from Zanesville, and 54 from Columbus.

HOPEWELL, v. Mecklenburg co. N. C., 173 m. SW. from Raleigh.

HOPEWELL, v. Rock Castle co. Ken., 83 m. SSE. from Frankfort.

HOPKINS, co. Ken., bounded N. by Henderson, E. by Muhlenburg, S. by Christian, and W. by Caldwell and Union cos. Pop. 9,171, of whom 1,723 were slaves.

HOPKINS, *Point*, cape on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 53° 5′ N.

HOPKINSVILLE, v. Warren co. Ohio, 86 m. SW. from Columbus. It contains several taverns and stores, 8 or 10 mechanic shops, and 25 or 30 dwellings.

HOPKINSVILLE, t. and cap. Christian co. Ken. The public buildings are a courthouse, jail, and an academy. It has several stores and mechanic shops, 2 churches, and is a place of increasing importance. It is 206 m. from Frankfort and 745 from W. C.

HOPKINSVILLE, t. and cap. of a county in Missouri.

HOPKINTON, ts. Merrimack co. N. H., 7 m. W. from Concord, 27 N. from Amherst, 58 WNW. from Portsmouth. It is a valuable agricultural town. Here is a

handsome village, where the county jail is located. Pop. 2,455.

HOPKINTON, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., 42 m. SW. from Boston. It contains 3 cotton-mills and manufactures of various kinds, which amount to upwards of $200,000 annually. The mineral spring in this ts. has become celebrated. It contains carbonic acid and carbonate of lime and iron. There is a large and convenient hotel at this place, at which visiters for health or pleasure are kindly entertained. Pop. 2,245.

HOPKINTON, ts. Washington co. R. I., 28 m. W. from Newport, and 35 SW. from Providence, contains a cotton-factory, woollen mills, iron works, and various other manufactories. Hopkinton city, at the S. part of the ts. on the Tommaquag branch of Charles river, is very pleasant and flourishing. Pop. 1,726.

HOPKINTON, ts. and v. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., 37 m. E. from Ogdensburg, and 234 N. from Albany. In this ts. a branch of the St. Regis river has a fall of 150 feet. The village contains several churches, a public library, 2 hotels, a grist and saw-mill, and 25 or 30 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,147.

HOPPENY CREEK, r. Pa., which runs NE. into E. branch of the Susquehannah, about 14 m. above Tunkhannock creek.

HORNBY, pts. Steuben co. N. Y., 20 m. SE. from Bath, and 199 SW. from Albany, drained by a branch of Meads creek and some small tributaries of Onhocton and Tioga rivers. Pop. 1,048.

HORNERSTOWN, v. Upper Freehold ts. Monmouth co. N. J., 20 m. SW. from Freehold.

HORN'S ISLAND, small island near the coast of S. C.

HORNELLSVILLE, ts. and v. Steuben co. N. Y., 236 m. SW. from Albany. The village lies on a branch of the Canisteo, and contains several stores, tavern and mills, a carding machine, a cloth-dressing mill, tannery, and about 50 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,121.

HORNORSVILLE, v. Culpeper co. Va.

HORNTOWN, v. Accomac co. Va., 16 m. S. from Snowhill.

HORN ISLAND, on the coast of Mississippi, W. of Dauphin Island. It is 17 miles long.

HORRY, district, S. C., bounded N. by N. C., E. by the Atlantic, S. by Georgetown, and W. by Marion cos. Pop. 5,775, of whom 1,574 were slaves. Conwayborough is the capital.

HORRELTOWN, v. Union ts. Mifflin co. Pa., 15 m. SW. from Lewistown boro.

HORSEHEADS, v. Chemung co. N. Y., 5 m. N. from Elmira, at the junction of the feeder with the Chemung canal, and 194 m. SW. from Albany, contains the collector's office, several churches, 8 or 10 stores, and about 80 dwellings. An extensive business is done here in lumber.

HORSENECK, in SW. part of Greenwich, Ct., 32 m. NE. from New York. A bloody battle was fought here between the Indians and the Dutch, in 1646.

HORSENECK, v. Essex, N. J., on S. side of the Passaic, 4 m. SW. from Paterson.

HORSENECK, cape, N. side of Long Island, W. of Huntingdon harbor.

HORSE PRAIRIE, a settlement in Randolph co. Il, on Horse creek, and contains 70 or 80 families.

HORSE SHOE BOTTOM, v. Russel co. Ken., 153 m. S. from Frankfort.

HORSIMUS, v. Hudson co. N. J., on W. bank of the Hudson, between Jersey City and Hoboken.

HORVOS, isl. in the Gulf of Mexico, near the N. coast of Yucatan. Lon. 70° 5′ W. Lat. 21° 10′ N.

HOSANCOCK CREEK, r. Pa., which runs into the Schuylkill.

HOSKINVILLE, v. Brookfield ts. Morgan co. O., 18 m. SE. from M'Connelsville, on the head waters of Duck creek. It is in the midst of a flourishing settlement of farmers, where much attention is paid to woolgrowing.

HOSPITAL ISLAND, formerly Rainsford's Island, Mass., included within the township of Hingham, 6 m. SE. from Boston. Here is a hospital for the reception of seamen and others infected with contagious disorders.

HOT SPRINGS, in Bath co. Va., 7 m. SW. from Warm Springs. The water at this spring has been so hot as to boil an egg. It raises the thermometer to 112°, and is useful in some complaints.

HOUGHTON, t. Norfolk co. U. Canada, on lake Erie.

HOUGHTON, *Port*, harbor on the NW. coast of America, between Points Hobart and Walpole. Lat. 57° 20′ N.

HOULTON, ts. and cap. Aroostook co. Me., 120 m. NNE. from Bangor, and 75 WNW. from Frederickton. The great thoroughfare between the U. S. and the British Province of New Brunswick, is through this ts. A garrison of the U. S., located about a mile N. of the village, has generally contained four companies of infantry. Pop. 1,599.

HOUNSFIELD, ts. Jefferson co. N. Y., 78 m. N. from Utica, 176 NW. from Albany. It lies E. of lake Ontario, on Hungry bay, and S. of Black river. Pop. 4,146.

HOUSATONIC, r. which rises from two sources, both in Berkshire co. Mass., one in Lanesborough, the other in Windsor. These branches unite in Pittsfield, and pursuing a southerly course of about 150 m. it flows into Long Island Sound between Strafford and Milford. Towards its entrance into the Sound, it is called Strafford river. It is navigable for small vessels to Derby, 12 m. Between Canaan and Salisbury it has falls of about 60 feet perpendicular.

HOUSEVILLE, v. Turin ts. Lewis co. N. Y., 5 m. S. from Martinsburg, and 121 NW. from Albany. It is a small village with about 20 houses.

HOUSTON, co. Geo., bounded by Ichecoma creek N. which separates it from Bibb co., by the Ocmulgee river E. by Pulaski SE. Dooly S. Flint river W. and Crawford co. NW. Perry is the capital. Pop. 9,711, of whom 4,845 were slaves.

HOUSTON, v. and cap. Chickasaw co. Mis., 142 m. from Jackson, and 926 from W. C., contains the county buildings, and about 30 houses.

HOUSTON'S, v. Rowan co. N. C., 138 m. W. from Raleigh.

HOUSTONVILLE, v. Iredell co. N. C., 172 m. W. from Raleigh.

HOUSTONVILLE, v. Pendleton district, S. C., 184 m. NW. from Columbia.

HOWARD, co. Missouri, bounded NE. by Randolph, SE. by Boone, S. and W. by Missouri river, and NW. by Chariton co. This county is fertile and well improved. It abounds in salt springs, and salt is manufactured to a great amount. Coal also is abundant. Fayette is the seat of justice. Pop. in 1840, 13,108, of whom 3,680 were slaves.

HOWARD, ts. Steuben co. N. Y., on Canisteo r. 18 m. W. from Bath, and 228 from Albany. It contains the village of Bennett's Flats. Pop. 3,247.

HOWARD, t. Kent co. U. Canada, running from the Thames to lake Erie.

HOWARD'S SETTLEMENT, Pope co. Il., 15 m. NE. from Golconda, on Big creek, and contains from 80 to 100 families.

HOWARD'S SETTLEMENT, Madison co. Il., 13 m. SE. from Edwardsville, on Silver creek.

HOWARD'S SETTLEMENT, Fulton co. Il., 12 m. S. of W. from Lewistown, near Potato creek.

HOWARDSVILLE, v. Wilkins ts. Alleghany co. Pa., on the road from Greensburg to Pittsburg, 10 m. SE. from the latter.

HOWELL'S STORE, v. Clarke co. Ala., a small village of 10 or 15 houses.

HOWELL FURNACE, v. Howell ts. Monmouth co. N. J., 12 m. SE. from Freehold, on the left bank of the Manasquin r. The manufacture of iron is extensively carried on here. It contains about 50 dwellings.

HOWELLSVILLE, v. Frederick co. Va., 74 m. NW. by W. from Washington.

HOWERTOWN, v. Allen ts. Northampton co. Pa., 14 m. W. from Easton.

HOXEY'S SETTLEMENT, Madison co. Il., 9 m. NE. from Edwardsville, on the west fork of Silver creek.

HOYLESVILLE, v. Lincoln co. N. C., contains 15 or 20 houses.

HOYSVILLE, v. Loudon co. Va., 2 m. from the Potomac river.

HOYT'S CORNERS, v. Romulus ts. Seneca co. N. Y., 16 m. S. by E. from Waterloo, and 176 W. from Albany; a small village of about 15 dwellings.

HUAMELUA, t. Mexico, in Oaxaca, 45 leagues SE. from Mexico. Lon. 95° 44′ W. Lat. 16° 13′ N.

HUBBARD, pts. Trumbull co. Ohio, 16 m. SE. from Warren, and 165 NE. from Columbus.

HUBBARDSTOWN, ts. Worcester co. Mass. It is situated on a branch of the river Ware, 45 m. W. from Boston. Its manufactures consist of copperas, leather, boots, shoes, palm-leaf hats, &c. &c.; total annual amount, about $2,000. There is much improved water power in this township. Pop. 1,784.

HUBBARDSTOWN, ts. Rutland co. Vt., 40 m. NW. from Windsor. The village at the NW. part of the township is pleasant and flourishing; it contains mills for the manufacture of various articles. Pop. 719.

HUBLERSVILLE, v. Walker ts. Centre co. Pa., 8 m. E. from Bellefonte.

HUCKLEBERRY, v. Unity ts. Westmoreland co. Pa., on the turnpike, 6 m. E. of Greensburg.

HUDSON, v. Peoria co. Il., 9 m. W. from Peoria.

HUDSON, settlement in M'Lean co. Il., 10 m. N. from Bloomington.

HUDSON, ts. Hillsborough co. N. H., 17 m. SE. from Amherst, and 38 from Concord; is a good agricultural township. Pop. 1,148.

HUDSON, v. Marshal co. Miss., 229 m. from Jackson, and 865 from W. C.

HUDSON, city, port of entry, and cap. Columbia co. N. Y., is situated on the E. bank of the Hudson river, which is navigable to this place for the largest ships, 29 m. S. from Albany, 122 m. N. from New York, and 335 m. from W. C. Lat. 42° 14′ N. The site of Hudson is a high point projecting into the river. The city is regularly laid out, the streets are spacious, and cross each other at right angles. It contains 2 banks, 4 printing-offices, and 5 or 6 houses of public worship, for various denominations. It is a place of considerable trade and manufactures, containing establishments for the manufacture of cotton and woollen, calico printing and bleaching. Twelve ships are owned in the port, which is one of delivery only, dependent upon the port of entry, at N. Y. Eleven of these ships are in the whale fishery, and the twelfth in the West India trade. The court-house, including the wings, has 116 feet front; the main edifice 40 by 60 feet, and 90 feet high, is surmounted by a dome 40 feet high, towering above the other buildings of the city, and is entered by a portico 16 feet, with six Ionic columns; the wings are severally 34 feet in front by 44 in depth, and two stories high. It also contains an academy, a select classical school, a seminary for females, and a large number of stores, &c. &c. Pop. of ts. 5,672.

HUDSON RIVER, N. Y., one of the best for navigation in America, rises in the mountainous region, W. of lake Champlain, and pursuing a straight course a little W. of S. for more than 300 m. communicates with the Atlantic, below New York city. It has three remarkable expansions, Tappan

bay or sea, Haverstraw bay, and a third between Fishkill and New Windsor. Its only large tributary is Mohawk river. The other waters flowing into it are mere mill-streams.

HUDSON, v. Portage co. Ohio, 12 m. NW. from Ravenna, 23 m. SE. from Cleveland, and 133 NE. from Columbus; contains 75 or 80 dwellings, several stores, various mechanic shops, and a college in high repute with about 100 students.

HUDSON'S BAY, a large bay of North America, extending from Lon. 78° to 95° W. and from Lat. 52° to 68° N. The Hudson's Bay company have several settlements and forts, especially on the west coast, where their agents carry on a traffic with the Indians for beaver-skins and other valuable furs.

HUDSON'S HOUSE, one of the Hudson's Bay company's factories, in N. America, on the Saskatchawine. Lon. 106° 27′ 20″ W. Lat. 53° 0′ 32″ N.

HUDSON POINT, cape, on the W. coast of N. America, a little within the entrance of Admiralty inlet, in the gulf of Georgia. Lon. 237° 33′ E. Lat. 48° 8′ N.

HUDSONVILLE, v. Grayson co. Ken., 113 m. SW. from Frankfort.

HUDSON'S STRAITS, the narrow sea between the Atlantic ocean and Hudson's bay, N. of Labrador.

HUEJUTTA, city, Mexico, 210 m. NE. from Mexico. Lon. 274° 15′ E. Lat. 22° 35′ N.

HUEVELTON, v. Oswegatchie ts. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., on the Oswegatchie r. 7 m. SE. from Ogdensburg, contains a church, a plough factory, and about 50 dwellings.

HUEY'S SETTLEMENT, Clinton co. Il., 3 m. E. from Carlyle.

HUGHESVILLE, v. Greenwich ts. Warren co. N. J., on the Musconetcong creek, 5 m. from its mouth, and 15 S. of Belvidere, a small village of about 20 dwellings.

HUGHESVILLE, v. Muncy creek ts. Lycoming co. Pa., 15 m. E. from Williamsport. It is a thriving village of 20 or 30 houses.

HUGHESVILLE, v. Chester dist. S. C., 59 m. SW. by W. from Columbia.

HUGH'S SETTLEMENT, Alexander co. Il., 17 m. N. from America, and contains 70 or 80 families.

HUGHSVILLE, v. Patrick co. Va., contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

HULINGSBURG, v. Armstrong co. Pa., 185 m. from Harrisburg and 242 from W. C., a small village.

HULL, t. York co. Lower Canada, on Ottawa river.

HULL, ts. Plymouth co. Mass., on the S. side of Boston harbor, 9 m. E. from Boston, 36 m. N. from Plymouth. It is celebrated for its beautiful beach 4 m. in length, and for its shell fish and sea fowl. Capital invested in the manufacture of salt $12,500. Pop. 231.

HULL'S CROSS-ROADS, v. Harford co. Md.

HULMEVILLE, v. Middletown ts. Bucks co. Pa., 20 m. NE. from Philadelphia, and 16 SE. from Doylestown.

HUMBER, r. Newfoundland, which falls into the gulf of St. Lawrence, through the Bay of Islands.

HUMBER, small river of U. C. in York co. falls into lake Ontario, a short distance W. of York.

HUMBERSTONE, t. Lincoln co. U. C., on lake Erie.

HUME, ts. and v. Alleghany co. N. Y., 261 m. from Albany and 345 from W. C. The village contains several stores, a grist and 4 saw-mills and from 30 to 40 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,303.

HUMMELSTOWN, t. Dauphin co. Pa., on Swetara creek, 10 m. E. from Harrisburg.

HUMPHREYS, co. W. Ten., bounded N. by Steward, E. by Dickson, S. by Perry, and W. by Carroll. Pop. 5,195, of whom 789 were slaves. Chief town, Reynoldsburg.

HUMPHREYSVILLE, v. in Derby, New Haven co. Ct. on the Naugatuck, 4 m. above its confluence with the Housatonic. Here are a woollen factory, a cotton factory, and several mills. At this place, merino sheep were first introduced into the United States in 1801, by General Humphreys.

HUMPHREYSVILLE, v. Union co. S. C., a small village of 8 or 10 houses.

HUMPHREYSVILLE, v. Chester co. Pa., of some 10 or 15 houses.

HUNDRED CREEK, r. Va., which runs into James river. Lon. 77° 16′ W. Lat. 37° 10′ N.

HUNGRY BAY, bay, on the E. end of lake Ontario, on which Sacket's Harbor is situated.

HUNGRYTOWN, v. Lunenburg co. Va., 33 m. E. from Marysville.

HUNTER, *Cape*, on SW. coast of New Georgia. Lat. 9° 42′ N.

HUNTER, formerly Greenland, pts. Green co. N. Y., 58 m. from Albany; surface mountainous. Round Top and High Peak attain the height of 3,804 and 3,718 feet above the tide. Pop. 2,019.

HUNTERDON, co. N. J., bounded N. by Warren and Morris, E. by Somerset, S. by Mercer, and W. by the Delaware river. Flemington is the seat of justice. Pop. 24,789.

HUNTERSLAND, v. Middlebury ts. Schoharie co. N. Y., 37 m. W. from Albany, has a furnace for casting, 12 or 15 dwellings, &c.

HUNTERSTOWN, v. York co. Pa., 25 m. W. from York.

HUNTERSVILLE, v. Tippecanoe co. In., 6 m. E. of Fayette, a small but thriving place.

HUNTERSVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Pocahontas co. Va., 191 m. from Richmond, and 233 from W. C., contains a court-house, jail, several stores, taverns, various mechanic shops, and is a place of some considerable trade.

HUNTERSVILLE, v. Lincoln co. N. C., contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

HUNTING CREEK, r. Va., which runs into the Potomac, at the S. corner of Columbia district.

HUNTING CREEK TOWN, v. Dorchester co. Md., 18 m. NE. from Cambridge.

HUNTING ISLANDS, cluster of small islands in the Atlantic, near Port Royal in S. C.

HUNTINGDON, co. Lower Canada, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence.

HUNTINGDON, t. Hastings co. U. C.

HUNTINGDON, co. Pa., inclosed by the counties of Centre, Mifflin, Franklin, Bedford, and Cambria. Pop. 35,484. Chief town, Huntingdon.

HUNTINGDON, t. and cap. Huntingdon co. Pa., on the N. side of the Juniatta, 50 m. above its mouth, 129 m. E. from Pittsburg, 186 m. from Philadelphia, 148 from W. C. It is a flourishing place, contains a court-house, jail, several churches, an academy, a large number of stores, and various mechanic shops. It is on the Pennsylvania canal, and a number of large forwarding houses are built upon the basin for the purpose of canal trade. Pop. 1,145.

HUNTINGDON, v. Carroll co. Ten., 109 m. from Nashville, and 823 from W. C. It is the seat of justice for the county, and contains a court-house, jail, several stores and taverns, and has some trade.

HUNTING SOUND, channel on the coast of N. C., between Core bank and the main.

HUNTINGTON, co. NE. part of Indiana, bounded N. by Whitley, E. by Allen and Wells, S. by Wells and Grant, and W. by Wabash. It is intersected by the Wabash river, and is also watered by the Little and Salamanie rivers. Huntington is the capital. Pop. 1,579.

HUNTINGTON, v. and cap. Huntington co. In., on the Little river, near its mouth, 22 m. E. by N. from Wabash. It is a flourishing place, with the usual county buildings, a number of stores, and various mechanic shops.

HUNTINGTON, ts. Chittenden co. Vt., 15 m. SE. from Burlington, and 20 W. from Montpelier. Watered by Huntington river, which affords good water power. Pop. 914.

HUNTINGTON, ts. Fairfield co. Ct., on the Housatonic, which separates it from Derby, 17 m. W. from New Haven. The inhabitants are generally employed in agricultural pursuits. Pop. 1,326.

HUNTINGTON, ts. and v. Suffolk co. on Long Island, N. Y., 40 m. E. from New York. Pop. 5,582. It extends across the island from the Sound to the Atlantic, and contains several houses of public worship and an academy. The village of Huntington is built on a bay which sets up from the Sound between Eaton's neck on the E. and Lloyd's neck on the W. On Eaton's neck is a light-house. The village contains 25 or 30 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 6,562.

HUNTINGTON, v. Laurens district, S. C., a small village of some 8 or 10 dwellings.

HUNTINGTOWN, v. Calvert co. Md., on Hunting creek, 22 m. NE. from Port Tobacco, and 40 from Annapolis, has several stores, tavern, and about 20 houses.

HUNTSBURG, v. Franklin co. Vt., near the line that divides this state from L. C. at the distance of about 12 m. E. of lake Champlain.

HUNTSBURG, pts. Geauga co. O., 173 m. NE. from Columbus, and 324 from W. C.

HUNT'S HOLLOW, v. Portage ts. Alleghany co. N.Y., 247 m. from Albany, has 2 or 3 stores, a grist-mill, and 25 or 30 dwellings.

HUNTSVILLE, v. Surrey co. N. C., 133 m. from Raleigh, and 361 from W. C., a small place of about 15 or 20 houses.

HUNTSVILLE, v. Laurens district, S. C., 69 m. from Columbia, and 517 from W. C., a small but flourishing village.

HUNTSVILLE, v. Robertson co. Ten., a small place of about 20 or 25 dwellings.

HUNTSVILLE, t. and cap. Madison co. Ala., 155 m. from Tuscaloosa, and 726 from W. C., about half way between the Tennessee river and the north boundary of Ala., contains a court-house, jail, academy, 2 churches, a large number of stores and mechanic shops. Pop. 2,000.

HUNTSVILLE, v. Liberty ts. Butler co. O., 10 m. E. from Hamilton, and 93 from Columbus.

HUNTSVILLE, t. and cap. Randolph co. Miso., 230 m. NW. by W. from St. Louis and 60 NE. from Jefferson city. It is a flourishing place, contains a brick court-house, and 8 or 10 stores.

HURDSBURG, v. Ralls co. Miso., in the NE. part, a small place.

HURLEY, ts. and v. Ulster co. N. Y., 64 m. S. from Albany. The village contains a church, a grist-mill, cloth, fulling and dressing mill, and 20 or 25 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,201.

HURON, one of the five great lakes, commonly called the lakes of Canada. It is in the form of a triangle; the SW. and NE. sides of which are about 200 m., that of the SE. 110 m. It is almost separated into two lakes by a chain of islands, extending from its NW. to SE. side. This chain retains its Indian name of Manitoulin, or *Islands of the Evil Spirit*. Lake Huron receives the discharge of lake Superior, by St. Mary's strait; that of lake Michigan by the straits of Michillimackinack; that of Nipesing by the r. du François, and discharges the accumulated mass into the river St. Clair. It is 1,000 m. in circumference.

HURON, v. Sangemon co. Il., on the S. side of Sangemon river, 30 m. NNE. from Springfield on the road to Fulton.

HURON, r. Ohio, which runs into lake Erie, 6 m. E. from Sandusky bay.

HURON OF ST. CLAIR, r. Michigan, which issues from a chain of small lakes in the neighborhood of Pontiac, and flows into lake St. Clair, about 20 m. above Detroit.

HURON OF SUPERIOR, t. Wis. terri-

tory, which runs into lake Superior, and is 60 yards wide at its mouth.

HURON, co. Ohio, bounded on the N. by lake Erie, E. by Cuyahoga and Medina cos. S. by Richland, and W. by Seneca and Sandusky cos. It includes all the tract designated by the appellation of Fire-lands. Chief town, Norwalk. Pop. 23,933.

HURON, v. Huron co. Ohio, on the lake shore, distance 47 m. westerly from Cleveland, and 110 N. by E. from Columbus. At this place large quantities of merchandise are imported and exported annually. Steam-boats land here almost every hour in the day and night in the summer season. A large number of steam-boats and lake vessels are built annually at this place. It contains a large number of mercantile stores, 7 or 8 extensive ware and commission houses, several groceries, &c. &c. Pop. from 1,500 to 2,000.

HURRICANE SHOALS, v. Jackson co. Geo., 91 m. NNW. from Milledgeville.

HURRICANE, t. Lincoln co. Miso.

HURRICANE, settlement and post-office, Montgomery and Fayette cos. Il.

HURRICANE, settlement on the E. side of Bond co. Il., along the creek of the same name.

HUTCHIN'S SETTLEMENT, Perry co. Il., 5 m. N. from Pinckneyville.

HUTSONVILLE, v. Crawford co. Il., on Hutson's creek, 9 m. N. from Palestine.

HUTTONSVILLE, v. Randolph co. Va., on Roaring creek, and on the road from Clarksburg to Beverly, 35 m. SSE. from the former.

HYANNIS, bay of Mass., Barnstable co., sets up from the Atlantic ocean, between Yarmouth and Barnstable.

HYANNIS, v. on Hyannis bay, Barnstable co. Mass., 97 m. SE. from Boston.

HYATTSTOWN, v. Montgomery co. Md., on the road from Fredericktown to W. C., 33 m. NW. from the latter, and 15 SSE. from the former. It is a small village of a single street of about 30 houses, along the main road.

HYATTSVILLE, v. Monroe ts. Miami co. O., on the W. side of Miami river, near the canal, 5¼ m. S. from Troy, contains several stores, and about 100 inhabitants.

HYDE, co. on the coast of N. C., bounded N. by Washington and Tyro cos., E. by Pamlico Sound, S. by Pamlico Sound, and W. by Beaufort co. Pop. 6,138, of whom 2,198 were slaves and 251 free colored. Lake Landing is the seat of justice.

HYDE PARK, ts. and cap. Lamoille co. Vt., 34 m. N. from Montpelier. The Lamoille and other rivers give this ts. a great water power, some of which is advantageously improved. Pop. 1,080.

HYDE PARK, ts. and v. Dutchess co. N. Y., on Hudson river, 8 m. above Poughkeepsie, and 68 S. from Albany. The village and landing upon the Hudson contain several stores, a grist, saw, and plaster-mill, a distinguished seminary for females, a classical school for males, and from 80 to 100 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,364.

HYDE PARK, v. Halifax co. N. C., 79 m. NE. from Raleigh.

I.

IBERIA, v. Washington t. Marion co. O., 16 m. NE. from Marion, contains several stores and mechanic shops, and 25 or 30 families.

IBERIA, *New*, v. Louisiana, in the district of Attakapas, 200 m. W. of New Orleans.

IBERVILLE, or Bayou Manchac, r. La., one of the outlets of the Mississippi. It leaves the main stream at Manchac, 20 m. below Baton Rouge, and after an E. course of 20 miles, receives Amite river; thence its course is SE. 40 miles, until it joins lake Maurepas. It is navigable three months in the year for vessels drawing 3 or 4 feet water, but during the rest of the year it is entirely dry, from the Mississippi to the Amite river.

IBERVILLE, co. La., on both sides of the Mississippi, south from Baton Rouge. Pop. 8,495, of whom 5,887 were slaves and 85 free colored. Iberville is the seat of justice.

IBERVILLE, t. and cap. Iberville co. La., on the Mississippi, 100 m. above New Orleans, 1,256 m. from W. C.

ICKSBURG, v. Saville ts. Perry co. Pa., 9 m. NW. from Bloomfield.

ILLINOIS, v. St. Clair co. Il., on Cahokia creek, opposite St. Louis.

ILLINOIS, r. Il., is formed by the union of the Kankakee and the Desplanes, and traversing the state in a SW. direction nearly 400 m. joins the Mississippi in Lon. 90° 18′ W. and Lat. 38° 58′ 23″ N. 18 m. above the Missouri. It is 400 yards wide at its mouth, has a gentle current, unbroken by rapids, and is navigable for boats throughout its course. It is proposed to connect the Desplanes with the Chicago, a river of Michigan, by a canal.

ILLINOIS, one of the U. S. See page 142.

ILLINOIS, r. Arkansas, flows S. and joins the Arkansas, 4 m. above Canadian river. On the banks a few miles from its mouth are salt springs.

ILLINOIS, r. Arkansas, on which is the settlement of Dwight.

ILLINOIS CITY, v. Whiteside co. Il., on Little Rock river.

ILLIOPOLIS, v. Sangemon co. Il., 22 m. E. from Springfield, on the road to Decatur.

IMLAYTOWN, v. Upper Freehold ts. Monmouth co. N. J., 3 m. E. from Allentown, and 14 m. SE. from Trenton; contains 12 or 15 families, &c.

INDEPENDENCE, pts. Alleghany co. N. Y., 262 m. from Albany, well watered by Cryden and Independence creeks. Pop. 1,440.

INDEPENDENCE, pts. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, a good agricultural township.

INDEPENDENCE, v. Warren co. In., on the Wabash river, 103 m. from Indianapolis, and 676 from W. C., a flourishing place.

INDEPENDENCE, v. Richland ts. Henry co. Ohio.

INDEPENDENCE, v. Autauga co. Ala., 85 m. SE. from Tuscaloosa.

INDEPENDENCE, t. and cap. Jackson co. Miso., on the Missouri river. 177 m. W. from Jefferson city, contains a fine courthouse, a number of stores, and has some considerable trade.

INDIA KEN, v. Ripley co. In., 87 m. SE. from Indianapolis.

INDIANA, co. Pa., bounded by Westmoreland SW. Armstrong W. Jefferson N. Clearfield NE. and Cambria SE. Length 33 miles, breadth 23. Pop. 20,782. Chief town, Indiana.

INDIANA, t. and cap. Indiana co. Pa., 26 m. SE. from Kittaning, 270 from Philadelphia.

INDIANA, one of the U. S. See p. 139.

INDIANAPOLIS, t. Marion co. and cap. of Indiana, situated on the west bank of White river, in the centre of one of the most extensive and fertile bodies of land in the western world; nearly central to the state, and at a point accessible by steam-boats, in common stages of the Wabash. No river in America, according to its size and extent, waters greater bodies of fertile land, than White river. The country is settling about this town with unexampled rapidity. But a few years since, it was a solid and deep forest, where the surprised traveller now sees the buildings of a metropolis, compact streets and squares of brick buildings, respectable public buildings, manufactories, mechanic shops, printing-offices, business and bustle. Such is the present aspect of Indianapolis, which contains 280 houses, and 2,692 inhabitants. It will, probably, become one of the largest towns between Cincinnati and the Mississippi.

INDIAN CREEK SETTLEMENT, Lawrence co. Il., on Indian creek, a branch of Embarras river.

INDIAN PRAIRIE, Wayne co. Il., 10 m. NW. of Fairfield.

INDIAN RIVER, Coos co. N. H., one of the principal sources of the Connecticut river.

INDIAN RIVER, N. Y., rises in Lewis co., and after running a crooked course through Jefferson and St. Lawrence cos., empties into the Oswegatchie.



WEST-INDIA PRODUCTIONS.

INDIES, *West.* This is a long chain of Islands, that stretch in the form of an arch or bow, between North and South America, from the Gulf of Florida, to that of Venezuela. They are called by some geographers the Columbian Archipelago. They have been called Antilles from the Latin *ante insulas.* They are often called Caribbees, and by the North Americans, the West Indies. They are divided into the greater and less Antilles, and sometimes into the windward and leeward islands. These islands, with the exception of Hayti and Margarita, belong to different European states, chiefly to Great Britain, Spain, and France. The four Great Antilles, namely, Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico, are the largest and most important. Some of the most considerable of the Caribbee Isles, are Guadaloupe, Martinique or Martinico, and Barbadoes. The Bahama Islands are numerous, but not very important. One of them, now called Cat Island, is celebrated for being the first land in America that was seen by Columbus. There are mountains on all the larger islands of this Archipelago. The highest are on the west of St. Domingo, the east of Cuba, and the north of Jamaica. Volcanoes have been observed in Guadaloupe, and some other islands. Their general geological feature is abrupt transition from mountains to plains, marked by steep and craggy rocks. Coral and madrepore rocks are common on the different coasts. Cuba and the Bahamas are surrounded by labyrinths of low rocks, several of which are covered with palm trees. These islands are generally situated under the tropic of Cancer, and there is very little difference in the climate; so that the observations touching one of them will generally apply to the whole. The periodical rains, which give birth to the spring of the country, commence in May, and the brown of vegetation changes to a deep verdure. The periodical rains fall about noon, and cause a luxuriant vegetation. The medium standing of the thermometer is 78° Fahr. These showers are followed by the splendor of tropical

summer. The sky is nearly cloudless, and the heat would be almost insupportable, but for the sea breeze. The moon emits a light, by which a person can see to read the smallest print by night. The thermometer now often rises above 90°, and suffocating calms announce the re-approach of the great periodical rains. Fiery clouds are seen in the atmosphere, and the mountains seem nearer, than at other times. The rains fall in torrents. It is said, that 87 inches fell in one year. Iron rusts rapidly; humidity is great, and the inhabitants live in a kind of vapor bath. The climate is then relaxing, unwholesome, and dangerous to a European. Putrid and yellow fever ensues, as some say from miasma, and others whimsically affirm from lunar influence. It is now generally believed not to be contagious, and less dangerous on elevated, than marshy districts. The temperate zone of the Antilles commences at 1,400 feet above the level of the sea. The mountains at an elevation of 4000 feet are subject to mists and rains. Most of the wild animals indigenous to this climate are of a smaller size. The scorpion is found only in the large islands. Negroes are sometimes exposed to the murderous bite of the cayman or crocodile. Parrots of various species glitter in the woods, and innumerable aquatic birds congregate on the shores. Humming birds, darting along the bright flowers, vie in their plumage with the flowers, the emerald and ruby. All the tropical plants, shrubs and trees are natives of this climate. A canoe made from a single trunk of a cotton tree, has been known to contain a hundred persons; and the leaf of one species of palm will shade five or six men. The palmetto, or mountain cabbage tree, grows 200 feet high, and its verdant summit trembles from the slightest breeze. A splendid variety of the noblest trees graces the plantations. Lemon, orange and pomegranate trees perfume the air with the aroma of their flowers; while their branches are loaded with fruit. The apple, peach and grape ripen in the mountains. The date, sapota, sapotilla, mammee, rose apple, mango, different species of spondias and annonas, and most of the oriental tropical fruits ripen on the sultry plains. We should not have space to enumerate the splendid varieties of flowering shrubs, opuntias, thistles, and lianes. The polypodium arboreum, at a distance, might be mistaken for the palm tree, on account of its lofty trunk, and the broad leaves on its summit. Lignumvitæ, wintera-canela, cinchona caribea, wild vanilla, aloes, arnatto, and pimento are all either indigenous, or cultivated here. The igname and potato, manioc and angola peas are the food of the negroes. Sugar cane of the various species is the well known and most abundant production of these islands. No conflagration is more rapid or alarming than a fire in a dry cane field, which frequently occurs. Two varieties of the cotton, the green seed and the small seed, are the most common kinds cultivated. The coffee of the country is a native of Arabia Felix. It seldom bears before the third season; sometimes not till the sixth. It never lasts more than 30 years, and frequently decays before that time. A single plant produces from one to four pounds.

## TABULAR VIEW
### OF THE PRINCIPAL WEST-INDIA ISLANDS.

| | | Belonging to | Sq. ms. | Pop. | Chief towns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bahamas. | Bahama | Britain | 5,500 | 16,000 | Nassau |
| | Providence | | | | |
| | Abaco, &c. | | | | |
| Great Antilles. | Hayti | Independent | 28,000 | 935,000 | Port au Prince |
| | Cuba | Spain | 50,000 | 704,000 | Havana |
| | Jamaica | Britain | 6,400 | 386,000 | Kingston |
| | Porto Rico | Spain | 4,000 | 225,000 | St. Juan |
| | *Leeward Islands.* | | | | |
| Caribbee Islands. | Guadaloupe | France | 675 | 126,000 | Basse Terre |
| | Antigua | Britain | 93 | 36,000 | St. John's |
| | Santa Cruz | Denmark | 100 | 33,000 | Santa Cruz |
| | St. Christopher | Britain | 70 | 24,000 | Basse Terre |
| | Dominica | Britain | 29 | 19,000 | Roseau |
| | St. Eustatia | Holland | 22 | 14,000 | The Bay |
| | Mariegalante | France | 90 | 12,000 | Basse Terre |
| | Montserrat | Britain | 78 | 8,000 | Plymouth |
| | Tortola, &c. | Britain | 90 | 7,000 | Road Harbor |
| | Nevis | Britain | 20 | 11,000 | Charlestown |
| | St. Bartholomew | Sweden | 60 | 8,000 | Gustavia |
| | Virgin Gorda | Britain | 80 | 8,000 | |
| | St. Martin | Holland | 90 | 6,000 | |
| | St. Thomas | Denmark | 40 | 5,000 | |
| | Anguilla | Britain | 30 | 800 | |

TABULAR VIEW—*Continued.*

*Windward Islands.*

| | | Belonging to | Sq. ms. | Pop. | Chief towns |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caribbee Islands. | Martinique | France | 370 | 102,000 | St. Pierre |
| | Barbadoes | Britain | 166 | 101,000 | Bridgetown |
| | Grenada | Britain | 110 | 29,000 | St. George |
| | Trinidad | Britain | 1,700 | 52,000 | Port of Spain |
| | St. Vincent | Britain | 130 | 25,000 | Kingston |
| | St. Lucia | Britain | 225 | 18,000 | Carenage |
| | Tobago | Britain | 140 | 14,000 | Scarborough |
| | Margarita | Colombia | 350 | 15,000 | Ascension |
| | Curaçoa | Holland | 600 | 12,000 | Williamstadt |

INDIAN RIVER, a small stream in Sussex co. Delaware, rises near Georgetown, and running eastwardly, falls into Rehoboth bay, 10 m. W. of S. from cape Henlopen.

INDIAN SPRINGS, v. Butts co. Geo., 55 m. NW. from Milledgeville.

INDIAN TOWN, v. Graves co. Ken., 262 m. NW. by W. from Frankfort.

INDIAN TOWN, v. Dorchester co. Md., 3 m. SW. from Newmarket.

INDIAN TOWN, t. Currituck co. N. C., 52 m. ENE. from Edenton.

INDIAN TOWN, t. Williamsburg co. S. C.

INDUSTRY, ts. Franklin co. Me., 13 m. W. from Norridgewock, and 32 NW. from Augusta. It is a pleasant ts. and natural to the growth of wheat. Pop. 1,036.

INGLESVILLE, v. Montgomery co. Va.

INTERCOURSE, v. Leacock t. Lancaster co. Pa., 12 m. E. of the city of Lancaster.

INTERIOR PARISH, v. La Fourche co. La.

IONIA, v. Ionia co. Mich., 140 m. from Detroit, 666 from W. C.

IOWA TOWN, t. Wis. Territory, on E. side of the river Mississippi. Lon. 91° 15′ W. Lat. 40° 30′ N.

IOWA, r. La., which runs into the Mississippi, Lat. 40° 38′ N.

IOWA, *Upper*, r. La., which runs into the Mississippi, 40 m. N. from Ouisconsin.

IOWA TERRITORY. See page 156.

IOWA, co. Wisconsin, bounded N. by Wisconsin river, E. by Dane and Green, S. by Joe Daviess co. Il., and W. by Grant co. Chief town, Mineral Point. Pop. 3,978.

IOWA, v. Grant co. Wis., on the Mississippi, at the mouth of Platte river.

IOWA, v. Musquetin co. Iowa, on the Mississippi above Bloomington.

IPSWICH, r. Mass., which rises in Wilmington, runs NE. and flows into Ipswich harbor.

IPSWICH, ts. and port of entry, Essex co. Mass., 12 m. NNE. from Salem, 12 SSW. from Newburyport, 27 NNE. from Boston. Lon. 70° 51′ W. Lat. 42° 41′ N. Here are several churches for Congregationalists, and also a society of Baptists. The village stands on the N. side of Ipswich river, about a mile from its mouth, and contains a court-house and jail, a free grammar school, and other public buildings. Here is an excellent stone bridge across the river. It is a place of considerable maritime trade, and does some ship-building, and has manufactures of cotton goods, hosiery, leather, boots, shoes, &c., &c. Total annual amount, $120,000. Pop. 3,000.

IRA, ts. Rutland co. Vt., 40 m. W. from Windsor. This township is elevated; it contains good land for rearing cattle; it feeds about 5,000 sheep. Pop. 431.

IRA, ts. and v. Cayuga co. N. Y., N. from Seneca river, and about 20 m. a little E. of N. from Auburn, and 189 from Albany. The village has 2 or 3 stores, an ashery, and 25 or 30 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,283.

IRASBURG, ts. and cap. Orleans co. Vt., 50 m. NNE. from Montpelier, and 568 from W. C. It is watered by Black river. Pop. 971.

IREDELL, co. N. C., bounded N. by Wilkes and Surry, E. by Rowan, S. by Mecklenburg, and W. by Lincoln and Burke cos. Pop. 15,685, of whom 3,716 were slaves. Statesville is the chief town.

IRELANDVILLE, v. Reading ts. Steuben co. N. Y., 24 m. ENE. from Bath, and 3½ from the S. end of Cayuga lake, has several stores, about 40 dwellings, &c.

IRISH GROVE, Sangemon co. Il., 18 m. N. of Springfield, and contains a settlement of about 80 families.

IRISH SETTLEMENT, Pope co. Il., on the Ohio river, 15 m. above Golconda, and contains from 100 to 125 families.

IRISH SETTLEMENT, Randolph co. Il., 6 m. NE. from Kaskaskia.

IRONDEQUOT, bay of lake Ontario, Monroe co. N. Y.

IRONDEQUOT, creek, Monroe co. N. Y., discharges its waters into the bay of the same name. The Grand Western Canal of New York crosses this creek, by very expensive and massive works.

IRON MOUNTAINS, local term for that ridge of the Apalachian chain, which separates North Carolina from Tennessee.

IROQUOIS, *Pointe Aux*, St. Lawrence co. N. Y., on the river St. Lawrence, 6 or 7 miles above the Rapid Plat. It is advantageously situated for commanding the passage up and down the St. Lawrence.

IROQUOIS, co. Illinois, bounded N. by Will, E. by the state of Indiana, S. by Ver-

million, and W. by the attached part of Vermillion co. It is watered by the Iroquois river, and by Sugar and Spring creeks and other tributaries. The surface is mostly prairie, some of it very rich, with occasional sand ridges and plains. Montgomery is the seat of justice. Pop. in 1835, 1,164, and in 1840, 1,695.

IROQUOIS, v. Iroquois co. Il., on the S. side of Iroquois river, adjoining Montgomery. It has several stores and groceries, and 40 or 50 families.

IRVILLE, v. Montgomery co. O., on the old road from Newark to Zanesville, 9 m. SW. from Dresden, and 11 W. from Zanesville, contains 25 or 30 houses, 2 or 3 stores, and is increasing in population.

IRVINE, t. and cap. Estill co. Ken., 71 m. SE. by E. from Frankfort.

IRVIN'S SETTLEMENT, in the W. part of Hamilton co. Il.

IRWIN, co. Georgia, bounded N. by Dooly, Pulaski, and Telfair, E. by Telfair and Ware, S. by Lowndes, and W. by Baker and Dooly. Irwinville is the seat of justice. Pop. 2,038, of whom 266 were slaves.

IRWINTON, t. Wilkinson co. Geo., 18 m. S. by W. from Milledgeville. It contains a court-house, a jail, and a Methodist meeting-house.

IRWINTON, v. Barbour co. Ala., 218 m. from Tuscaloosa, and 825 from W. C., a small village of some 20 or 30 houses.

IRWINVILLE, t. and cap. Irwin co. Geo., 143 m. W. of S. from Milledgeville.

ISAAC'S CREEK, r. O., which runs into the Ohio, one mile below Manchester.

ISBELLSVILLE, v. Todd co. Ken.

ISHPOMBEE, v. Carroll co. Mis., 116 m. from Jackson, and 1,005 from W. C., contains about 20 houses.

ISINGLASS, r. N. H., which flows into the Chocheco.

ISLAND CREEK, pts Jefferson co. O., 153 m. NE. from Columbus.

ISLAND GROVE, a tract of land in Sangamon co. Il., 16 m. W. from Springfield.

ISLE AUX NOIX, an island in Sorel r. L. C., about 10 m. from lake Champlain.

ISLEBOROUGH, ts. Waldo co. Me., 10 m. SE. from Belfast, and 56 E. from Augusta. This ts. comprises a large and fertile island in Penobscot bay, and several islands in its vicinity. This island has excellent harbors, and is much frequented by fishermen and coasters. Pop. 777.

ISLE BREVILLE, v. Natchitoches parish, La., between Alexandria and the town of Natchitoches.

ISLE OF BEEVES, isl. N. America, in the bay of Campeachy, 17 m. long, and 8 broad. It is fertile, and abounds in cattle and fruits.

ISLE OF HOOKSET FALLS, N. H., on the Merrimack, between Dunbarton and Chester, 400 rods below the entrance of Suncook river, 8 m. above Amoskeag Falls, 8 S. by E. from Concord. These falls are shunned by a canal, and a bridge is erected across the river at the falls, over which passes the Londonderry turnpike. Here is a small village, containing a post-office.

ISLE JESUS, isl. and seigniory, Effingham co. L. C. It is situated NE. from the island of Montreal with an intervening channel of St. Lawrence river.

ISLE OF ORLEANS, isl. co. and seigniory, L. C., in St. Lawrence river, commencing 4 m. below Quebec.

ISLE ROYAL, long island of lake Superior, 100 m. long, and 40 wide in some places.

ISLE DE ST. JOHN, seigniory, Devon co. L. C., on the SE. side of the St. Lawrence, 45 m. below Quebec.

ISLE DU PORTAGE, seigniory, Cornwallis co. L. C., on the SE. side of the St. Lawrence, 85 m. below Quebec.

ISLE OF SHOALS, a cluster of small islands near the coast of New Hampshire, between Newburyport and Portsmouth, belonging to New Hampshire and Maine. The New Hampshire portion constitutes the township of Gosport. They are barren heaps of sand and rocks, with hardly a green sod upon them, yet were once populous and wealthy. The inhabitants live solely by fishing, and the *Isle of Shoals dun-fish* are well known as the best cured cod in the world. They have now about 100 inhabitants, and a light-house has been recently built here. A cave is still shown upon one of them, in which one of the female inhabitants secreted herself when the islands were invaded by the Indians. The celebrated Captain Smith discovered these islands, and they were formerly called Smith's Isles.

ISLE OF WIGHT, co. Va., bounded by Nansemond SE. by Blackwater river or Southampton SW. Surrey NW. and James river NE. Length 30 m., mean width 15. Chief town, Smithfield. Pop. in 1830, 10,517, and in 1840, 9,972, of whom 3,786 were slaves, and 1,268 free colored.

ISLE OF WIGHT, v. Isle of Wight co. Va., 30 m. W. from Norfolk, and 89 SE. from Richmond. Lat. 36° 50′ N. Lon. from W. C. 28′ E.

ISLIP, pts. Suffolk co. N. Y., on Long Island, 60 m. E. from N. Y., and 197 SE. from Albany. Is is noted for its abundance of grouse, partridges, quail, geese, ducks, and other game; and its waters for the plenty and variety of fish. Pop. 1,509.

ISTAPA, t. Mexico, in the province of Culiacan, 40 m. E. by S. of Culiacan.

ITALY, pts. Yates co. N. Y., 198 m. W. from Albany, and 15 SW. from Penn Yan. Pop. 1,634.

ITAWAMBA, co. Miss., bounded N. by Tishomingo co., E. by Ala., S. by Monroe, and W. by Pontotoc cos. Fulton is the seat of justice. Pop. 5,375, of whom 720 were slaves.

ITHACA, ts. v. and cap. Tompkins co. N. Y., on Cayuga lake, W. from Albany

162 m., from Owego NW. 29, and from W. C. 290; the village contains 24 streets crossing each other at right angles, 5 or 6 handsome churches, an academy for males and females, a lyceum, a court-house with a prison under the same roof; the county clerk's office, 3 flouring, 1 paper, and 2 plaster mills, 3 iron founderies, and 1 wooden ware manufactory on Fall creek, 2 flouring, 1 plaster mill, and a woollen factory on Six Mile creek; and 1 flouring and 1 oil-mill, 1 cotton factory, a sash, and 1 turner's factory on the Cascadilla creek; about 30 general stores, many groceries, 13 taverns, several druggists' stores, 4 printing-offices, 2 banks, 4 tanneries, 2 asheries, 2 carding and cloth-dressing mills, 3 extensive coach factories, with a full proportion of other mechanics, and about 900 dwellings. The Clinton Hotel is one of the largest buildings of the kind in the state; its principal front is 120 feet. It contains more than 150 rooms, including halls, offices, and bath rooms; of the first, one is 120 feet long, a dining room 96 feet long; it has several porticoes, the chief one is sustained by 6 Ionic columns. A rail-road connects this place with Owego. It has water communication with the Erie canal through the lake by steam-boats and other vessels. Pop. of ts. 5,650.

IVESVILLE, v. Poland ts. Chatauque co. N. Y., 316 m. from Albany, and 20 SE. from Mayville, contains 2 taverns, several stores, and 25 or 30 dwellings.

IVY, v. Buncombe co. N. C., 229 m. W. from Raleigh, and 491 from W. C.

IXWORTH, t. Cornwallis co. L. C., 63 m. NE. from Quebec.

IZARD, co. Arkansas, bounded N. by the state of Missouri, E. by Lawrence, SE. by Independence, S. by Conway, SW. by Pope, and W. by Washington co. Izard C. H. is the seat of justice. Pop. 2,244.

IZQUINTENANNO, t. Mexico, in the province of Chiapa. The country about it produces cotton and a great quantity of pine-apples. It is 100 m. SE. of Chiapa.

J.

JACKSON, ts. Waldo co. Maine, 23 m. NW. from Castine, 49 m. NE. from Augusta, and 15 NNW. from Belfast. It is a good ts. and natural to the growth of wheat, of which the inhabitants raise large quantities. Pop. 653.

JACKSON, pts. Washington co. N. Y., 40 m. NE. from Albany, and 6 m. S. from Salem. Pop. 1,730.

JACKSON, co. Geo., bounded by Clark SE. Walton SW. Hall and Habersham NW. and Franklin and Madison NE. Length 25 m., mean width 20 m. Chief town, Jefferson. Pop. in 1830, 9,000, and in 1840, 8,522, of whom 2,513 were slaves.

JACKSON, co. of Ohio, around the Scioto salt works, bounded by Lawrence S. Scioto SW. Pike W. Ross NW. Hocking N. Athens NE. and Gallia SE. Length 30, width 20 m. Stone coal and salt springs are found here. Chief town, Jackson. Pop. in 1830, 5,974, and in 1840, 9,744.

JACKSON, v. and seat of justice, Jackson co. Ohio, 28 m. SE. from Chillicothe, 74 SE. from Columbus, from W. C. 387 m. It contains a court-house, jail, a number of mercantile stores, several taverns, 2 tanneries, a carding machine, about 50 dwellings, with a variety of mechanics.

JACKSON, co. in the NW. part of Virginia, bounded NE. by Wood, SE. by Kenhawa, SW. by Mason co. and NW. by the Ohio river. Besides the Ohio, it is watered by several large and valuable creeks. This co. is not mountainous, but may be said to be a mass of hills. The soil, as in many other parts of Western Virginia, is well adapted to grazing, and on the bottom lands it is of the first quality. Ripley is the seat of justice. Pop. in 1830, 3,300, and in 1840, 4,390, of whom 87 were slaves.

JACKSON, v. and cap. Butts co. Geo., 45 m. NW. by W. from Milledgeville, and 707 from W. C., contains the court-house and jail.

JACKSON, co. Florida, bounded N. by the state of Alabama, E. by Apalachicola river, S. by Washington, and W. by Walton co. Mariana is the capital. Pop. 4,681, of whom 2,636 were slaves.

JACKSON, co. Michigan, bounded N. by Ingham, E. by Washtenaw, S. by Lenawee and Hillsdale, and W. by Calhoun. Jackson is the capital. Pop. 13,130.

JACKSON, co. Missouri, bounded N. by Missouri river, E. by Lafayette co., S. by Van Buren, and W. by the W. boundary of the state. Independence is the capital. Pop. in 1836, 4,522, and in 1840, 7,612, of whom 1,361 were slaves.

JACKSON, t. and cap. of Hinds co. Miss., and also of state, situated on the W. bank of Pearl river, 112 m. NE. from Natchez, and 1,035 from Washington. Lat. 32° 17′ N. Lon. 13° 16′ W. It contains the state-house and several other public buildings, several stores, and is a pleasant and flourishing place. Pop. not given in the census.

JACKSON, t. and cap. Lawrence co. Ark., 155 m. NE. from Little Rock.

JACKSON, co. Arkansas, situated on the White and Big Black rivers, about 150 m. NE. from Little Rock. Pop. 1,540.

JACKSON, co. Iowa, on the Mississippi river, next north of Clinton. Bellevue and Carlport are among the principal towns. Pop. 1,411.

JACKSON, v. Laurens ts. Otsego co. N. Y., on Otsego creek, 14 m. SW. from Cooperstown, a small village of about 20 houses.

JACKSON, co. In., on White River, bounded SE. by Scott, S. by Washington, W. by Lawrence, NW. by Monroe, N. by Delaware, and E. by Jennings cos., length 30 m., mean width 19. Chief town, Brownstown. Pop. 8,961.

JACKSON, v. Jackson co. In., 84 m. southward from Indianapolis.

JACKSON, co. Il., bounded by the Mississippi river SW. by Randolph NW. and N. Franklin E. and Union co. S., length 30 m., mean width 24. Chief town, Brownsville. Pop. in 1830, 1,827, and in 1840, 3,456.

JACKSON, v. and seat of justice, cape Girardeau co. Miso., 12 m. NW. from cape Girardeau, about 10 in a direct line from the Mississippi river, and 856 m. from W. C. Lat. 37° 26′ N. Lon. from W. C. 12° 20′ W. It is a flourishing village, contains a land office, court-house, jail, and many fine houses.

JACKSON, co. W. Ten., bounded S. by White, W. by Smith, N. by Monroe co. in Kent, and E. by Overton. Length 28 m., mean width 18. Cumberland river crosses this co. in an oblique direction from NE. to SW. Chief town, Gainesborough. Pop. in 1830, 9,902, and in 1840, 12,872, of whom 1,226 were slaves.

JACKSON, v. and seat of justice, Madison co. Ten., on the S. branch of Forked Deer river. N. Lat. 35° 58′, and 198 m. a little S. of W. from Murfreesborough; 861 from W. C. Pop. 11,750.

JACKSON, v. on the left bank of Tombigbee river, Clarke co. Ala., 12 m. below, and SE. from St. Stephens.

JACKSON, NE. co. of Ala., N. of Tennessee river, bounded by Tennessee river SE. by Decatur co. SW. and by Franklin and Marion cos. N. It is nearly in form of a triangle, 30 m. by a direct line along Tennessee river, an equal distance on Decatur co. and an equal distance along the S. boundary of Tennessee. Chief town, Bellefonte. Pop. in 1830, 12,702, and in 1840, 15,715, of whom 1,816 were slaves.

JACKSON, co. Mississippi, on the gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Pascagoula. Pop. 1,965, of whom 424 were slaves. Jackson is the seat of justice.

JACKSON, t. and cap. of Feliciana co. Louisiana, on Thompson's creek, 12 m. W. of the Mississippi. Its public buildings are a court-house, jail, and academy.

JACKSONBOROUGH, t. Colleton district, S. C., on the W. side of Edisto river, 33 m. W. from Charleston.

JACKSONBOROUGH, t. and cap. Scriven co. Geo., on Briar creek, 69 m. NW. from Savannah, 54 m. SE. from Augusta, and 634 m. from W. C. It contains a court-house, jail, several stores and taverns, and is a flourishing place.

JACKSONBOROUGH, v. Maryland ts. Otsego co. N. Y., has 2 stores and about 15 dwellings.

JACKSONBURG, v. Wayne co. In., 6 m. NW. from Centreville, contains some 20 or 30 houses and is flourishing.

JACKSONBURG, v. Wayne ts. Butler co. O., 10 m. N. of Hamilton, and 95 SW. from Columbus. It contains about 40 dwellings, several stores, 12 or 15 mechanic shops, &c. &c.

JACKSONBURG, t. and cap. Campbell co. East Tennessee, N. of Knoxville, and 543 m from W. C. Here are several stores, court-house, jail, and about 20 houses.

JACKSON'S MILLS, v. Harrison co. Va.

JACKSONBURG, v. and cap. Jackson co. Mich., 77 m. W. from Detroit, and 570 from W. C.; contains the usual county buildings, several stores, and mechanic shops, and is a pleasant and flourishing place.

JACKSON'S RIVER, Va., rises in the Warm Spring mountains, and flowing SW. is joined by Cowpasture river, and forms James river. Near its source is a perpendicular fall of 200 feet.

JACKSONTOWN, v. Licking ts. and co. Ohio, on the national road, 32 m. E. of Columbus, and 22 W. from Zanesville. It contains a number of taverns and stores, 1 apothecary's shop, various mechanic shops, and from 40 to 50 dwellings.

JACKSON TOWN, v. Jackson co. Ala., contains some 15 or 20 houses.

JACKSONVILLE, v. Ulysses ts. Tompkins co. N. Y., 8 m. NW. of Ithaca, and 174 W. from Albany; has a church, several taverns, and about 30 dwellings.

JACKSONVILLE, v. Livonia ts. Livingston co. N. Y., on the outlet of Hemlock lake, 11 m. from Geneseo, and 217 NW. from Albany; contains a grist-mill, a distillery, a carding and cloth-dressing mill, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

JACKSONVILLE, v. S. part of Fountain co. In., a small village of 12 or 15 families.

JACKSONVILLE, a settlement in St. Clair co. Il., on the Bluffs, 8 m. NW. from Belleville.

JACKSONVILLE, v. Meigs ts. Adams co. O., 10 m. NE. from West Union, and 90 S. by W. from Columbus; contains about 30 families.

JACKSONVILLE, v. Wayne ts. Darke co. O., 12 m. NE. from Greenville, and 90 W. by N. from Columbus. It is a small village of about 20 families.

JACKSONVILLE, v. Switzerland co. In., 7 m. N. by E. from Vevay, a small but flourishing place.

JACKSONVILLE, v. Dubuque co. Iowa, on the Mississippi opposite Grantville.

JACKSONVILLE, v. Des Moines co. Iowa.

JACKSONVILLE, v. and cap. Benton co. Ala., 116 m. from Tuscaloosa, and 710 from W. C., has the usual county buildings, several stores, and about 20 houses.

JACKSONVILLE, v. and cap. of Duval co. Florida, 252 m. E. from Tallahassee, on the St. John's river, near its mouth; contains a court-house, jail, and has some trade.

JACKSONVILLE, v. and cap. of Morgan co. Il. It is 115 m. NW. from Vandalia, 837 from Washington, and about 12 E. from Naples, on the Illinois river, in a beautiful and healthy section of the country. It is the seat of Illinois college, which was founded in 1829, and has a fund of 13,000 dollars. The number of students ranges

from 50 to 100; number of volumes in the library, about 2,000. It contains about 20 general stores, a number of groceries, 2 druggist's shops, 1 silver-smith, 1 watch-maker, 1 machinist, a coach-maker, a steam flouring-mi l, a manufactory for cotton yarn, a distillery, 2 oil-mills, 2 carding factories, and a tannery. The public buildings are a court-house, jail, 4 churches, a lyceum, a mechanic's association, 2 academies, one for males and one for females, and a brick market-house. A rail-road passes from Meridosia on the II. river, through this place to Springfield. Pop. 2,500.

JACKSONVILLE, v. Upper Freehold t. Monmouth co. N. J., on Rocky Brook, 10 m. E. from Freehold, a small village of about 10 dwellings.

JACKSONVILLE, v. Lynn ts. Lehigh co. Pa., 18 m. from Northampton.

JACKSONVILLE, v. North Huntingdon t. Westmoreland co. Pa., 11 m. W. from Greensburg.

JACKSONVILLE, v. Mecklenburg co. N. C., 119 m. SW. from Raleigh.

JACKSONVILLE, v. Wood co. Va., contains some 15 or 20 houses.

JACKSONVILLE, t. and cap. Telfair co. Geo., 753 m. from W. C., 111 from Milledgeville, contains a court-house and jail, and about 20 houses.

JACKSONVILLE, v. Fairfield co. Ohio, 18 m. NW. from Lancaster.

JACKSTOWN, v. Henderson ts. Huntingdon co. Pa., 10 m. SE. from Huntingdon borough, a small but flourishing village.

JACOBSBURG, v. Bushkill ts. Northampton co. Pa.

JACOBSBURG, v. Belmont co. Ohio, 10 m. from St. Clairsville and 120 from Columbus; has several stores, taverns, and about 40 dwellings.

JACOBSTOWN, v. Hanover ts. Burlington co. N J., 9 m. SE. from Bordentown, a small village of about 20 dwellings.

JACQUEMEL, t. on the SE. coast of Hayti, W. Indies.

JACQUES CARTIER, r. L. C., which rises in some small lakes, in Lon. 71° 20′ W. Lat. 48° N. and falls into the St. Lawrence in the seigniory of the same name.

JACQUES CARTIER, seigniory, Hampshire co. L. C., extending from the N. bank of St. Lawrence river, between the seigniory of D'Auteuil and the barony of Portneuf, crossing the rivers Jacques Cartier, Savonnis and St. Anne.

JAFFREY, ts. Cheshire co. New Hampshire, 36 m. SW. from Concord. Here are found red and yellow ochre, alum, vitriol, and black lead. A company is incorporated for the manufacture of earthen ware. Grand Monadnock mountain is in this town. It has a cotton and woollen factory, and various other mills. Pop. 1,411.

JAMAICA, one of the West India islands. It is the third in point of size, but the first in point of commercial importance. It is 150 m. long, and 60 broad, but narrower towards the extremities, resembling an ellipsis. The Blue Mountains pervade this island from one extremity to the other. The plains abound in excellent pasturage for cattle, and flourishing sugar plantations. The mountains near Spanish Town are resorted to, on account of their mineral waters. Lead is the only metal found here. The summit of the highest mountain is 7,800 feet above the level of the sea. Sugar is the great staple of this island, and although much more abundant in some seasons than in others, is more uniform than in the other islands. But the colonists of late have directed their attention much to the cultivation of cotton. Pimento and ginger are among the products. The finest mahogany abounds. The soap tree is common. The bread fruit tree has been transplanted here, and all the tropical fruits and productions come to maturity, such as oranges, lemons, shaddocks, citrons, pomegranates, pine-apples, prickly pears, and many others. The plantain, which Jamaica, in common with the other West India islands, produces in abundance, is one of the most agreeable and nutritious vegetables in the world. Jamaica contains three counties, Middlesex, Surrey, and Cornwall. The government is composed of the legislative assembly, and a governor and council appointed by the king. The chief towns are Kingston and St. Jago de la Vega, or Spanish town. The latter is the seat of government. Port Royal, once the largest town in the island, was destroyed by a tremendous earthquake. The population of the whole island is about 400,000 souls, of whom only 40,000 are whites.

JAMAICA, ts. Windham co. Vt., 35 m. SW. from Windsor, and 90 S. from Montpelier. At a pleasant vi lage near the centre of the ts. are valuable manufacturing establishments. Pop. 1,586.

JAMAICA, ts. and v. Queens co. Long Island, N. Y., 13 m. E. from New York, and 157 S. from Albany. The village contains a number of churches for different denominations, 2 academies, one for males and one for females, 2 printing-offices, several stores and taverns, about 150 dwellings, &c. &c. The Long Island rail-road runs through this place. Pop. of the ts. 3,781.

JAMAICA PLAINS, in the W. part of Roxbury, Mass., 5 m. SW. from Boston. They encompass a pond containing 160 acres, and are remarkable for their delightful scenery and elegant country-seats.

JAMES BAY, the southern extension of Hudson's Bay. It abounds with islands of various extent, and reaches as far south as Lat. 52° N. receiving a number of rivers, the principal of which are Albany, Moose, Hurricane, and east Maine.

JAMES, island on the coast of S. C., between Stono river and Charleston harbor.

JAMES CITY, co. Va., between York and James river, and bounded by Warwick, SE. James river and Chickihominy river SW. New Kent NW. and York river and

York co. NE. Length 23 m., mean width about 8. Chief town, Williamsburg. Pop. in 1830, 3,838, and in 1840, 3,967, of whom 1,947 were slaves and 509 free colored.

JAMES CITY, v. Orange co. Va., 90 m. from Richmond and 82 from W. C., a small village of 10 or 15 houses.

JAMES ISLAND, small island in the river Ashley, 3 m. S. from Charleston. Lon. 80° W. Lat. 32° 44′ N.

JAMES ISLAND, small island near the coast of Maryland, in the Chesapeake. Lon. 76° 25′ W. Lat. 38° 40′ N.

JAMES RIVER, r. Va., formed by the union of Jackson and Cowpasture rivers. At the point where it begins to break through the Blue Ridge, it is joined by N. river. The flourishing towns of Lynchburg and Richmond stand on its banks. It joins the Atlantic in Hampton Road, at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. Its general course is S. of E. A 40 gun ship may go up to Jamestown, and by lightening herself, to Harrison's bar, where there are 15 feet of water. It is navigable for sloops as far up as Richmond, and for bateaux 220 m. above Richmond, opening a valuable navigation into an extensive and productive country.

JAMES RIVER, Arkansas, rises in the highlands a few miles S. of the Gasconade, and running SW. 200 m. during which course it receives Findley's river and other streams, enters White river 1,000 m. from its mouth. The soil on its banks is among the most fertile of any in the valley of the Mississippi. Lead mines occur on its banks 20 m. above the junction of Findley's river.

JAMESTOWN, ts. Newport co. R. I., on Canonicut Island, 2 m. W. from Newport. The soil is particularly adapted to the production of maize and barley. Pop. 365.

JAMESTOWN, t. James City co. Va., on an island in James river, 32 m. above its mouth, 8 m. SW. from Williamsburg, 65 ESE. from Richmond. This town was established in 1608, and was the first settled town by the English in the U. States. The town is now in ruins, and almost desolate; two or three old houses, the ruins of an old steeple, a church-yard, and faint marks of rude fortifications, are the only memorials of its former importance.

JAMESTOWN, v. Guilford co. N. C., contains some 15 or 20 houses.

JAMESTOWN, v. Prince Edward co. Va., on the Appomatox, 12 m. NE. of the court-house.

JAMESTOWN, v. Fentress co. Ten., 135 m. E. from Nashville.

JAMESTOWN, t. and cap. Russell co. Ken., 123 m. S. from Frankfort, contains a court-house, jail, several stores, and has some trade.

JAMESTOWN, v. Silver Creek ts. Green co. O., 50 m. SW. by W. from Columbus, and 10 m. E. from Xenia. It contains several churches, a steam grist and saw-mill, a carding machine, and from 50 to 60 dwellings.

JAMESTOWN, v. Ellicott ts. Chatauque co. N. Y., on the outlet of Chatauque lake, 4 m. below the lake. There are two dams on the outlet here, giving power to several mills and factories, and a steam-boat plies on the lake between this village and Mayville. It contains several churches, 12 or 15 general stores, 2 printing-offices, 5 taverns, a woollen factory, a sash factory, a cloth dressing mill, 4 extensive tanneries, and about 280 dwellings.

JAMESTOWN, v. SW. corner of Boone co. In., 36 m. WNW. from Indianapolis.

JAMESTOWN, v. S. part of Grant co. Wisconsin.

JAMESVILLE, v. Onondaga co. N.Y., in Manlius, 4 m. E. from Onondaga Hollow, 46 W. from Utica, a village of about 40 dwellings, several stores, &c. &c.

JAMESVILLE, v. Clarendon district, S. C., a small village of 10 or 15 houses.

JANESVILLE, v. Rock co. Wisconsin, on Rock river.

JAQUES, or James, r. La., which flows into the Missouri, 150 m. from the Mississippi.

JASPER, co. Geo., bounded S. by Jones, W. by Henry and Newton, N. by Walton, E. by Putnam. Length 25 m., breadth 18. Pop. in 1830, 13,131, and in 1840, 11,111, of whom 6,151 were slaves. Chief town, Monticello.

JASPER, v. and cap. Marion co. Ten., on the Sequache river, 120 m. SE. from Nashville, contains the county buildings, and some 15 or 20 houses.

JASPER, v. Sunfish ts. Pike co. O., on the Ohio canal, 3 m. W. of Piketon.

JASPER, pts. Steuben co. N. Y., 24 m. SW. from Bath, and 240 NW. from Albany. Here is a sulphur spring of much note. Pop. 1,187.

JASPER, co. NW. part of In., bounded N. by Newton, E. by White and Tippecanoe, S. by Warren, and W. by Illinois. Watered chiefly by Iroquois river and the head branches of Sugar creek. Population, 1,267.

JASPER, v. Dubois co. In., on the Patoka river, 8 m. S. by E. from Portersville.

JASPER, co. Miss., bounded N. by Newton, E. by Clark, S. by Jones, and W. by Smith cos. Chief town, Decatur. Pop. 3,958, of whom 1,255 were slaves.

JASPER, co. Il., bounded by Coles and Clark N. Crawford E. Lawrence and Clay S. and Effingham and Clay co. W. It is a square of 22 m. each way. It is watered chiefly by the Embarras river and its tributaries. It contains some fertile tracts, but much of both the prairie and timber land is level, wet, and of inferior quality. Newton is the capital. Pop. in 1835, 415, and in 1840, 1,472.

JAUFLIONE, r. La., which runs into the Mississippi, Lon. 91° 45′ W. Lat. 39° 26′ N.

JAVA, v. Java ts. Genesee co. N. Y., on Buffalo creek, 32 m. SW. from Batavia, has

a grist-mill, clothing works, and 15 or 20 dwellings. Pop. 2,367.

JAVA CENTRE, v. Java ts. Genesee co. N. Y., 4 m. W. of East Java, has a store and about 20 dwellings.

JAY, co. E. part of In., bounded N. by Wells and Adams, E. by Ohio state, S. by Randolph and Delaware, and W. by Grant. It embraces the head branches of the Salamanie river. Pop. 3,863.

JAYVILLE, v. Jay ts. Essex co. N. Y., on the falls of the Ausable river, 20 m. NW. of Elizabethtown, contains a forge, trip-hammer shop, 2 churches, and about 40 dwellings.

JAY, ts. Orleans co. Vt., 60 m. N. from Montpelier, and 15 NW. from Irasburgh. Pop. 308.

JAY, ts. Franklin co. Me., 21 m. NE. from Paris, 175 NNE. from Boston, and 29 W. by N. from Augusta. The inhabitants are principally employed in cultivating the soil. Pop. 1,750.

JAY, ts. Essex co. N. Y., 141 m. N. from Albany; mill sites and timber are abundant. Pop. 2,258.

JEAN RABEL, t. of St. Domingo on the sea-coast, 12 m. NE. from St. Nicholas le Mole, Lon. 73° 20′ W. Lat. 19° 55′ N.

JEFFERSON, ts. Lincoln co. Me., 28 m. NE. from Wiscasset, 200 NE. from Boston. This is a flourishing ts. in its trade and agricultural pursuits. Pop. 2,214.

JEFFERSON, ts. Coos co. N. H., 7 m. SE. from Lancaster, and 77 N. from Concord. Pondicherry bay, 200 rods long and 100 wide, is in this ts. and is a delightful sheet of water. Pop. 575.

JEFFERSON, co. N. Y., bounded NW. by the St. Lawrence, NE. by St. Lawrence co., SE. by Lewis and Oswego cos., S. by Oneida co., and W. by lake Ontario. Pop. in 1830, 48,515, and in 1840, 60,984. Chief town, Watertown.

JEFFERSON, ts. and v. Schoharie co. N. Y., 57 m. SW. from Albany; an extensive dairy business is carried on here. The village contains 2 churches, an academy, and 15 or 20 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,033.

JEFFERSON, co. NW. part of Pa., bounded N. by Warren and M'Kean cos., E. by M'Kean and Clearfield cos., S. by Indiana co., and W. by Armstrong and Venango cos. Pop. 7,253. Chief town, Brookville.

JEFFERSON, co. N. part of Va., bounded NE. by the Potomac, E. by Loudon co., S. by Frederick co., and W. by Berkeley co. Pop. 14,082, of whom 4,157 were slaves, and 602 free colored. Charleston is the seat of justice.

JEFFERSON, co. E. part of Ohio, bounded N. by Carroll and Columbiana cos., E. by the Ohio river, S. by Belmont and Harrison, and W. by Carroll and Harrison cos. Pop. 25,023.

JEFFERSON, v. Madison co. O., 14 m. W. from Columbus, contains several taverns and stores, and about 65 dwellings.

JEFFERSON, co. Ala., bounded N. by Walker and Blount, E. by St. Clair, SE. by Shelby, S. and SW. by Tuscaloosa co. Elyton is the capital. Pop. 7,131, of whom 1,636 were slaves.

JEFFERSON, parish, La., bounded N. by lake Pontchartrain and the Mississippi river, E. by Plaquemine parish, S. by the gulf of Mexico, W. by La Fourche Interior and St. Charles parishes. Pop. 10,470, of whom 4,486 were slaves, and 618 free colored.

JEFFERSON, co. In., bounded N. and NW. by Ripley and Jennings, and E. by Switzerland co., S. by Scott and the Ohio r., which also bounds a part on the E., and W. by Clark and Scott cos. Madison is the cap. Pop. in 1830, 11,465, and in 1840, 16,414.

JEFFERSON, v. Clinton co. In., 50 m. NW. from Indianapolis, contains several stores, and about 30 houses; is a flourishing place.

JEFFERSON, co. Il., bounded N. by Marion, E. by Wayne and Hamilton, S. by Franklin, and W. by Perry and Washington. It is watered chiefly by the branches of the Big Muddy river. The surface is about one-third prairie, the remainder timber. The soil is tolerable second rate land. Mount Vernon is the capital. Population, in 1835, 3,350, and in 1840, 5728.

JEFFERSON, co. Florida, bounded N. by Georgia state line, E. by Ocilla river, which separates it from Madison co., S. by Apalachi bay, and W. by Leon co. Monticello is the capital. Pop. 5,713.

JEFFERSON, v. Codorus t. York co. Pa., 12 m. SW. from York boro.

JEFFERSON, v. Orange ts. Sussex co. N. J., 6 m. W. of Newark, has a church, and about 80 dwellings.

JEFFERSON, v. Bloom ts. Fairfield co. Ohio, and contains about 100 inhabitants.

JEFFERSON, v. German ts. Harrison co. O., 21 m. W. of Steubenville, 11 NNE. from Cadiz, and 135 m. NE. from Columbus, contains several stores, about 30 dwellings, 18 or 20 mechanics, &c. &c.

JEFFERSON, co. Wisconsin, between Milwaukie and Dane cos. Rock river runs through it from N. to S. Watertown and Jefferson are the principal villages. Pop. 914.

JEFFERSON, v. NW. part of Jefferson co. Wis., on Beaver Dam creek.

JEFFERSON, v. Saline co. Miso., on the Missouri.

JEFFERSON, v. partly in Reading ts. Steuben co., and partly in Dix ts. Chemung co. N. Y., on the inlet of Seneca lake, contains several churches, 2 taverns, and about 100 dwellings.

JEFFERSON, v. and cap. Ashtabula co. Ohio, on Mill creek, about 65 m. E. from Cleveland, and 200 m. NE. from Columbus. It contains a court-house, jail, a printing-office, an academy, several stores and taverns, and is a flourishing village.

JEFFERSON, v. Pickaway co. Ohio. It is situated in Pickaway Plains, 3 m. S. from

Circleville, 16 N. from Chillicothe, and 28 S. from Columbus, and contains 25 or 30 dwellings.

JEFFERSON, co. N. part of Ken., on the Ohio. Pop. 24,002. Chief town, Louisville.

JEFFERSON, co. E. Ten., bounded N. by Grainger, E. by Hawkins, S. by Cocke, and W. by Sevier cos. Chief town, Dandridge. Pop. 36,346, of whom 8,596 were slaves, and 763 free colored.

JEFFERSON, t. Rutherford co. Ten., 22 m. SSE. from Nashville. Near this town there is a mineral spring.

JEFFERSON, co. central part of Georgia. Jefferson Baths, in this county, 12 m. NE. from Louisville, are much resorted to. Pop. 7,251, of whom 3,706 are colored. Louisville is the seat of justice.

JEFFERSON, t. Camden co. Georgia, on the Great Satilla, 56 m. NW. from Darien. It is the seat of justice for the county. It is situated about 20 m. from the mouth of the river.

JEFFERSON, co. Miso., bounded by the Mississippi river E. St. Genevieve and Washington cos. S. Franklin W. and NW. and Merrimack river or St. Louis co. N. Length 30 m., width 25. Chief town, Herculaneum. Pop. in 1830, 2,586, and in 1840, 4,296, of whom 324 were slaves.

JEFFERSON, co. Ar., bounded N. by Pulaski, E. and S. by Arkansas, and W. by Saline and Pulaski cos. Pine Bluff is the seat of justice. Pop. 2,566, of whom 1,010 were slaves.

JEFFERSON, t. and cap. Jackson co. Geo. It contains a court-house and a jail.

JEFFERSON, r. N. America. It is a fork of the Missouri in the Rocky Mountains.

JEFFERSON, co. Mis. on the Mississippi river, bounded by that stream NW., by Claiborne N., uncertain on the E., by Franklin S., and Adams SW. Length 30 m., breadth 18. Besides the Mississippi river, this county is watered by Fairchills and Coles creeks, in the centre, and by the sources of Homochitto river, and Bayou Pierre, in the E. Pop. in 1830, 9,755, and in 1840, 11,650, of whom 9,996 were slaves. Chief town, Greenville.

JEFFERSON CITY, v. Cole co. Miso., on the right bank of the Missouri river, 15 m. above the mouth of the Osage river.

JEFFERSON RIVER, NW. branch of the Missouri, joins Madison river at Lat. 45° N. Lon. 30° 45′ W. from W. C., and forms the Missouri. A short distance below their junction, Gallatin's river enters the united stream from the SE.

JEFFERSONTON, v. Culpeper co. Va., 20 m. N. from Culpeper.

JEFFERSONTON, v. Ashe co. N. C., a small place of some 10 or 15 dwellings.

JEFFERSONTOWN, t. Jefferson co. Ken.

JEFFERSONVILLE, v. Norristown ts. Montgomery co. Pa., 3 m. N. of Norristown, and 87 from Harrisburg.

JEFFERSONVILLE, t. Tazewell co. Va., on N. fork of Clinch river, 50 m. NE. from Abingdon.

JEFFERSONVILLE, t. Clark co. In., on the Ohio, just above the Rapids, and nearly opposite Louisville. Lat. 38° 30′ N. It is a flourishing town, and contains a land office, numerous stores, various mechanic shops, and has considerable trade.

JEFFERY'S CREEK, r. S. C., which runs into the Great Pedee, Lon. 79° 29′ W. Lat. 34° 8′ N.

JEFFERY'S LEDGE, a sand-bank on the coast of Massachusetts, between cape Ann and Casco bay. Lon. 69° 38′ W. Lat. 43° 10′ N.

JEFFRIESTOWN, v. Fayette t. Alleghany co. Pa., 12 m. W. of Pittsburg, on the road to Steubenville.

JEMAPPE, v. Caroline co. Va.

JENA, v. Jefferson co. Florida, has 12 or 15 dwellings.

JENKINTOWN, t. Montgomery co. Pa., 12 m. N. from Philadelphia.

JENKINS' ISLAND, small island near the coast of S. C. Lon. 80° 40′ W. Lat. 32° 20′ N.

JENNERVILLE, v. Somerset co. Pa., 142 m. from Harrisburg and 164 from W. C., a small place of 15 or 20 houses.

JENNINGS, co. In., bounded by Jefferson NE. Scott and Jackson SW. Delaware NW. and Ripley E. Length 24 m., breadth 18, soil productive. Chief town, Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1830, 3,950, and in 1840, 8,829. Lat. 39° N. Lon. 8° 30′ W. from W. C.

JENNINGS' ORDINARY, t. Nottaway co. Va., 69 m. SW. from Richmond.

JEREMIE, t. and cape on the N. side of the southern peninsula of the island of St. Domingo. The town is situate on an eminence, in a fertile soil, particularly excellent for the culture of coffee, 5 m. W. of St. Domingo. Lon. 3° 5′ E. from W. C. Lat. 18° 42′ N.

JERICHO, ts. Chittenden co. Vt., on N. side of Onion river, 15 m. E. from Burlington, and 25 NW. from Montpelier. There is a pleasant village at the falls on Brown's river and considerable manufactories. Pop. 1,685.

JERICHO, v. in Oyster bay, Long Island, N. Y.

JEROMESVILLE, v. Wayne co. Ohio, 15 m. from Wooster and 18 from Mansfield. It contains a number of stores, several taverns, 2 churches, a variety of mechanics, and about 50 dwellings.

JERSEY, ts. Steuben co. N. Y., 204 m. SW. from Albany and 12 W. from Bath; contains the village of Bartle's Mills.

JERSEY, co. Il., recently formed, boundary and county seat uncertain. Pop. 4,535.

JERSEY CITY, ts. and cap. of Hudson co. N. J., on the Hudson, opposite New York, 1 m. distant, 226 m. from W. C., 58

from Trenton and 8 from Newark. It is a port of entry connected with the district of New York; is commodiously laid out in lots 25 feet front by 100 deep, making 45 blocks of 2 acres each. There are here several churches, an academy, a court-house, jail, 3 select schools, 20 or 30 stores, an extensive pottery for the manufactory of delf-ware, which is scarce inferior to the best Liverpool; a flint glass manufactory, yielding annually glass to the amount of about $100,000, besides various other manufactories of less note, and a large number of mechanic shops. It is the depot of the Paterson and New Jersey rail-road and various turnpike roads to Newark and other places. Steam-boats run every 15 minutes between this city and New York at very low rates. It has about 250 dwellings and 2,500 inhabitants.

JERSEYTOWN, v. Columbia co. Pa.

JERSEY SHORE, t. Lycoming co. Pa., on N. side of the W. branch of the Susquehannah, 20 m. W. from Williamsport.

JERSEY PRAIRIE, Morgan co. Il., 10 m. N. of Jacksonville.

JERSEYVILLE, v. Green co. Il., 14 m. S. from Carrolton; contains from 40 to 50 families.

JERUSALEM, v. Hempstead ts. Queens co. L. I., 6 m. SE. from Hempstead Village, has several stores and from 20 to 25 dwellings.

JERUSALEM, ts. Yates co. N. Y., on W. side of Crooked lake, 20 m. S. from Canandaigua. This town is the principal residence of the followers of Jemima Wilkinson. It contains the villages of Yatesville and Branchfort. Pop. 2,935.

JERUSALEM, t. Washington co. Md., on the Antietam, SW. of Hagarstown.

JERUSALEM, t. Southampton co. Va., on the Nottaway, 63 m. WSW. from Norfolk.

JESSAMINE, co. Ken., bounded N. and NE. by Fayette co. SE. S. and SW. by Kentucky river, and W. by Woodford co. Nicholasville is the capital. Pop. in 1830, 9,960, and in 1840, 9,396, of whom 3,472 were slaves, and 144 free colored.

JEWETT'S CITY, v. New London co. Ct., on the Quinebaug, 8 m. NE. from Norwich.

JOBSTOWN, v. Burlington co. N. J.

JOE DAVIESS, co. Il., in the extreme NW. corner of the state, bounded N. by Wisconsin territory, E. by Stevenson and Ogle, S. by Whiteside, and W. by the Mississippi river. Besides the Mississippi, it is watered by the Fever and Apple rivers, and Rush and Plum creeks. The surface is mostly undulating prairie, and occasionally hilly. This is a rich county both for agriculture and the mining process. It embraces a large tract of country abounding in lead ore, and was the seat of the desolating Indian war of 1832. Galena is the capital. Pop. in 1835, 4,038, and in 1840, 6,180.

JOHN'S BAY, bay on the coast of Maine. Lon. 69° 30′ W. Lat. 53° 50′ N.

JOHNSBURG, ts. and v. Warren co. N. Y., on W. side of the Hudson, 23 m. NW. from Caldwell, and 85 N. from Albany. The village in the valley of the Hudson on mill creek has a church, a large tannery, several mills and stores, and about 30 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,139.

JOHN'S RIVER, r. N. H., which runs into the Connecticut, in Dalton.

JOHN'S RIVER, r. N. C., which joins the Catawba, below Burke court-house.

JOHN'S ISLAND, isl. of the Atlantic, near the coast of S. Carolina, a little S. from Charleston, 30 m. in circumference. Lon. 80° 10′ W. Lat. 32° 42′ N.

JOHNSON, ts. Lamoille co. Vt., 28 m. N. from Montpelier. The river Lamoille enters this ts. near the SW. corner, and running westerly 2 m., falls over a ledge of rocks 15 feet in height; thence running over a bed of rocks 100 rods, narrowing its channel and increasing its rapidity, when it forms a whirlpool and sinks under a barrier of rocks which extend across the river. The arch is of solid rock 8 or 10 feet wide, and at low water is passed over by footmen with safety. Pop. 1,410.

JOHNSON, co. N. C., bounded by Sampson S. Cumberland SW. Wake NW. Nash NE. and Wayne E. and SE.; length 32 m., mean width 20. It is intersected by Neuse river from NW. to SE. Chief town, Smithfield. Pop. in 1830, 9,607, and in 1840, 10,599, of whom 3,476 were slaves.

JOHNSON, co. Il., bounded by Ohio river S. by Alexander and Union W. Franklin N. and Pope E.; length 30 m., breadth 18. Surface hilly towards Ohio river, but more level in the interior. Soil fertile. Chief town, Wilkinsonville. Pop. in 1830, 1,596, and in 1840, 3,626.

JOHNSON, v. Pendleton co. Ken., 66 m. NE. from Frankfort.

JOHNSON, co. Ark., bounded N. by Madison and Carroll, E. by Pope, S. by Scott, and W. by Crawford and Madison cos. Johnson C. H. is the seat of justice. Pop. 3,433, of whom 591 were slaves.

JOHNSON, co. In., bounded by Marion N. Shelby E. Bartholomew S. and Morgan co. W. It is watered chiefly by Sugar creek and branches in the E. part. Franklin is the capital. Pop. 9,352.

JOHNSON, co. Ten., recently formed in the easterly district. Pop. 2,658, of whom 161 are slaves.

JOHNSON, co. Miso., bounded N. by Lafayette, E. by Pettis, S. by Rives, and W. by Van Buren co. A considerable portion of it is prairie, watered chiefly by the Blackwater river and its head branches. Warrenburg is the seat of justice. Pop. in 1836, 2,703, and in 1840, 4,471, of whom 556 were slaves.

JOHNSON, co. Iowa, next W. of Musquetin co. intersected by the Lower Iowa river. Sippenamoh is the chief village. Pop. 1,491.

JOHNSON'S, r. Hartland ts. Niagara co.

N. Y., 270 m. NW. from Albany, has several stores and taverns and about 25 dwellings.

JOHNSONBURG, v. Warren co. N. J., 30 m. NE. from Easton, Pa., 74 N. from Trenton, and 218 NE. from W. C., contains several stores and mechanic shops, and about 30 dwellings.

JOHNSON'S CREEK, v. Niagara co. N. Y., 270 m. NW. from Albany, and 14 from Lockport, has 2 or 3 stores, and about 25 dwellings.

JOHNSON'S FORT, on James' Island, S. C., at the entrance of Charleston harbor.

JOHNSON'S MILLS, v. Dallas co. Al., 9 m. from Cahawba.

JOHNSON'S POINT, cape on SW. coast of Antigua. Lon. 61° 35′ W. Lat. 17° 10′ N.

JOHNSON'S SETTLEMENT, v. Tioga co. N. Y.

JOHNSON'S SETTLEMENT, v. Catharines ts. Chemung co. N. Y., 184 m. from Albany, a small village of about a dozen dwellings.

JOHNSON'S SETTLEMENT, Clinton co. Il., on Sugar creek, 20 m. S. of W. from Carlyle.

JOHNSON'S SPRINGS, v. Goochland co. Va., 26 m. NW. by W. from Richmond.

JOHNSTON, *Fort*, N. C., on the right bank of Cape Fear river, at its mouth.

JOHNSTON, ts. Providence co. R. I., 4 m. W. from Providence. Here are several cotton manufactories and valuable quarries of free-stone. It is watered by Wonasquatucket and Pochaset rivers. Pop. 2,477.

JOHNSTON'S STRAITS, between the continent of N. America and the islands of Quadra and Vancouver; it unites Queen Charlotte's sound to the gulf of Guinea. Lon. from W. C. 46° W. Lat. 50° 35′ N.

JOHNSTONVILLE, ts. Randolph co. N. C., 85 m. NW. from Fayetteville, contains 3 or 4 stores, and about 20 houses.

JOHNSONVILLE, v. Grant co. Wis., NE. from Cassville.

JOHNSONVILLE, v. Pittstown ts. Rensselaer co. N. Y., on the Hoosick river, 19 m. from Troy; has several stores, a woollen factory, and from 20 to 25 dwellings.

JOHNSTOWN, t. Franklin co. Miso., on the Merrimack river, 14 m. from Union, in a mineral district.

JOHNSTOWN, U. C., is situated upon the river St. Lawrence, above the uppermost rapids in ascending to lake Ontario, and is a mile square. From this town vessels may be navigated with safety to Queenstown, and to the ports of lake Ontario. It is nearly opposite Ogdensburg in New York.

JOHNSTOWN, district, U. C., on the river St. Lawrence.

JOHNSTOWN, ts. v. and cap. Fulton co. N. Y., on N. side of the Mohawk, 41 m. NW. from Albany, and 415 from W. C. The large village of Johnstown is 4 m. N. of the Mohawk, and contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, and several houses of public worship, a bank, 2 select schools, 2 clothing works, a manufactory of combplates, 6 taverns, 12 or 15 stores, a manufactory of flint glass, 2 printing-offices, 12 or 15 law offices, about 250 dwellings, and many other establishments of less note. Pop. of ts. 5,409.

JOHNSTOWN, v. Columbia co. N. Y., 42 m. S. from Albany, and 110 from N. Y., a small village of about 25 houses.

JOHNSTOWN, v. Licking co. Ohio, on a branch of Licking creek, 20 m. NW. from Newark, and 22 NE. from Columbus. It contains several stores, 10 or 12 mechanic shops, 2 public schools, from 40 to 50 dwellings, &c. &c.

JOHNSTOWN, a thriving v. in Cambria co. Pa., on the W. side of the Alleghany mountains, situated on the Pennsylvania canal, at its junction with the rail-road, about 20 m. S. by W. from Ebensburg.

JOHNSVILLE, v. Obion co. Ten., 179 m. W. from Nashville.

JONES, co. S. part of N. C., bounded N. and E. by Craven, S. by Onslow, and W. by Lenoir. Pop. 4,945, of whom 2,818 were slaves, and 180 free colored. Chief town, Trenton.

JONES, co. W. part of Geo., bounded N. by Jasper, E. by Baldwin, S. by Twigs, and W. by Bibb and Monroe. Pop. 10,065, of whom 5,619 were slaves. Chief town, Clinton.

JONES, *Cape*, in Hudson's bay. Lon. 79° W. Lat. 58° 50′ N.

JONES, co. Miss., bounded N. by Jasper, E. by Wayne, S. by Perry, and W. by Covington co. Ellisville is the capital. Pop. 1,258, of whom 164 were slaves.

JONESBOROUGH, v. Brunswick co. Va., 83 m. S. of Richmond.

JONESBOROUGH, v. and cap. Union co. Il., 145 m. W. of S. from Vandalia, has 8 or 10 stores, a carding machine, various mechanic shops, and a court-house and jail.

JONESBOROUGH, v. Saline co. Miso., 200 m. W. from St. Louis.

JONESBOROUGH, v. Monroe co. Miso.

JONESBOROUGH, v. Jefferson co. Ala., on the road from Elyton to Tuscaloosa, 42 m. NE. from the latter, and 10 from the former town.

JONESBOROUGH, s-p. and ts. Washington co. Me., N. of Kennebeck bay, 8 m. W. from Machias, 134 E. by N. from Augusta. Pop. 392.

JONESBOROUGH, t. Washington co. Ten., on the Holston, 16 m. S. from Blountsville, 100 ENE. from Knoxville. Pop. about 900. It contains a bank, a printing-office, a court-house, a jail, and a Presbyterian church.

JONESBURG, t. Camden co. N. C., 66 m. S. from Norfolk. It is the chief town of the county, and contains a court-house.

JONES' CREEK, r. Pa., which runs into the Delaware. Lat. 40° 58′ N.

JONES' FALLS, r. Md., passes through the city of Baltimore, and empties into the harbor. It is 14 m. long, and affords many mill-seats.

JONES' ISLAND, isl. in Hudson's bay. Lon. 63° W. Lat. 61° 52′ N.

JONESPORT, ts. Washington co. Me., 138 m. E. by N. from Augusta. It has a harbor, and is finely located for ship-building, the fisheries, and coasting trade. Pop. 576.

JONESTOWN, t. Lebanon co. Pa., at the junction of the Swetara and Little Swetara, 23 m. ENE. from Harrisburg.

JONESVILLE, t. Lee co. Va., in Power's Valley, 2 or 3 m. from Powell's river, and 70 W. from Abingdon.

JONESVILLE, v. Surrey co. N. C.

JONESVILLE, v. Union district, S. C., 112 m. NNW. from Columbia.

JONESVILLE, v. Salem ts. Monroe co. Ohio, 154 m. from Columbus, a small village of about 15 houses.

JOPPA, t. Harford co. Md., 20 m. E. by N. from Baltimore.

JORDAN, v. Elbridge ts. Onondaga co. N. Y., on the Erie canal, 12 m. W. from Syracuse. It has several mills, a sash and pail factory, clothing works, distillery, 5 taverns, 12 or 15 stores, 2 drug stores, a tannery, and from 170 to 200 dwellings. It is a place of much business.

JORDAN'S PRAIRIE, Jefferson co. Il., 6 m. N. of Mount Vernon, and contains 70 or 80 families.

JORDAN'S SETTLEMENT, Jasper co. Il., on the W. side of Embarras river.

JORDANSVILLE, v. Mecklenburg co. N. C., 172 m. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

JOSEPH'S KEY, small isl. in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Florida. Lon. 89° 30′ W. Lat. 30° 8′ N.

JOY, v. Kennebeck co. Me., 110 m. N. from Portland.

JUAN RODRIGUEZ CABRILLO, isl. on the coast of New California. Lon. 120° 31′ W. Lat. 34° N.

JUAN DE ULUA, isl. on the coast of Mexico, in the bay of Vera Cruz. A very strong fortress now covers nearly the whole rock, the expense of which is said to have been upwards of eight millions sterling.

JUANICO, isl. in the gulf of California. Lon. 107° 41′ W. Lat. 21° 45′ N.

JUDDSVILLE, v. Surrey co. N. C., 175 m. NW. by W. from Raleigh.

JUDITH, *Point*, the W. point at the entrance of Narraganset bay, R. I., 9 m. SSW. from Newport. Lon. 71° 35′ W. Lat. 41° 24′ N.

JUDITH'S RIVER, r. N. America, runs into the Missouri, 2,440 m. from the Mississippi.

JULIESTOWN, v. Burlington co. N. J., 25 m. SE. from Trenton, and 163 from W. C., contains several stores and about 30 dwellings.

JULIET, mt. Il., NW. of the Illinois r.

JULIET, v. and cap. of Will co. Il., on both sides of the Des Planes river. It contains the county buildings, 15 or 20 stores, several taverns, a grist-mill, the benefit of great water power, and 800 or 900 inhabitants.

JUNIATA, co. Pa., bounded NW. and N. by Mifflin co., E. by Susquehanna r., SE. by Perry, SW. and W. by Huntingdon. In this county we find precipitous, sterile mountains, with intervening fertile valleys. Mifflin is the capital. Pop. in 1830, 7,672, and in 1840, 11,080.

JUNIATTA, navigable r. Pa., formed by three branches, which rise in the counties of Cambria, Bedford, and Huntingdon. It has an E. course, and joins the Susquehannah 11 m. above Harrisburg.

JUNIUS, pts. Seneca co. N. Y., 25 m. N. from Ovid, 182 WNW. from Albany. Pop. 1,594.

JURULLO, a very remarkable volcano of Mexico, in the state of Mechoacan. Lon. from W. C. 24° 10′ W. Lat. 15° 9′ N. It was formed by an eruption in one night, between September 28th and 29th, 1759. The eruption was preceded by shocks of earthquakes from the month of July. The conical summit is 524 feet in height.

## K.

KALAMAZOO, v. and cap. of Kalamazoo co. Mich., on Kalamazoo river, in a rich and flourishing neighborhood; contains a fine court-house and jail, several churches for various denominations, about 15 general stores, various mechanic shops, an academy, and about 1,000 inhabitants. It is 170 m. from Detroit and 670 from W. C.

KALAMAZOO, co. Mich., bounded N. by Allegan and Barry, E. by Calhoun, S. by St. Joseph, and W. by Van Buren co. It is a square of 26 m. each way. Population 7,380. Kalamazoo is the seat of justice.

KALAMAZOO, r. Mich., rises in the SE. part of the state, runs a north-westerly course and empties into lake Michigan. It is navigable for boats to Kalamazoo village, about 50 miles. Whole length 150 miles.

KALIDA, v. and cap. of Putnam co. Ohio, on the Ottawa river, 1½ m. from its junction with the Auglaize, 20 m. N. from Lima; contains 25 or 30 dwellings, 5 or 8 mechanic shops, several stores, court-house, jail, and is rapidly increasing.

KANE, co. in the N. part of Il., bounded N. by Boone and M'Henry, E. by Cook and Will, S. by La Salle, and W. by Ogle co. It is intersected by Fox river from NE. to SW. and embraces several of its branches. A large proportion of the country is rich prairie, with a surface a little undulating. Geneva, on the W. side of Fox river, is the county seat. Pop. 6,501.

KANE, post-office in Macoupin settlement, Green co. Il., 9 m. S. from Carrolton.

KANKAKEE, v. La Salle co. Il., in the forks of the Kankakee and Des Planes rivers; contains several stores and about 25 houses.

KANKAKEE, which rises near the head waters of the St. Joseph's of Michigan, in Indiana, and passing into Illinois, unites with the Desplanes, to form the river Illi-

nois. In time of high water boats pass from the Kankakee to the St. Joseph's.

KANSAS, r. Miso., which rises in the plains between the Platte and the Arkansas, and joins the Missouri in Lat. 39° 5′ N. 340 m. above its mouth. It is navigable 900 miles.

KARTHAUS, v. Covington ts. on the left bank of the Susquehannah river, Clearfield co. Pa., 18 m. NE. from the town of Clearfield, and 112 from Harrisburg.

KASKASKIA, r. Il., rising in the E. part of the state near the W. boundary of Indiana, and flowing SW. by comparative courses about 250 m., it falls into the Mississippi about 100 m. above the mouth of the Ohio.

KASKASKIA, t. and seat of justice, Randolph co. Il., on the Kaskaskia river, situated on an extensive plain, not far from the commencement of the American Bottom, 11 miles from the mouth of the river on which it stands, and 6 miles from the nearest point of the Mississippi. This town was one of the first establishments made by the French in the valley of the Mississippi, and is a place whose origin dates further back than that of Philadelphia. It was once of great importance, containing 7,000 inhabitants. At present it numbers 160 houses and 1,000 inhabitants. A more beautiful situation for a town can hardly be imagined. It is in the centre of a gently sloping basin, on a fine navigable stream, and in the midst of a country proverbial for its fertility. It has a bank, a printing-office, a Catholic church, a nunnery and female boarding school, and a land office.

KATAHDIN, or Ktadne, lofty mountains, Maine, 80 m. N. from Bangor. Their height is not accurately ascertained, but is supposed to exceed that of the White mountains.

KAYADAROSSORAS, r. Saratoga co. N. Y., which falls into the Saratoga lake.

KAYGERS' CREEK, r. Ohio, which runs into the Ohio, 10 m. above Gallipolis.

KEARSARGE, mt. N. H., in Sutton, about 25 m. NW. from Concord. It is elevated 2,460 feet above the level of the sea.

KEASLETOWN, t. Rockingham co. Va.

KEENE, ts. and v. and seat of justice, Cheshire co. N. H., 14 m. SE. from Walpole, and 95 W. from Portsmouth. The village has two glass-houses, 1 woollen-factory, an iron-foundery, and a number of other valuable manufacturing establishments. Pop. of ts. 2,610.

KEENANSVILLE, v. and cap. Duplin co. N. C., 120 m. from Raleigh and 356 from W. C., contains the county buildings, and about 20 houses.

KEENE, pts. Essex co. N. Y., 138 m. N. from Albany, and 12 W. from Elizabeth. Pop. 730.

KEENE, v. Coshocton co. Ohio, 97 m. NE. from Columbus. It has several stores, an oil-mill, 12 or 15 mechanic shops, and about 200 families. It is a thriving place.

KEENE'S MILLS, v. Adams co. Pa., 36 m. SW. from Harrisburg.

KEENVILLE, v. Northampton co. Pa., on the road from Easton to the Lehigh Water-Gap, 2 m. from Cherryville.

KEEPOTAW, v. in the SW. part of Cook co. Il., on the Des Planes river, SW. from Chicago, below Des Planes.

KEESESVILLE, v. Essex co. N. Y., 157 m. N. from Albany; contains a number of churches, an academy, a large grist-mill with 5 run of stones, and another with 3 run of stones, a woollen-factory, a large cotton-factory, 5 saw-mills, 1 gang-mill with 28 saws, a trip-hammer shop with 5 fires, 1 rolling and slitting-mill, a nail-factory, a cupola-furnace, a machine-shop, 12 or 15 stores, an extensive brewery, 2 printing-offices, a bank with a capital of $100,000, a large tannery, upwards of 200 dwellings, and many other establishments of less note.

KELLOGGSVILLE, v. Cayuga co. N. Y., between the heads of Owasco and Skeneateles lakes, 39 m. NNE. from Ithaca, and 160 m. W. from Albany; contains a church, 2 or 3 stores, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

KELLOGGSVILLE, v. Ashtabula co. Ohio, 204 m. NE. from Columbus; has 15 or 20 houses.

KELLYSVILLE, v. Ohio co. Ky., 153 m. SW. by W. from Frankfort.

KELLYSVILLE, v. Marion co. Ten., 120 m. SE. from Nashville.

KELSO, v. Dearborn co. In., 85 m. SE. from Indianapolis.

KEMPSVILLE, t. Princess Anne co. Va., 9 m. SE. from Norfolk.

KEMPSVILLE, v. Niagara co. N.Y., 276 m. NW. from Albany, and 12 N. from Lockport; has several stores and taverns, and about 30 dwellings, and is a place of considerable business.

KENDALL, v. Stark co. Ohio, 7 m. W. from Canton, and near the eastern side of Tuscarawas river; contains several stores, an extensive woollen-factory, and from 50 to 60 dwellings.

KEMPER, co. Mis., bounded N. by Noxabee co., E. by Al. state, S. by Lauderdale, and W. by Nashoba and Dekalb. Pop. 7,663, and 3,040 slaves.

KENHAWA SALINE or TERRE SALIS, v. Kenhawa co. Va., on the NW. side of the Kenhawa river, 6 m. above Charleston.

KENHAWA, *Great*, r. Va. It rises in Ash co., N. C., and being enlarged by a number of tributary streams, falls into the Ohio at Point Pleasant. Its whole course is about 400 m. and its width at the Ohio about 500 yards.

KENHAWA, *Little*, r. Va., rises in Lewis co. and falls into the Ohio at Parkersburg, 12 m. below Marietta.

KENHAWA, co. Va., bounded SE. by Greenbrier and Giles, SW. by Cabell, NW. by Mason and Wood, and NE. by Lewis and

Randolph. It is intersected by Kenhawa and Elk rivers, and drained by their numerous branches. Charleston is the capital. Pop. 13,567, of whom 2,560 were slaves, and 97 free colored. Kenhawa is the seat of justice.

KENDRICK'S ISLAND, NW. coast of America, forms the W. side of Nootka sound.

KENDUSKEAG, r. Penobscot co. Maine, which flows into the Penobscot at Bangor.

KENNEBECASIS, r. N. Brunswick, which runs E. and falls into the river St. John.

KENNEBECK, r. which rises in the northern part of Maine, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean between the bays of Casco and Penobscot.

KENNEBECK, co. Maine, bounded by Lincoln SE. and S. Oxford W. Somerset N. Penobscot NE. and Hancock E. Chief towns, Hallowell and Augusta. Pop. in 1830, 52,491, and in 1840, 55,823.

KENNEBUNK, r. Me. which runs into the Atlantic at Kennebunk. It has a good harbor at its mouth.

KENNEBUNK, ts. and port of entry, York co. Me., at the mouth of the Kennebunk, 10 m. S. from Saco, 25 SW. from Portland. Ship-building is extensively carried on here. A number of vessels are engaged in the fishing and coasting business. There is one large cotton factory in operation, and other privilege for large manufacturing establishments on the Kennebunk and the Mousum, a pleasant stream which meets the ocean in this ts. Pop. 2,323.

KENNEBUNK PORT, ts. York co. Me., on the N. side of Kennebunk river. It has several vessels engaged in the coasting and fishing business. It has also extensive granite quarries. Pop. 2,768.

KENNEDY'S MILLS, v. Poland ts. Chatauque co. N. Y., 316 m. from Albany, and 20 SE. from Mayville, has several stores, and 20 or 25 dwellings.

KENNEDY'S WARM SPRING, v. Tyrone t. Perry co. Pa., 11 m. N. from Carlisle.

KENNEDYSVILLE, v. Steuben co. N. Y., 216 m. SW. from Albany, and 220 NW. from New York, contains several churches and stores, a tannery, and about 25 dwellings.

KENNEDY'S, v. Brunswick co. Va.

KENNET'S SQUARE, v. Chester co. Pa.

KENSINGTON, ts. Rockingham co. N. H., 13 m. SW. from Portsmouth, 45 N. from Boston and 40 SE. from Concord. It is a good agricultural ts. Pop. 665.

KENSINGTON, t. Philadelphia co. Pa. Pop. 13,394. It is a suburb of Philadelphia.

KENSINGTON, v. Chatauque co. N. Y., 340 m. from Albany, and 20 NE. from Mayville, contains several stores, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

KENT, co. U. Canada, on lake Erie.

KENT, v. and cap. of Kent co. Mich., situated on Grand river, about 30 m. from its mouth, contains a court-house, jail, several stores, and is a pleasant and growing place.

KENT, co. Mich., bounded N. by Oceana, E. by Ionia, S. by Barry and Allegan, and W. by Ottawa. Kent is the capital. Pop. 2,587.

KENT, co. L. Canada, between the rivers Sorel and St. Lawrence.

KENT, co. R. I., on the W. side of Narraganset bay, bounded N. by Providence co., S. by Washington co., and W. by Connecticut. Chief town, Warwick. The manufacturing interests of this county, particularly of cotton and wool, are very extensive, and probably pursued with as much spirit and success as in any portion of the state. Pop. 13,083.

KENT, ts. Litchfield co. Ct., on the Housatonic, 45 m. W. from Hartford. Iron ore is found here, and wrought extensively. It contains a neat and beautiful village. Pop. 1,759.

KENT, ts. Putnam co. N. Y., 20 m. SE. from Poughkeepsie, and 101 S. from Albany, contains the villages of Milton and Coles' Mills. Pop. 1,830.

KENT, co. Del., bounded N. by Newcastle co., E. by Delaware bay, S. by Sussex co., and W. by Maryland. Chief town, Dover. Pop. 19,872.

KENT, co. Md., bounded N. by Cecil co., E. by the state of Delaware, S. by Queen Anne co. and W. by Chesapeake bay. Pop. 10,842, of whom 2,735 were slaves, and 2,491 free colored. Chief town, Chestertown.

KENT, isl. in Chesapeake bay, annexed to Queen Anne co. Md.

KENTON, v. and cap. of Hardin co. O., 22 m. N. by E. from Bellefontaine, contains the county buildings, several stores, 20 or 30 dwellings, and is increasing in population.

KENTON, co. Ken., formed from Campbell, bounded N. by Ohio river, E. by Campbell co. S. by Pendleton and W. by Boone. Chief town, Covington. Pop. 7,816, of whom 751 were slaves.

KENTON, v. Kent co. Del., NNW. from Dover, and 5 m. W. from Smyrna.

KENTONTOWN, v. Harrison co. Ky., 4 m. NE. from Frankfort.

KENTUCKY CITY, v. Portage co. Wisconsin.

KENTUCKY, State. See page 126.

KENTUCKY, r. Kentucky, rises in the highlands in the SE. part of the state, and running NW. falls into the Ohio, at Port William, 77 m. above the rapids at Louisville. It is navigable 180 m. and is 150 yards wide at its mouth.

KENTUCKY, *Little*, r. Ken., which runs into the Ohio, 3 m. below the mouth of Kentucky river.

KENTUCKY, *Indian*, r. In., which runs into the Ohio, nearly opposite the mouth of Kentucky river.

KEOKUK, v. Lee co. Iowa, on the Mississippi river, below Montrose.

KEOWEA, v. Pickens district, S. C., 128 m. NW. from Columbia.

KEOWEA, r. U. S., the name of Savannah river above its confluence with the Tugalo.

KEROUART ISLETS, small islets on the NW. coast of America, between 51° and 52° N. Lat.

KERRSVILLE, v. Lawrence co. O., a small village of 10 or 12 houses.

KERSHAW, district, S. C., on the E. side of the Wateree, bounded N. by Lancaster, E. by Chesterfield, S. by Sumpter and Richland, and W. by Fairfield cos. Pop. 12,281, of whom 8,043 were slaves and 25 free colored. Chief town, Camden.

KERNESVILLE, v. Northampton co. Pa., 15 m. NW. by W. from Easton, contains several stores and about 25 dwellings.

KETCHUM'S CORNERS, v. Stillwater ts. Saratoga co. N. Y., a small village of 10 or 12 houses.

KEWAUNEE, v. Brown co. Wis., on lake Michigan, at the mouth of Kewaunee river, E. of Green bay.

KEWEENA POINT, projects far into the S. side of lake Superior.

KEYSVILLE, v. Charlotte co. Va., on the head waters of Meheim river, 70 m. SW. from Richmond.

KEYTESVILLE, t. and cap. of Chariton co. Miso., on the Chariton river, a flourishing village with the usual county buildings, and several stores.

KEY WEST, small island in the gulf of Mexico, remarkable as being the most southern settlement of the U. S. It was used as a naval station, but has been abandoned by our armed vessels. Lat. 24° 34′ N. Lon. from W. C. 4° 38′ W.

KEY WEST, v. and cap. Monroe co. Florida territory, 560 m. from Tallahassee, 1,450 from W. C.

KIAMESHA, r. Arkansas, which is formed by the union of three branches, rising in a ridge of the Mazern mountains. It waters the SW. part of the territory, and joins Red river 900 m. above Natchitoches.

KICKABOO, or Red Buck, small r. Il., which runs into the Illinois on the N. a little below lake Pioria.

KICKAPOO, v. Peoria co. Il., 12 m. NW. of Peoria.

KICKEMUIT, a NW. arm of Mount Hope bay, R. I., 2 miles long and half a m. broad.

KILDARE, t. Warwick co. L. C., 34 m. N. from Montreal.

KILKENNY, t. Leinster co. L. C., 35 m. NW. from Montreal.

KILKENNY, ts. Coos co. N. H., 8 m. NE. from Lancaster, 117 from Concord, and 558 from W. C. Pop. 19.

KILLBUCK, r. Ohio, which runs into White-woman's creek, 3 m. above its junction with the Muskingum.

KILLINGLY, ts. Windham co. Ct., on the Quinebaug, 25 m. W. from Providence, 45 m. E. from Hartford. It contains the villages of *Pleasant Valley*, *Daysville*, and *Danielsonville*, all pleasant and flourishing manufacturing places. They contain 14 cotton factories, 3 woollen mills, a furnace, an axe factory, and other mechanical operations. Pop. 3,685.

KILLINGWORTH, ts. Middlesex co. Ct., on L. Island sound, 26 m. E. from New Haven, 38 SE. from Hartford, and 26 W. from New London. Many vessels are built at this place. Pop. 1,130.

KILMARNOCK, v. Lancaster co. Va.

KIMBERTON, v. Chester co. Pa.

KIMBLES, v. Lawrence co. O., 120 m. a little E. of S. from Columbus, a pleasant village of about 20 houses.

KIMBLESVILLE, v. Chester co. Pa., 76 m. from Harrisburg, contains several stores and about 30 houses.

KINCANNON WORKS, v. Surrey co. N. C., 139 m. NW. by W. from Raleigh.

KINDERHOOK CREEK, r. N. Y., rises in Berlin, Rensselaer co., and flowing SE. enters the Hudson at Kinderhook.

KINDERHOOK, ts. and v. Columbia co. N. Y., on the Hudson river, 10 m. above Hudson, 20 below Albany. The village contains an academy in much repute, 2 select schools, several stores, a wool warehouse, hat factory and store, 2 carriage shops, and from 80 to 100 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 3,512.

KINDERHOOK LANDING or STUYVESANT, v. Stuyvesant ts. Columbia co. New York, on the Hudson river, 125 m. from New York, and 20 from Albany, contains several stores, 3 warehouses, 3 lumber yards, and 50 or 60 dwellings.

KING AND QUEEN, co. Va., on Mattapoony river, which separates it from King William co. Pop. 10,862, of whom 5,937 were slaves, and 490 free colored. Chief town, Dunkirk.

KINGFIELD, ts. Somerset co. Me., 119 m. N. from Portland, 55 NW. from Augusta. Pop. 671.

KING GEORGE, co. Va., between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers, bounded N. by the Potomac river, E. by Westmoreland, S. by Rappahannock river, and W. by Stafford co. Pop. 5,927, of whom 3,382 were slaves, and 275 free colored.

KING GEORGE SOUND, the name given by Captain Cook, in 1778, to the bay which he discovered on the W. coast of North America, in Lon. 126° 48′ W. and Lat. 49° 33′ N., but the natives call it *Nootka*; the name now generally adopted by the English.

KING GEORGE THE THIRD'S ISLANDS, group on the W. coast of America, extending from Lat. 56° 10′ to 58° 18′ N.

KINGS, co. New Brunswick, on the river St. John, bounded on the E. by Charlotte co. S. by St. John co. W. by the counties of Westmoreland and Northumberland, and N. by a line running SE. and NW. from Spoon island in St. John river.

KINGS, co. N. Y., comprises the W. end of Long Island, and is bounded E. by

Queens co. Chief town, Flatbush. Pop. 47,613.

KING'S BAY, bay, on the SE. coast of Nova Scotia.

KINGSBOROUGH, v. Montgomery co. N. Y., 50 m. NW. from Albany, contains several stores, about 50 houses, &c. &c.

KINGSBRIDGE, v. on the Harlaem river, N. Y., 16 m. N. of N. Y. city.

KINGSBURY, ts. and v. Washington co. N. Y., on the Hudson, 52 m. above Albany. The village has several stores and mechanic shops, and from 30 to 40 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,773.

KINGSBURY, v. Lancaster co. S. C., 60 m. from Columbia, and 455 from W. C.

KINGS FERRY, v. Mongalia co. Va., 15 m. from Morgantown, a small village of some 10 or 12 houses.

KINGSPORT, v. Sullivan co. Ten., 290 m. from Nashville, and 425 from W. C., contains several stores, and some 20 or 30 houses.

KING AND QUEEN C. H., cap. of King and Queen co. Va., near the Mattapoony, 49 m. NE. from Richmond.

KING GEORGE C. H., cap. of King George co. Va., centrally situated 88 m. NNE. from Richmond.

KINGSTON, v. Peoria co. Il., on the Illinois river.

KINGSTON, v. Adams co. Miss., contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

KINGSTON, v. and cap. Autauga co. Ala., 83 m. from Tuscaloosa, and 877 from W. C.; has the usual county buildings, several stores, and some 20 or 30 houses.

KINGSTON, s-p. of Jamaica, on the S. coast of the island, on a bay in which vessels of the largest burden may anchor in safety. It was founded in 1693, after the destruction of Port Royal by an earthquake in the preceding year. It is on a plain which rises, with a gradual ascent, to the foot of the Liguanea mountains, a distance of about six miles, 10 m. E. from Spanish Town. Lon. 76° 33′ W. Lat. 18° N. Pop. 33,000, of which number 10,000 are whites, 18,000 slaves.

KINGSTON, ts. and cap. of the island of St. Vincent's, in the W. Indies. Lon. 81° W. Lat. 13° 6′ N.

KINGSTON, t. and cap. Kings co. New Brunswick, on Kennebecasis bay.

KINGSTON, ts. U. C., the largest and most populous in the province. It is advantageously seated at the E. extremity of lake Ontario.

KINGSTON, ts. Addison co. Vt., 28 m. SW. from Montpelier. Here is a beautiful water-fall on White river of 100 feet, 50 of which are perpendicular. Pop. 1,000.

KINGSTON, ts. Rockingham co. N. H., 21 m. SW. from Portsmouth. It is a good agricultural township. Pop. 1,032.

KINGSTON, ts. Plymouth co. Mass., 4 m. NW. from Plymouth, 32 SSE. from Boston, from W. C. 458. This town has some trade in the fisheries, and contains 2 cotton manufactories, and some manufactures of iron, axes, cutlery, anchors, leather, shoes, palm-leaf hats, &c. &c.; total annual value, $100,000. Pop. 1,440.

KINGSTON, *North*, ts. Washington co. R. I., on W. side of Narraganset bay, 12 m. NW. from Newport. Pop. 2,909.

KINGSTON, *South*, or Tower Hill, t. and cap. Washington co. R. I., on the W. side of Narraganset bay, 11 m. W. from Newport. Pop. 3,717.

KINGSTON, ts. and cap. Ulster co. N. Y., on the Hudson, 65 m. below Albany, 100 above New York. The village of Kingston is pleasantly situated on Esopus creek, about 3 m. from the Hudson, and 313 m. from W. C. The village is divided into 7 wards and distributed over 10 streets. It contains a court-house, jail, the clerk's and sheriff's offices, several churches, 5 or 6 taverns, upwards of 20 stores, 2 banks, a large iron-foundery, a number of brick-yards, book-stores, 2 printing-offices, about 300 dwellings, &c. &c. Population of the ts. 5,824.

KINGSTON, v. Middlesex co. N. J., 3 m. NE. from Princeton, 15 SW. from Brunswick; contains a church, several stores, and 25 or 30 dwellings.

KINGSTON, v. Talbot co. Md., on the E. side of the Choptank, 4 m. below its forks.

KINGSTON, t. Luzerne co. Pa., on the Susquehannah river, opposite Wilkesbarre. It is a flourishing village; contains several stores and various mechanic shops.

KINGSTON, t. Somerset co. Md., 8 m. S. of Princess Anne.

KINGSTON, t. Georgetown district, S. C., on Waccama river, 40 m. NE. from Georgetown.

KINGSTON, v. Morgan co. Geo., 33 m. NNW. from Milledgeville.

KINGSTON, v. Adams co. Miss., 130 m. from Jackson and 1,164 from W. C.; contains about 20 houses.

KINGSTON, t. and cap. Roane co. Ten., at the confluence of Clinch and Holston rivers, 60 m. below Knoxville, and 556 m. from W. C.; contains a court-house, jail, several stores, taverns, various mechanic shops, and has some trade.

KINGSTON, v. Hopkins co. Ken., 216 m. SW. by W. from Frankfort.

KINGSTON, small town situated on the line, but within the co. of Ross, Ohio, 10 m. N. from Chillicothe. It contains about 60 dwellings, 7 or 8 stores, and is increasing in population.

KINGSVILLE, pts. Ashtabula co. Ohio, on lake Erie, 10 m. NE. from Jefferson and 200 NE. from Columbus.

KING-TREE, t. and cap. Williamsburg district, S. C., on Black river, about 65 m. N. from Charleston, 86 from Columbia and 488 from W. C.; contains a court-house and about 30 houses.

KING WILLIAM, co. Va., between Mattapony and Pamunky rivers, and extends

eastward to where those rivers unite, and form York river, and bounded NW. by Caroline co. Pop. in 1830, 9,812, and in 1840, 9,258, of whom 5,780 were slaves, and 338 free colored.

KING WILLIAM COURT-HOUSE, v. and seat of justice, King William co. Va., 35 m. NE. from Richmond.

KING WOOD, t. and cap. of Preston co. Va., on Cheat river, about 200 m. direct NW. from Richmond, and 172 m. NW. by W. from W. C.; contains a court-house, jail, several stores, and has some trade.

KINIESNICK, v. Lewis co. Ken., NNE. from Frankfort.

KINSALE, v. Westmoreland co. Va., situated on the SW. side of the river Potomac, near the Chesapeake bay.

KINSAWL'S SETTLEMENT, in the N. part of Gallatin co. Il., on the road from Carmi to Equality. It is a considerable settlement.

KINSTON, t. and cap. Lenoir co. N. C., on the left bank of Neuse river, 40 m. above Newburn; contains the usual county buildings, several stores, and has some trade.

KIRBY, ts. Caledonia co. Vt., 36 m. NE. from Montpelier, and 14 NE. from Danville, a cold, wet and mountainous township. Pop. 520.

KIRKLAND, ts. Penobscot co. Me., 83 m. NE. from Augusta, and 15 NNW. from Bangor. Pop. 351.

KIRSVILLE, v. Mecklenburg co. N. C., 151 m. SW. from Raleigh; contains 4 or 5 stores, and about 30 dwellings.

KIRKERSVILLE, v. Harrison ts. Licking co. O., on the national road, 21½ m. E. from Columbus, and 14 W. from Newark; contains several taverns and stores, and 20 or 25 dwellings.

KIRKSVILLE, v. Livingston co., Ken., 230 m. from Frankfort, and 770 from W. C.

KISHTAC, isl. on the NW. coast of America, E. of Foggy Cape, on the SE. side of the peninsula of Alaska, and opposite the mouth of Cook's river.

KISKIMINITAS, r. a branch of the Alleghany in Pa.

KITE'S MILLS, v. Rockingham co. Va.

KITTANNING, v. and seat of justice, Armstrong co. Pa., on the E. side of the Alleghany river, 40 m. NE. from Pittsburg, 215 from W. C. It is a flourishing place, containing a court-house, jail, 3 churches, an academy, several stores, various mechanic shops, and has considerable trade. Pop. 1,323.

KITTATINNY MOUNTAINS, a ridge of the Alleghany mountains, which runs through the N. parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

KITTERY, ts. York co. Me., at the mouth of the Piscataqua, opposite Portsmouth, N. H., 5 m. SW. from York. The river or inlet called Spruce creek affords a good harbor for vessels employed in the coasting trade and fishery. Pop. 2,435.

KLINGERSTOWN, v. Upper Mahony ts. Northumberland co. Pa., 17 m. SE. from Sunbury.

KNIFE RIVER, r. Miso., which joins the river Missouri on the S. at the Mandan villages.

KNIGHT'S CANAL, inlet, on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 50° 45′ N.

KNIGHT'S ISLAND, isl. in Behring's bay, separated from the continent of America by a narrow channel.

KNIGHT'S ISLAND, a small island in Hudson's bay. Lon. 93° 30′ W. Lat. 61° 50′ N.

KNOT'S ISLAND, v. Currituck co. N. C.

KNOWLTON, v. Warren co. N. J., on Delaware river, 64 m. from Trenton, and 217 from W. C.; contains a large grist-mill, a clover-mill, and 8 or 10 dwellings, &c.

KNOWLESVILLE, v. Ridgeway ts. Orleans co. N. Y., on the Erie canal, 6 m. W. of Albion, and 267 NW. from Albany; contains several churches and stores, 2 grist-mills, a brewery, tannery, an ashery, and 30 or 40 dwellings.

KNOX, co. Il., bounded N. by Henry, E. by Putnam and Peoria, S. by Fulton, and W. by Warren and Mercer cos. This county is watered chiefly by Spoon river and its tributaries. The surface is generally prairie, moderately undulating, and of first rate quality of soil, with considerable tracts of timber along the water courses. It is within the military bounty lands; its centre is about 180 m. NNW. from Vandalia. Knoxville is the capital. Pop. in 1835, 1,600, and in 1840, 7,060.

KNOX, ts. Waldo co. Me., 28 m. NW. from Castine, and 32 NE. by E. from Augusta. Its inhabitants are mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits. Pop. 897.

KNOX, ts. Albany co. N. Y., 21 m. W. from Albany, contains the village of Knoxville, and a library of about 100 volumes.

KNOX, co. O., bounded by Richland N. Coshocton E. Licking S. Delaware W. and Marion NW. Chief town, Mount Vernon. Population in 1830, 17,124, and in 1840, 29,579.

KNOX, co. Ken., bounded SE. by Harlan, SW. by Whitely, NW. by Rockcastle, and NE. by Clay. Chief town, Barbourville, is about 125 m. SSE. from Frankfort. Pop. 5,722, of whom 536 were slaves and 164 free colored.

KNOX, co. E. Ten., bounded by Sevier SE. Blount S. Roane W. Anderson NW. and Grainger and Jefferson NE. Holston and Clinch rivers unite at Knoxville. Chief town, Knoxville. Pop. 15,425, of whom 1,934 were slaves, and 173 free colored.

KNOX, co. In., between White and Wabash rivers, bounded by Kaskaskia or Pike and Gibson cos. S. Wabash river W. Sullivan N. and Davies E. Soil generally fertile. Chief town, Vincennes. Pop. 10,657.

KNOX SETTLEMENT, Putnam co. Il., 13 m. SE. from Hennepin, on the head waters of Bureau river.

KNOXVILLE, v. and cap. Knox co. Il.,

situated on a rich and elevated prairie, and contains the county buildings, a number of stores, and 40 or 50 dwellings.

KNOXVILLE, v. Tioga co. Pa., 176 m. NNW. from Harrisburg.

KNOXVILLE, v. Frederick co. Md., 53 m. NNW. from W. C.

KNOXVILLE, or UNION STREET, v. Knox ts. Albany co. N.Y., 21 m.W. from Albany, has 2 churches, about 30 dwellings, &c.

KNOXVILLE, t. and seat of justice, Knox co. Ten., on the right bank of Holston river, 22 m above its junction with the Tennessee, about 200 m. E. from Nashville. Lat. 35° 50′ N. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, contains a court-house and jail, several churches, an academy, various mechanic shops, and a splendid college edifice, with about 100 students, and a library of 3,000 vols.

KNOXVILLE, v. Jefferson co. O., 12 m. NW. from Steubenville, and 158 NE. from Columbus, has a large flouring mill, several stores, a variety of mechanic shops, from 40 to 50 dwellings, and is increasing in population.

KNOXVILLE, v. and cap. Crawford co. Geo., 60 m. from Milledgeville, 702 from W. C., contains several stores, court-house, jail, and about 30 houses.

KODIAK, an extensive group of islands on the W. coast of N. America, about 50 m. from the entrance into Cook's inlet, extending about 130 m. from SW. to NE. Lon. 206° 12′ to 208° 45′ E. Lat. 56° 45′ to 58° 28′ N.

KONIAUT, *Big*, lake, Erie co. Pa., W. of Le Boeuf.

KONIAUT, *Little*, lake, Crawford co. Pa., 8 m. W. from Meadville. Three miles long and one broad.

KOOSKOOSKEE, r. Oregon Territory, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, and joins Lewis r. between Lon. 117° and 118° W. and between Lat. 46° and 47° N.

KORTRIGHT, v. Delaware co. N. Y., 10 m. N. from Delhi, 62 SW. from Albany, contains a Presbyterian church, several stores, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

KOSCIUSKO, co. N. part of In., bounded N. by Elkhart, E. by Noble and Whitley, S. by Wabash and Miami, and W. by Fulton and Marshall. Watered chiefly by Turkey creek, and the head branches of Tippecanoe and Yellow rivers. Pop. 4,870. Warsaw is the seat of justice.

KRABBSVILLE, v. Jackson co. Miso., 236 m. from Jackson, and 1,071 from W. C., a small place of some 15 or 20 houses.

KREIDERSVILLE, v. Northampton co. Pa., 7 m. SE. from Cherryville, and 2 from Howarton, on the road from Easton to Mauch Chunk, contains 3 or 4 stores, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

KUSKANONG, v. N. part of Rock co. Wis., on Rock river, at the outlet of Kuskanong lake.

KYLERSVILLE, v. Clearfield co. Pa., 122 m. NW. from Harrisburg.

## L.

LABEESH, r. U. States, which receives the waters of a lake of the same name, and flows into Cassina lake. A little distance from the lake are the head-waters of Red river which flows into Hudson bay.

LABRADOR. See p. 167.

LACAIDE, t. L. C., 53 m. N. from Plattsburg.

LAC AU SABLE, lake, Wisconsin, between lake Superior and the Mississippi, 600 m. above the mouth of St. Peter's river. Until 1816, the principal station of the British NW. Fur Company was on this lake. The station is now occupied by the American NW. Company.

LAC DES DEUX MONTAGNES, seigniory, York co. L. C., on the N. side of Ottawa river, 25 m. W. from Montreal.

LACHENAYE, seigniory, Leinster co. L. C., on the river St. Jean, 13 m. N. from Montreal.

LACHAWAHANOCK, valley, Luzerne co. Pa., extends from the mouth of Lachawahanock creek, up the same, about 30 m. This, next to Wyoming valley, is the most populous in the county.

LACHINE, v. on Montreal Island, L. C., 7 m. above the city of Montreal. The rapid of St. Louis prevents vessels ascending from Montreal, so that all the commerce with the NW. country centres at Lachine.

LACKAWAXEN, river of Pa., which falls into the Delaware, in Pike co. 174 m. above Philadelphia.

LACON, v. in the S. part of Putnam co. Il., on the Illinois river, 20 m. below Hennepin, has several stores and mechanic shops, and 20 or 30 dwellings.

LACONIA, v. Harrison co. In., 120 m. S. from Indianapolis, and 21 S. from Corydon, a small but flourishing village.

LADY WASHINGTON, v. Montgomery co. Pa., 22 m. from Philadelphia.

LADY'S ISLAND, a small island off the coast of S. C., near Port Royal.

LA FARGEVILLE, v. Jefferson co. N. Y., 174 m. NW. from Albany, a small village of about 20 houses.

LAFAYETTE, v. M'Kean co. Pa., 178 m. from Harrisburg.

LAFAYETTE, v. Montgomery co. Va., 208 m. S. of W. from Richmond.

LAFAYETTE, parish, La., bounded NNW. and W. by Opelousas, and E. by St. Martin's parishes, and S. by the gulf of Mexico. Pop. 7,841, of whom 3,233 were slaves, and 134 free colored. Vermillionville is the capital.

LAFAYETTE, co. Miso., bounded N. by the Missouri river, E. by Saline co., S. by Osage river, and W. by Jackson co. Pop. 6,815, of whom 1,990 were slaves and 26 free colored. Lexington is the capital.

LAFAYETTE, t. and cap. Tippecanoe co. In., situated on the Wabash, 10 m. below the mouth of Tippecanoe river, 70 m. NW. from Indianapolis, at the head of steam-

boat navigation, and at the termination of the Wabash and Erie canal. This favorable location will conduce to make this a large and flourishing town. At present it contains about 15 stores, various mechanic shops, several churches, an academy, a bank, court-house, jail, and about 2,000 inhabitants.

LAFAYETTE, co. in the SW. part of Arkansas, bounded N. by Hampstead co. E. by Washitaw river, S. by Louisiana state line, and W. by lands not yet laid out. Lafayette is the capital. Pop. 2,200, of whom 1,644 were slaves.

LAFAYETTE, t. and cap. Lafayette co. Arkansas, 180 m. SW. from Little Rock, contains about 20 houses besides the county buildings.

LAFAYETTE, v. Oldham co. Ken., 43 m. N. from Frankfort.

LAFAYETTE, v. and cap. of Chambers co. Ala., 198 m. SE. from Tuscaloosa, and 788 from W. C., contains the county buildings, and some 15 or 20 houses.

LAFAYETTE, v. Dutchess co. N. Y., 24 m. from Poughkeepsie, and 89 m. from Albany, has a Baptist church and about 15 dwellings.

LAFAYETTE, v. Van Buren co. Mich., 167 m. W. from Detroit, and 660 from W. C., contains some 20 or 30 houses.

LAFAYETTE, v. Williams co. O., on Beaver creek, 22 m. from Napoleon, and 21 from Defiance. It contains a large grist-mill, several stores and mechanic shops, and 20 or 30 dwellings.

LAFAYETTE, v. Deer Creek ts. Madison co. O., on the national road, 21½ m. W. from Columbus, has several stores, and 25 or 30 dwellings.

LAFAYETTE, v. in the NE. corner of Knox co. Il., on the W. fork of Spoon river.

LAFAYETTE, v. Lafayette ts. Onondaga co. N. Y., 12 m. S. from Syracuse, and 134 from Albany. The village has 2 stores and 15 or 20 dwellings. Pop. of the ts. 2,600.

LAFAYETTE, v. Newton ts. Sussex co. N. J., 5 m. NE. from Newton, and 75 from Trenton, has a cupola furnace, grist-mill with 3 run of stones, a Baptist church, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

LA FEVRE, commonly called Fever r. Il., which runs into the Mississippi 75 m. below Prairie du Chien, 21 below Dubuque's lead mines. Lead ore is found on its banks, 10 m. from the mouth, in great quantities.

LAFONTAINE, v. SW. part of Brown co. Wisconsin, on Fox river.

LAFOURCHE INTERIOR, parish, La., bounded NE. by St. John Baptist and St. Charles, E. by Jefferson parish, SW. by Terre Bonne, and NW. by Assumption parishes. Thibadeuxville is the capital. Pop. 7,303, of whom 3,246 were slaves.

LAFOURCHE, t. Arcadia co. La., 75 m. NW. from New Orleans.

LAFOURCHE, or Chetimaches, r. La., let of the Mississippi. It leaves the ream at Donaldson, about 90 miles above New Orleans. Its length is about 45 miles.

LAGOS, t. Mexico, in Guadalaxara, 60 miles NE. from Guadalaxara. Lon. 101° 32′ W. Lat. 21° 27′ N.

LA GRANGE, co. NE. part of Indiana, bounded by Michigan state line on the N. Steuben E. Noble S. and Elkhart W. It is watered chiefly by Elkhart, Little Elkhart, Crooked creek, and Fawn rivers. Lima is the capital. Pop. 3,664.

LA GRANGE, v. Covington ts. Genesee co. N. Y., 17 m. E. from Batavia, and 241 W. from Albany, has a Baptist church, about 20 dwellings, &c.

LA GRANGE, v. and cap. Troup co. Geo., 138 m. W. from Milledgeville.

LA GRANGE, v. Chester district, S. C., 77 m. N. of Columbia.

LA GRANGE, v. Franklin co. Ala., 110 m. NNW. from Tuscaloosa.

LA GRANGE, v. Oldham co. Ky., 43 m. from Frankfort.

LA GRANGE, pts. Lorain co. Ohio, 8 m. S. from Elyria, on a branch of Black river.

LA GRANGE, v. Cass co. Mich., 178 m. S. of W. from Detroit.

LA GRANGE, v. Clark co. Miso., on the Mississippi river.

LA GRANGE, v. on W. boundary of Tippecanoe co. In., on the Wabash.

LA HARPE, v. in the NE. part of Hancock co. Il., and contains 30 or 40 families.

LAIRDSVILLE, v. Oneida co. N. Y., 108 m. NW. by W. from Albany, and 12 from Utica, has several churches, stores, and taverns, a saw-mill, and about 15 dwellings.

LAKE, SW. pts. Wayne co. Ohio, on the road from Mount Vernon to Cleveland.

LAKE, co. Il., in the northern part of the state, county seat and boundary uncertain. Pop. 2,634.

LAKE, v. Milwaukee co. Wisconsin.

LAKE ERIE, a large inland sea. It extends along about two-thirds of the northern borders of the state, from its north-eastern limits, westwardly, between it and Upper Canada. The jurisdictional line, however, between Canada and Ohio, runs along the middle of it, from east to west. Its circumference, following the various windings of its shores, is about 600 miles; and its greatest length, in a direct line, from south-west to north-east, beginning at the Maumee bay, and terminating at Buffalo, in New York, is about 270 miles.

About 260 miles only of this lake, in a direct line, border upon the state of Ohio. Its average breadth is probably from 40 to 50 miles; although, opposite Cleveland, it is said to be 90 miles broad.

This is a valuable sheet of inland water; and affords an extensive interior navigation. The principal landing-places on its southern shore, are Maumee bay, Port Clinton, Sandusky, Huron, Cleveland, Fairport, and Ashtabula, in Ohio; Erie, in Pennsylvania; and Portland, Dunkirk, and Buffalo, in New

York. It is scarcely possible for one unacquainted with the circumstances of the western country, to conceive the vast amount of business now done upon this inland sea. There are owned on lake Erie more than fifty steam-boats, and not much less than three hundred sloops, schooners, and ships; all actively and lucratively employed. Steam-boats have for several years past multiplied with a rapidity seldom equalled in any quarter of the globe; and yet they have divided annually, when no untoward accident befell them, from 50 to 100 per cent per annum to the stockholders. Schooners, and other craft, have been, in most cases, equally profitable. The United States have erected harbors at the mouths of all the considerable streams on the southern shore; and erected light-houses and beacons at the several ports, at an expense which, though considerable, bears no proportion to the immense benefits derived from that source.

LAKE ONTARIO lies between the state of New York and Canada, is 180 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, elevated 230 feet above tide level, mean depth 492 feet; it is navigable for vessels of any size. It is connected with lake Erie by Niagara river, a mile in average width, very swift and deep, and 36 miles long.

LAKE ST. CLAIR lies between lakes Huron and Erie, is a clear and beautiful basin of water, about 30 miles in diameter; the strait between this lake and Huron is 32 miles in length, and three-quarters of a mile in breadth, with a deep and rapid current.

LAKE HURON is the second in size on the continent, being 220 by 90 miles in extent. It has the usual cold, transparent, and deep waters, has many islands, and is of a depth to be everywhere navigated by the largest vessels. At its west extremity it communicates with lake Michigan by the straits of Michilimackinack.

LAKE MICHIGAN lies entirely in the U. S., between the states of Michigan and Wisconsin. Its extent is 300 by 50 miles, and it receives 40 considerable rivers, has valuable fisheries of sturgeon and white fish, and embosoms some islands in the north.

LAKE SUPERIOR is connected with lake Huron by a strait 27 miles in length, the channel of which is shallow, rapid, and difficult of navigation. This is by far the largest collection of fresh water on the globe, being 350 by 100 miles in extent, and about 1,500 miles in circumference, by its various windings.

LAKE LANDING, v. Hyde co. N. C., 213 m. a little S. of E. from Raleigh.

LAKEPORT, v. Laporte co. In., 189 m. NW. from Indianapolis, and 668 from W. C., a flourishing village of about 20 houses.

LAKEPORT, v. Chicot co. Arkansas, 130 m. SE. from Little Rock.

LAKE OF THE WOODS, lake, between lake Superior and lake Winnipec, discharging by Winnipec river into the lake of the same name.

LAKE PLEASANT, t. Hamilton co. N. Y.

LAKEVILLE, v. Livingston co. N. Y., at the outlet of Conesus lake, 6 m. E. from Geneseo, and 217 NW. from Albany, has 2 churches, several stores, and 25 or 30 dwellings.

LAMARCH, r. Il., which runs into Illinois river from the NW.

LAMASTER'S SETTLEMENT, Schuyler co. Il., 4 m. S. from Rushville.

LAMBERTON, v. Mercer co. N. J., on the Delaware river one mile below Trenton. It may be considered a suburb of Trenton.

LAMBERTSVILLE, v. Hunterdon co. N. J., on the Delaware, 16 m. above Trenton, and 170 from W. C., opposite New Hope, Pennsylvania. It is a place of considerable trade, being on the Delaware and Raritan canal feeder; it has water communication both with New York and Philadelphia, and contains several flour-mills, a flax-mill, manufacturing it from the stem, a bank, 2 iron founderies, 3 plaster-mills, 3 saw-mills, an oil-mill, and is extensively engaged in the burning of lime. It also contains several stores, and about 60 dwellings.

LAMOILLE, river, Vt., rises in Greensborough, runs NW. and falls into lake Champlain, at Milton, 12 m. N. from Burlington.

LAMINGTON, v. Bedminster ts. Somerset co. N. J., 10 m. from Somerville, has a Presbyterian church, and 8 or 10 dwellings.

LAMORESVILLE, v. Carroll co. Ten., 118 m. W. from Nashville.

LAMOTTE PRAIRIE, Crawford co. Il., 8 m. long, and from 1 to 5 miles broad. The soil is well adapted to the growth of Indian corn.

LAMPREY, r. N. H., rises near the N. boundary of Rockingham co., flows SE. and empties into an arm of the Piscataqua bay.

LANCASTER C. H. t. and cap. Lancaster co. Va., 83 m. NNE. from Richmond, and 152 SSE. from W. C.

LANCASTER, t. and cap. Lancaster district, S. C., 38 m. W. of N. from Camden, and 63 m. E. of N. from Columbia, contains the usual county buildings, and several stores.

LANCASTER, v. Smith co. Ten., 58 m. NE. from Nashville.

LANCASTER, v. Jefferson co. In., 76 m. SE. from Indianapolis.

LANCASTER, v. in the E. part of Will co. Il.

LANCASTER or FAYETTE, v. NE. part of Grant co. Wis., on Blue river.

LANCASTER, district, S. C., bounded N. by N. C., E. by Chesterfield, S. by Kershaw, and W. by Chester and York. Lancaster is the seat of justice. Pop. 9,907, of whom 4,235 were slaves and 107 free colored.

LANCASTER, v. and cap. Garrard co. Ken., 29 m. S. from Lexington.

LANCASTER, v. and cap. Fairfield co. O., 28 m. SE. from Columbus, 34 NE. from Chillicothe. It contains a court-house and jail, a bank, 2 printing-offices, several churches, a foundery, various mechanic shops, 15 or 20 stores, 2 large flouring-mills, a woollen factory, a market-house, 2 breweries, and upwards of 300 dwellings. The Lancaster lateral canal connects this village with the Ohio canal, 8 m. distant. It is a flourishing and business place.

LANCE LA GRACE, t. 75 m. SSW. from New Madrid. Lon. 90° 27′ W. Lat. 35° 25′ N.

LANCE POINT, the S. point of Newfoundland, at the SW. extremity of St. Mary's bay.

LANDAFF, ts. Grafton co. N. H., on the E. side of Connecticut river, between Bath and Haverhill, 12 m. NE. from Haverhill, and 90 NW. from Concord. The soil is fertile. Pop. 957.

LANDGROVE, ts. Bennington co. Vt., about 35 m. NE. from Bennington, and 30 SW. from Windsor; some of the head branches of West river have their rise in this ts. Pop. 344.

LANDGUARD, or Pointe Aux Pins, north side of lake Erie. This point is about 20 m. E. of the S. Foreland, and bears the only pine timber on this coast.

LANDISBURG, v. Perry co. Pa., on a small branch of Shareman's creek, 30 m. NW. from Harrisburg, and 18 NNW. from Carlisle.

LANDSFORD, v. Chester district, S. C., 92 m. N. from Columbia.

LANESBOROUGH, ts. Berkshire co. Mass. It is situated in the NW. part of the state, joining to N. Y., 125 m. W. by N. from Boston. The inhabitants are principally farmers, who make agriculture a business, and reap its rewards. Pop. 1,140.

LANESBOROUGH, v. Anson co. N. C., 154 m. SW. from Raleigh.

LANESVILLE, v. Floyd co. Ky., 154 m. SE. by E. from Frankfort.

LANESVILLE, v. Harrison co. In., on the road from Corydon to New Albany, 130 m. from Indianapolis, and 606 from W. C., a flourishing place.

LANESVILLE, v. Susquehannah co. Pa., contains some 15 or 20 houses.

LANESVILLE, v. King William co. Va., a small village of 8 or 10 houses.

LANGDON, ts. Sullivan co. N. H., on Connecticut river, 40 m. W. from Concord, and 18 SSW. from Newport. A considerable branch of Cold river passes through the whole extent of the ts. and unites with the main branch near the south line. Pop. 615.

LANGHORN'S TAVERN, v. Cumberland co. Va., 60 m. from Richmond.

LANGSBURY, v. Camden co. Geo., 199 m. SSE. from Milledgeville.

LANSINGBURG, ts. and v. Rensselaer co. N. Y., on the E. side of Hudson river, near its junction with the Mohawk river, about 4 m. above Troy, and 9 above Albany. Sloops of small draught ascend thus high. It is laid out in squares 400 by 260 feet; its length is 2½ miles by half a mile in breadth, extending to the river bank on the east. The Mohawk empties into the Hudson by its three "Sprouts," or mouths, opposite the village. It contains a number of churches for different denominations, an academy in high repute, 6 select schools, several public libraries, 8 or 10 general stores doing a wholesale business, and 30 or 40 retail stores. Its manufactories consist of 2 large oil cloth and carpet factories, brushes and bellows, tin, guns and rifles, 2 breweries, 3 independent maltsteries making 60,000 bu. of malt per annum, factories for making machine cards, paints, glue, leather, ropes, nails, stone-ware, brass castings, &c. It also contains a bank, several extensive slaughtering and packing houses, one of which puts up 16,000 barrels of meat annually; and about 500 dwellings. Pop. of the ts. 3,330.

LANSING, ts. Tompkins co. N. Y., 170 m. W. from Albany, contains the villages of Lansing, North Lansing, South Lansing, and Ludlowville. Lansingville, 12 m. from Ithaca, has 2 churches, and about 30 dwellings. Pop. 3,672.

LAONIA, v. Pomfret ts. Chatauque co. N. Y., on the Conadawa creek, 2 m. above Fredonia, and 315 from Albany, has a very valuable water power, a woollen factory, clothing works, several taverns and stores, and about 40 dwellings.

LAO, t. Cuba, 25 m. W. from Havana.

LAPEER, co. Mich., bounded N. by Sanilac, E. by St. Clair, S. by Oakland, and W. by Shiawassee and Saginaw cos. It lies about 60 m. NW. from Detroit. Pop. 4,265. Lapeer is the seat of justice.

LAPEER, v. and cap. of Lapeer co. Mich., 61 m. from Detroit, and 587 from W. C., contains the county buildings, and 20 or 30 houses.

LA PETITE NATION, York co. L. C., on the Ottawa river, about 70 m. W. from Montreal.

LA PETITE RIVIERE, parish, in Cote de Beaupre seigniory, L. C., on the St. Lawrence, 34 m. NE. from Quebec.

LA PORTE, co. NW. part of In., bounded N. by lake Michigan and Michigan state line, E. by St. Joseph, S. by Marshall and Stark, and W. by Porter co. It is watered chiefly by Kankakee r. and branches, and Trail and lake Calumet creeks. The capital is La Porte. Pop. 8,184.

LA PORTE, v. and cap. of La Porte co. In., in the NW. part of the interior of the county, 180 m. NNW. from Indianapolis.

LAPRAIRIE, seigniory, Huntingdon co. L. C., on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Sorel, opposite Montreal. The village of Laprairie, or La Naitivite, contains above 100 houses, and is very flourishing, being situated on the main road from Montreal into the United States.

LA PROA, point, New Brunswick, halfway between Eastport and St. John.

L'ARBRE CROCHE, Indian village, in Michigan, on the W. side of the peninsula, near its N. extremity, 40 m. from Michilimackinack.

LARGA, small island in the Florida stream. Lon. 82° 25′ W. Lat 24° 36′ N.

LARGA PUNTA, or Punta de Asies, cape on the W. coast of Florida. Lon. 82° 5′ W. Lat. 25° 45′ N.

LARK'S POINT, cape, L. C., in the r. St. Lawrence, at the mouth of Saguenay r.

LA SALLE, seigniory, Huntingdon co. Lower Canada, 12 m. S. from Montreal.

LA SALLE, co. Il., bounded N. by Kane and Ogle, E. by Will, S. by McLean and the attached part of Vermillion, and W. by Putnam co. The centre of the county is about 160 m. N. of Vandalia. It is watered by the Illinois river and its tributaries, the Big and Little Vermillion, and Fox and Ausable rivers. La Salle is deficient in timber, but contains abundance of rich, undulating, dry prairie, fine mill streams and extensive coal beds. Ottawa is the capital. Pop. in 1835, 4,754, and in 1840, 9,348.

LA SALLE PRAIRIE, Peoria co. Il., adjoining Peoria lake, 15 m. from Peoria. It is 10 miles long and from 3 to 4 wide.

LAS CHIAPAS, a state of Mexico. It is an interior country bounded by Guatemala SW. Tabasco NW. and N. Yucatan E. and Vera Paz SE. Chief city, Chiapa Real.

LAS JUNTAS, t. in the state of Chihuahua, Mex., on the W. side of the Rio Del Norte at the mouth of Conchos river.

LASSELSVILLE, v. Ephrata ts. Montgomery co. N. Y., 12 m. W. from Johnstown, and 58 NW. from Albany, on Zimmerman's creek, has a tavern, store, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

L'ASSUMPTION, seigniory, Leinster co. Lower Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, 16 m. N. from Montreal.

LA TESSAIRE, fief, Hampshire co. L. C., on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, 40 m. W. from Quebec.

LATHROP'S CORNERS, v. Victory ts. Cayuga co. N. Y., 20 m. N. by W. from Auburn, and 167 W. from Albany, has several stores, an ashery, and 25 or 30 dwellings.

LATINTOWN, v. Marlborough ts. Ulster co. N. Y., 75 m. from Albany, has a Dutch Reformed church, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

LA TRAIN, r. runs into lake Superior, and is 25 yards wide at its mouth.

LAUDERDALE, co. Ala., on the N. side of Tennessee river, bounded N. by Ten. E. by Limestone co. S. by the Tennessee river, and W. by Geo. Pop. 14,485, of whom 4,969 were slaves. Florence is the capital.

LAUDERDALE, co. Miss., bounded N. by Kemper co., E. by Alabama, S. by Clarke, and W. by Newton. Pop. 5,358, of whom 1,353 were slaves. Marion is the seat of justice.

LAUDERDALE, v. Lauderdale co. Miss., 102 m. from Jackson and 979 from W. C.

LAUGHERY, v. Ripley co. In., on a creek of the same name, 81 m. SE. from Indianapolis.

LAUGHLINGTON, v. Westmoreland co. Pa., 148 m. from Harrisburg, and 170 from W. C.

LAUGHRIDGE, v. Gwinnett co. Geo., 99 m. NW. from Milledgeville.

LAUGHTON'S SETTLEMENT, Cook co. Il., on the Des Planes river, 12 m. W. from Chicago.

LAUREL, co. Ken., bounded W. and NW. by Rockcastle river, E. by Clay, S. by Knox and Whiteley cos. London is the capital. Pop. 3,079, of whom 109 were slaves.

LAUREL, v. Sussex co. Del., on Broad creek, a branch of Nanticoke, 35 m. SE. from Easton in Maryland.

LAUREL HILL, Richmond co. N. C., 100 m. SW. from Raleigh.

LAUREL HILL, v. Feliciana parish, La., 20 m. from St. Francisville.

LAUREL MOUNTAINS. In general terms, this range includes the extreme NW. ridges of the Apalachian chain, and reaches from the central parts of Pennsylvania to Alabama, under various local names. It is pierced by the eastern branches of Monongahela, by the Great Kenhawa, and Tennessee rivers.

LAUREL SPRING, v. Fluvanna co. Va., 61 m. NW. by W. of Richmond.

LAURENCEBURG, v. Franklin co. Ken., 10 m. S. from Frankfort.

LAURENCEBURG, v. Laurence co. Ten., a small place of about 15 houses.

LAURENS, ts. Otsego co. N. Y., 12 m. SW. from Cooperstown, 78 W. from Albany; contains the villages of Laurenceville and Jacksonville, and a mineral spring which has attracted some attention. Pop. 2,173.

LAURENS, district, S. C., between Enoree and Saluda rivers, bounded N. by Spartanburg and Union, E. by Newberry, S. by Abbeville and W. by Greenville. Pop. 21,584, of whom 8,911 were slaves and 101 free colored.

LAURENS, co. Geo. on the Oconee, bounded N. by Wilkinson and Washington, E. and S. by Montgomery, and W. by Pulaski. Pop. 5,585, of whom 2,502 were slaves. Chief town, Dublin.

LAURENSVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Laurens district, S. C., 80 m. NW. from Columbia.

LAURENSVILLE, v. Laurens ts. Otsego co. N. Y., on Otsego creek, 18 m. SSW. from Cooperstown, and 78 W. from Albany; contains a Presbyterian church, a grist-mill, 2 taverns, several stores, and 30 or 40 dwellings.

LAURITON, v. Marlborough co. S. C.

LAWAHANNOCK, r. Pa., which joins the east branch of the Susquehannah at Pittstown, 12 m. above Wilkesbarre.

LAWNSVILLE, or LOGAN C. H. v.

and cap. of Logan co. Va., on the NE. side of the river Guyandotte, 324 m. W. from Richmond, a small village with the county buildings and some 10 or 15 houses.

LAWRENCE, co. Ala., bounded N. by the Tennessee river, E. by Morgan, S. by Walker, and W. by Franklin co. Moulton is the capital. Pop. 13,313, of whom 6,145 were slaves.

LAWRENCE, co. Ten., bounded N. by Hickman, and E. by Giles co., S. by Alabama state line, and W. by Wayne co. Lawrenceburg is the capital. Pop. in 1830, 5,411, and in 1840, 7,121, of whom 735 were slaves.

LAWRENCE, co. Ken., bounded N. by Greenup co. E. by Big Sandy r. which separates it from Virginia, S. by Pike, and W. by Fleming co. Louisa, 127 m. E. from Frankfort, is the capital. Pop. 1,730, of whom 77 were slaves.

LAWRENCE, co. S. part of O., bounded N. and NE. by Jackson and Gallia cos. SSE. and SW. by the Ohio river, and NW. by Scioto co. Burlington, situated on the Ohio river, 139 m. S. of Columbus, is the capital. Pop. in 1830, 5,367, and in 1840, 13,719.

LAWRENCE, co. In., bounded by Orange S. Owen and Martin W. Monroe N. Jackson E. and Washington, SE.; length 21 m., width 18. Chief town, Bedford. Pop. in 1830, 9,237, and in 1840, 11,782.

LAWRENCE, co. Miss., bounded W. by Franklin, NW. by Copiah, N. by Simpson, E. by Covington, S. by Marion and Pike; length 60 m., mean width 21. The general surface is covered with fine timber. Chief staple, cotton. Monticello is the capital. Pop. 5,920, of whom 2,272 were slaves.

LAWRENCE, co. Il., bounded N. by Crawford co. E. by the Wabash river, S. by the cos. of Wabash and Edwards, and W. by Clay co. Lawrenceville is the capital. Pop. 7,092.

LAWRENCE, co. Ark., bounded N. by the Miso. state line, SE. by the St. Francis r., which separates it from New Madrid co. Miso., and Phillips co. Ark., S. by Phillips and Independence, and SW. and W. by Independence co. Davidsonville is the capital. Pop. in 1830, 2,806, and in 1840, 2,835.

LAWRENCEBURG, v. Armstrong co. Pa., on the Alleghany r., 20 m. NW. from Kittanning, and 201 m. from Harrisburg, 241 from W. C., contains several stores, taverns, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

LAWRENCEBURG, t. and cap. Lawrence co. Ten., on Shoal creek, 88 m. SSW. from Nashville, contains a court-house, jail, several stores and mechanic shops, and is a pleasant and flourishing place.

LAWRENCEBURG, v. and cap. Anderson co. Ken., 10 m. S. of Frankfort, is a pleasant and flourishing place, contains a court-house, jail, several stores, and is a place of some trade.

LAWRENCEBURG, t. and cap. Dearborn co. In., on the Ohio river, 98 m. SE. from Indianapolis, 23 m. below Cincinnati, contains the usual county buildings, several stores, various mechanic shops, and is a pleasant and flourishing village; contains about 120 houses.

LAWRENCETOWN, v. Franklin co. Va., 170 m. from Richmond, and 248 from W. C., contains several stores, and some 20 or 30 houses.

LAWRENCEVILLE, v. Mercer co. N. J., 6 m. NE. from Trenton, 52 W. from Princeton, and 172 from W. C., contains 1 tavern, 2 stores, a large and flourishing boarding school for boys and one for young ladies, a Presbyterian church, and about 20 dwellings.

LAWRENCEVILLE, boro. Tioga co. Pa., 25 m. N. from Wellsborough, and 156 from Harrisburg.

LAWRENCEVILLE, v. Alleghany co. Pa., 3 m. NE. from Pittsburg. It contains a U. S. arsenal, and a military depot.

LAWRENCEVILLE, t. and cap. Brunswick co. Va., on a branch of Meheain river, 72 m. W. of S. from Richmond.

LAWRENCEVILLE, t. and cap. Montgomery co. N. C., on the Yadkin r., 109 m. SW. by W. of Raleigh, has about 25 houses.

LAWRENCEVILLE, t. and cap. Gwinnett co. Geo., near the extreme source of Ockmulgee river, 87 m. NW. from Milledgeville, contains the usual county buildings, and about 30 houses.

LAWRENCEVILLE, v. and cap. Lawrence co. Il., 84 m. from Vandalia and 702 from W. C., contains the county buildings, several stores, and 50 or 60 dwellings.

LAWRENCEVILLE, v. Lawrence ts. Tuscarawas co. O., 10 m. N. from New Philadelphia.

LAWRENCEVILLE, v. Lawrence ts. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., on Deer river, 232 m. NW. from Albany, and 5 S. from Ogdensburg, has 1 tavern, a grist mill, 2 or 3 stores, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

LAWRENCEVILLE, v. Hardwick ts. Warren co. N. J., on Paulin's kill, 15 m. NE. from Belvidere, and 82 NE. from Trenton.

LEAKE, co. Miss., bounded N. by Atala, E. by Nashoba, S. by Scott, and W. by Madison cos. Carthage is the seat of justice. Pop. 2,162, of whom 542 were slaves.

LEAKESVILLE, v. Newton co. Geo., 50 m. NW. from Milledgeville.

LEAKESVILLE, v. Green co. Miss., 153 m. SE. from Jackson.

LEAVENWORTH, v. Crawford co. In., 126 m. from Indianapolis, and 128 from W. C.

LEBANON, v. and cap. Marion co. Ken., 59 m. from Frankfort, and 594 from W. C.

LEBANON, t. and cap. Boone co. In., 30 m. NW. from Indianapolis. It is a flourishing place, with about 30 houses.

LEBANON, ts. York co. Me., 99 m. SW. from Augusta, and 50 SW. from Portland; a good agricultural township, with some trade and manufactures. Pop. 2,273.

LEBANON, v. Carroll co. In., on the

Wabash, near Delphi; is a small but flourishing village of some 20 or 30 houses.

LEBANON, co. Pa., bounded N. by Dauphin, E. by Berks and Schuylkill, S. by Lancaster, and W. by Dauphin. Pop. 21,872.

LEBANON, ts. Grafton co. N. H., 49 m. W. from Concord, and 90 m. NW. from Portsmouth. It is a flourishing agricultural township. Pop. 1,754.

LEBANON, ts. New London co. Ct., 30 m. SE. from Hartford, and 10 NW. from Norwich. Pop. 2,194.

LEBANON, bor. and cap. Lebanon co. Pa., on Quitapahilla creek, 25 m. E. from Harrisburg, and 82 WNW. from Philadelphia. The Schuylkill and Susquehannah rivers are connected at this place by a canal between the Quitapahilla and the Tulpehocken, a branch of Schuylkill river.

LBBANON, v. Cobb co. Geo., 142 m. from Milledgeville, and 689 from W. C.

LEBANON, v. and cap. Warren co. O., 25 m. S. from Dayton, 80 SW. from Columbus, 18 E. from Hamilton, 34 N. from Cincinnati. It contains a court-house and jail, a bank, 2 market-houses, 2 printing-offices, a public library, several churches, 2 iron founderies, 2 woollen factories, a grist-mill, a number of stores and taverns, a variety of mechanic shops, and about 1,500 inhabitants.

LEBANON, v. St. Clair co. Il., 55 m. SW. from Vandalia; contains a steam mill for manufacturing grain, an ox-mill for flouring, on an inclined plane, a number of stores, various mechanic shops, a Methodist college, and from 60 to 80 families.

LEBANON FORGE, v. Rockbridge co. Va., on the N. fork of James river.

LEBANON SPRINGS, v. New Lebanon ts. Columbia co. N. Y., 32 m. NE. from Hudson, 148 from New York, contains several stores, 7 taverns, two of which are very large and commodious hotels, and about 35 dwellings. The spring discharges water sufficient to turn several mills, and being uniformly near the temperature of summer heat, is delightful for bathing. The place is much resorted to, for health and amusement, during the summer season.

LECTLER, v. Adams co. Pa., contains eighty dwelling-houses, three taverns and 2 churches.

LEDYARD, ts. New London co. Ct., 6 m. S. from Norwich, and 7 NE. from New London. There is a pretty village of 30 or 40 houses at Gale's Ferry on the Thames. Pop. 1,871.

LEE, co. Geo., bounded by Sumpter N. Flint river E. Baker S. and Randolph co. W. Starkville is the capital. Pop. 4,552, of whom 2,046 were slaves.

LEE, co. at the southern extremity of Iowa, on the Mississippi and Des Moines rivers. Chief town, Fort Madison. Pop. 6,093.

LEE, ts. Penobscot co. Me., 25 m. NW. from Castine, and 125 from Augusta, a good farming township, and very productive of wheat. Pop. 724.

LEE, co. Il., boundary and county town not given. Pop. 2,055.

LEE, ts. Strafford co. N. H., 13 m. NW. from Portsmouth, and 28 SE. from Concord. Pop. 926.

LEE, t. Berkshire co. Mass., 5 m. SE. from Lenox, 140 W. from Boston. It is watered by the Housatonic, and contains a cotton and woollen factory, 12 paper-mills, and various other manufactures by water power; annual amount of manufactures, $400,000. Pop. 2,428.

LEE, pts. Oneida co. N. Y., 8 m. NW. from Rome, and 115 NW. from Albany; contains the villages of Stokes and Portage. Pop. 2,936.

LEE, co. in the SW. corner of Va., bounded N. by Ken., E. by Scott co. S. by Ten., and W. by Ken. Pop. 8,444, of whom 580 were slaves. Chief town, Jonesville.

LEECHBURG, v. Armstrong co. Pa., on the Kiskiminitas river and state canal at dam No. 1, 13 m. S. from Kittanning, and 196 from Harrisburg.

LEECH LAKE, Miso., 12 m. long; on the W. side is a fort in Lat. 47° 16′ 13″ N. Leech river, which is the outlet of the lake, forms the SW. branch of the Mississippi, and unites with the main branch 35 m. below Little Winnipec lake.

LEEDS, t. Buckingham co. Lower Canada, 37 m. S. from Quebec.

LEEDS, t. and port of entry, Leeds co. U. C., on the St. Lawrence. It is watered by Gananoque river, which has a good harbor.

LEEDS, ts. Kennebeck co. Me., on the Androscoggin river, 20 m. SW. from Augusta. The villages in Leeds are very neat and pleasant. The soil is fertile and productive. Pop. 1,736.

LEEDS, v. Atlantic co. N. J., on the Atlantic, 4 m. W. from the mouth of Mulicus river, 83 from Trenton, and 211 from W. C.; has 8 or 10 houses.

LEEDS, or Leedstown, ts. Westmoreland co. Va., 14 m. E. from Port Royal, 40 SE. from Fredericksburg, 70 NE. from Richmond. Near this place is a famous course for horse-racing.

LEEDS, or MADISON, v. Catskill ts. Green co. N. Y., 4 m. NW. from Catskill village, on the Susquehannah turnpike and Catskill creek, and contains a Dutch Reformed church, 2 large grist and 2 plaster mills, an air furnace, several stores, and 35 or 40 dwellings.

LEED'S POINT, v. Galloway ts. Atlantic co. N. J., 44 m SE. from Woodbury, contains 8 or 10 houses.

LEEDSVILLE, v. Amenia ts. Dutchess co. N. Y., 27 m. E. from Poughkeepsie, has a woollen factory, and 10 or 15 dwellings.

LEEDSVILLE, v. Randolph co. Va., on Tygart's Valley river, where it passes through Laurel mountains, 10 m. NNE. from Beverly, and 200 W. from W. C.

LEESBURG, v. Lancaster co. Pa., 10 m. SE. from Lancaster city, a small village of 10 or 15 dwellings.

LEESBURG, v. in W. part of Montgomery co. Il., a small place of 15 or 20 families.

LEESBURG, v. Maurice river ts. Cumberland co. N. J., on the E. side of Maurice river, 5 m. from its mouth, has a Methodist church, and 20 or 30 dwellings. Some shipbuilding is carried on here.

LEESBURG, v. and seat of justice, Loudon co. Va. The neighborhood is apparently of good soil, and well cultivated, contains the county buildings, and some 15 or 20 dwellings.

LEESBURG, t. Harrison co. Ken., 10 m. NW. from Paris, and 22 NE. from Frankfort, a flourishing place of about 20 houses.

LEESBURG, v. Washington co. Ten., about 80 m. NE. by E. from Knoxville.

LEESBURG, v. Highland co. Ohio, 30 m. W. from Chillicothe, and 60 m. SW. from Columbus, contains several stores and mechanic shops, and from 30 to 40 dwellings.

LEESVILLE, v. Sandusky ts. Richland co. O., 12 m. W. from Mansfield, and 5 N. from Gallion, has several stores, a grist-mill, and 30 or 40 dwellings.

LEESVILLE, v. Middlesex co. Ct. It is a manufacturing village, 15 m. SE. from Middletown.

LEESVILLE, v. Robeson co. N. C., 101 m. SSW. from Raleigh.

LEESVILLE, v. Orange ts. Carroll co. O., 13 m. SW. from Carrollton.

LEESVILLE, v. Schoharie co. N. Y., 52 m. westerly from Albany, has a Universalist church, several stores, taverns, and about 20 dwellings.

LEESVILLE, v. Campbell co. Va., 165 m. SW. by W. from Richmond.

LEESVILLE, v. Lexington district, S. C., 30 m. from Columbia.

LEESVILLE, v. Lawrence co. In., 76 m. SSW. from Indianapolis, contains several stores, and has considerable and increasing trade.

LEE'S ISLAND, small isl. Va., in the Potomac, 2 m. SE. from Thorpe. It belongs to Fairfax co.

LEETOWN, v. Jefferson co. Va., 84 m. NW. from W. C.

LEE VALLEY, v. Hawkins co. Ten., 277 m. E. from Nashville.

LEFLONE, v. Carroll co. Mis., 122 m. from Jackson, and 1,003 from W. C.

LEGRO, v. Randolph co. In., 87 m. NE. from Indianapolis.

LEHIGH, co. Pa., on Lehigh river, inclosed by the counties of Northampton, Bucks, Montgomery, Berks, and Schuylkill. Pop. 25,785. Allentown is the capital.

LEHIGH, r. Pa., which runs into the Delaware at Easton, after a course of 75 m. It is navigable, by means of canals, to the coal-mines.

LEHIGHTON, v. Northampton co. Pa., on the Lehigh river, 5 m. from Mauch Chunk; it contains several stores, taverns, and is a place of some importance.

LEHIGH GAP, v. Northampton co. Pa.

LEHIGHVILLE, formerly BERLINVILLE, v. Lehigh t. Northampton co. Pa., 22 m. W. from Easton.

LEIGHTON, v. Lawrence co. Ala., 104 m. N. from Tuscaloosa.

LEICESTER, ts. Addison co. Vt., on Otter creek, 42 m. NW. from Windsor, and 66 SW. from Montpelier. It is a good agricultural ts. Pop. 603.

LEICESTER, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 6 m. W. from Worcester, 46 WSW. from Boston. It contains an academy, and several houses for public worship. The academy was incorporated in 1784, and is well endowed. It has usually about 100 students. Wool-cards are manufactured in this town to a large amount. It also has 5 woollen mills, and manufactures of machines, scythes, leather, boots, &c. &c., total annual amount about $530,000. Pop. 1,707.

LEICESTER, ts. Livingston co. N. Y., on Genesee river, 21 m. SE. from Batavia, 240 W. from Albany. It has two villages, Moscow and Mount Morris, and 3 Presbyterian churches. Pop. 3,415.

LEIPERSVILLE, v. Ridley ts. Delaware co. Pa., on the road from Philadelphia to Wilmington, Del., 12 m. S. of the former. It has a noted quarry of scythe stone.

LEITERSBURG, v. Washington co. Md., 98 m. NW. from W. C.

LEMARDE PRAIRIE, Wayne co. Il., 7 m. NW. from Fairfield, thinly populated.

LEMINGTON, ts. Essex co. Vt., on Connecticut river, 64 m. NE. from Montpelier. There are several brooks in this ts. and a beautiful cascade of 50 feet. Pop. 1,130.

LEMPSTER, ts. Sullivan co. N. H., 40 m. W. from Concord. It is well watered, with good mill privileges. Pop. 941.

LENAWEE, co. Michigan, bounded N. by Jackson and Washtenaw, E. by Monroe co., S. by Ohio, and W. by Killdale co. Pop. 17,889. Tecumseh is the capital.

LENOIR, co. N. C., bounded by Jones SE. Dublin SW. Wayne W. Green N. and Craven NE. Length 20, width 16 m. Chief town, Kingston. Pop. 7,605, of whom 3,683 were slaves and 235 free colored.

LENOIR'S, v. Roane co. Ten., E. from Murfreesborough.

LENOX, ts. and v. Madison co. N. Y., on Oneida lake, and Erie canal, about 28 m. W. from Utica, and 118 W. from Albany. The village has a Presbyterian church, about 50 dwellings, &c. Population, 5,440.

LENOX, ts. and seat of justice, Berkshire co. Mass., half way between Pittsfield and Stockbridge, and about 20 m. E. of Hudson river, 133 m. from Boston, and 363 from W. C. In addition to the ordinary county buildings, this town contains an academy, and a foundery for casting hollow iron-ware. It

contains mines of rich ore and quarries of beautiful marble. Pop. 1,313.

LENOX, v. Ashtabula co. Ohio, 190 m. NE. from Columbus. It contains a grist and 4 saw-mills, and from 80 to 100 dwellings.

LENOX-CASTLE, t. Rockingham co. N. C., 16 m. E. from Germantown, and 10 SW. from Danville.

LENOXVILLE, t. and s-p. Carteret co. N. C., to the N. from Beaufort, and on a small creek or bay communicating with Core sound, 3 m. W. from Beaufort.

LEOGANE, t. on the W. coast of St. Domingo, 9 leagues W. by S. from Port-au-Prince. Lon. 72° 37′ W. Lat. 28° 30′ N.

LEOMINSTER, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 20 m. N. from Worcester. It is on Nashua river, and has numerous mills and manufactures of leather, boots, shoes, hats, axes, combs, tin-ware, straw-bonnets, palm-leaf hats, chaises, carriages, harness, &c. &c. Annual value about $100,000. It also contains 5 paper-mills. Pop. 2,069.

LEON, t. Mexico, in Guanaxuato, 40 m. NW. from Guanaxuato. Lat. 20° 18′ N. Lon 272° 10′ E.

LEON, a city of Guatemala, capital of the province of Nicaragua. In the vicinity is a mountain with a volcano, which sometimes occasions earthquakes. It is a commercial place, seated near the NW. extremity of the lake Nicaragua, 30 m. from the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 87° 20′ W. Lat. 12° 30′ N.

LEON, *New*, a province in the S. part of New Mexico, having the gulf of Mexico on the E. Panuco on the S. and New Biscay on the W. It is little known.

LEON, co. Florida, bounded N. by the state of Georgia, E. by Jefferson, S. by Apalachee bay, and W. by Ocklockonee river, separating it from Gadsden co. It abounds in lakes, ponds, subterranean rivers, and large springs. It contains Tallahassee, the capital of Florida. Pop. 10,713, of whom 7,231 were slaves.

LEONARDSTOWN, v. in St. Mary's co. Md., situated on the N. side of Potomac river, 33 m. SE. from Port Tobacco, and 68 S. by E. from W. C.

LEONARDSVILLE, v. Madison co. N. Y., 95 m. NW. by W. from Albany; has a tavern and about 20 dwellings.

LE RAY, ts. Jefferson co. N. Y., 156 m. NW. from Albany; a good agricultural ts.

LE RAYSVILLE, v. Jefferson co. N. Y., 9 m. NE. from Watertown, 158 m. NW. from Albany; has several stores, a grist-mill, and about 40 dwellings. Pop. 2,721.

LE RAYSVILLE, v. Bradford co. Pa., E. of Montrose, and 146 m. NNE. from Harrisburg. It contains an academy.

LE RAYSVILLE, v. Pike ts. Bradford co. Pa., 136 m. NNE. from Harrisburg. It contains an academy.

LE ROY, v. Westfield ts. Medina co. O., 109 m. NE. from Columbus.

LE ROY, v. Exeter ts. Otsego co. N. Y., at the outlet of Canandaigua lake, 10 m. NW. from Cooperstown, and 73 m. W. from Albany; has several stores, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

LE ROY, v. Crawford co. Il., on the Wabash river, E. of Palestine.

LE ROY, v. M'Lean co. Il., SE. of Bloomington.

LE ROY, v. and cap. Genesee co. Mich., 66 m. from Detroit, and 592 from W. C., a flourishing village of about 25 dwellings, but increasing.

LEROY, ts. and v. Genesee co. N. Y., 10 m. E. from Batavia, 38 W. from Canandaigua, and 234 W. from Albany. The village contains several churches, a printing-office, 2 large flouring mills, an oil mill, a furnace for casting iron, a machine factory, 12 or 15 stores, several taverns, a tannery, about 250 dwellings, and is growing rapidly.

LETART'S RAPIDS, in Ohio river, 25 m. below Shade river.

LETARTSVILLE, v. Letart ts. Meigs co. Ohio.

LETIMBERVILLE, v. Scott ts. Marion co. O., on the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike, has several mechanic shops, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

LEVANNA, v. Ledyard ts. Cayuga co. N. Y., on Cayuga lake, 14 m. SW. from Auburn, has several stores for the forwarding business, and 20 or 25 dwellings.

LEVANA, v. Brown co. O., on Ohio r. 2 m. below Ripley. It contains a printing-office, several stores, and about 20 dwellings.

LEVANT, ts. Penobscot co. Me., 10 m. NW. from Bangor, and 78 NE. from Augusta. It is a good agricultural ts. Pop. 1,061.

LEVENWORTH, t. Crawford co. In., on the Ohio river, at the horse-shoe bend, 12 m. W. from Corydon, 30 SW. from Salem, 25 S. from Paoli.

LEVERETT, ts. Franklin co. Mass., 10 m. SE. from Greenfield, and 85 WNW. from Boston. It is watered by Roaring brook, a rapid stream, on which is a cascade and some wild scenery, worthy of travellers' notice. Pop. 875.

LEWIS' CREEK, r. Va., which runs into lake Champlain, at Ferrisburg.

LEWES or LEWESTOWN, v. Sussex co. Del., on Lewis creek, about 3 m. from the light-house at cape Henlopen. It supports a small coasting trade. It is about 113 m. S. of Philadelphia.

LEWIS, co. N. Y., bounded by Oneida S. Oswego SW. Jefferson NW. St. Lawrence NE. and Herkimer E. Length 50 m., mean width 30; soil productive in grain and pasturage. Chief town, Martinsburg. Pop. in 1820, 9,227, in 1830, 14,958, and in 1840, 17,830.

LEWIS, ts. and v. Essex co. N. Y., 6 m. N. from Elizabethtown. In this town iron ore is abundant. The village contains a Presbyterian church and about 20 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 10,505.

LEWIS, co. Va., bounded by Nicholas S.

Kenhawa SW. Wood NW. Harrison N. and Randolph E. Length 45 m., mean width 32; soil generally rather barren. Chief town, West-town. Pop. 8,151, of whom 124 were slaves.

LEWIS, pts. situated on the Ohio river, Brown co. O., 105 m. from Columbus, an improved and flourishing ts.

LEWIS, co. Ken., on Ohio river, bounded by Fleming SW. Mason W. Ohio r. N. and Green E. and NE. Length 28 m., mean width 14; soil productive. Chief town, Clarksburg. Pop. 6,306, of whom 406 were slaves.

LEWIS, co. Miso., in the NE. part, bounded N. by Clark, E. by the Mississippi river, S. by Marion and Shelby, and W. by lands not laid out. North Fabius r. intersects it from NW. to SE. The soil is good and well portioned into prairie and timber land. Monticello is the seat of justice. Pop. in 1836, 3,551, and in 1840, 6,040, of whom 1,065 were slaves.

LEWIS BAY, harbor of Yarmouth, Barnstable co. Mass., on the S. shore of cape Cod.

LEWISBERRY, v. York co. Pa., 17 m. NNW. from the boro. of York.

LEWISBURG, v. Preble co. O., 81 m. SW. by W. from Columbus, and 8 NE. from Easton, has several stores, 2 merchant-mills, and 40 or 50 dwellings.

LEWISBURG, v. Union co. Pa., on the Susquehannah river, 7 m. above Northumberland.

LEWISBURG, t. and seat of justice, Greenbrier co. Va., 60 m. W. from Lexington, Rockbridge co.

LEWISBURG, t. Muhlenburg co. Ken., on Green river, 40 m. SE. from Russellville.

LEWISBURG, v. and cap. Conway co. Ark., 48 m. from Little Rock, and 1,116 from W. C., contains the county buildings, a number of stores and taverns, and is increasing in population.

LEWISBURG, v. Perry ts. Armstrong co. Pa., on the Alleghany river, 18 m. NW. from Kittanning.

LEWISPORT, v. Manheim ts. Schuylkill co. Pa., on the canal, contains about 30 houses.

LEWISPORT, v. Harrison co. Va., 20 m. N. from Clarksburg, 247 N. of W. from W. C.

LEWIS RIVER, r. of the Columbia valley. It is the main middle fork of the Columbia, rises about 30° W. from W. C. Lat. 40° N., and flowing NW. 900 m. joins Clark's river, and forms the Columbia.

LEWIS' STORE, v. Spotsylvania co. Va., 90 m. SSE. from Richmond.

LEWISTON, ts. Lincoln co. Me., on the E. side of Androscoggin, 13 m. above its junction with the Kennebeck. The Androscoggin has a fall of 47 feet, in the distance of 12 rods, which produces a valuable water power. It has some woollen factories, and a number of saw-mills. Pop. 1,801.

LEWISTON, v. Niagara co. N. Y., on Niagara r., opposite to Queenstown, in U. C. Lewiston stands at the head of ship navigation from lake Erie. Steam-boats ply regularly from that place to Sackett's Harbor. Above Lewiston to navigable water, above the Falls of Niagara, is about 8 m. It contains a custom-house, several churches, a large and flourishing academy, and 70 or 80 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,533.

LEWISTOWN, t. and cap. Fulton co. Il., on the military bounty lands between the Illinois and Spoon r., 130 m. NW. from Vandalia, and contains the court-house, jail, a number of stores and mechanic shops, and 40 or 50 dwellings.

LEWISTOWN, v. and seat of justice, Mifflin co. Pa., on the N. side of Juniata river, 55 m. NW. of Harrisburg, and 162 of Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania canal; it is a large and flourishing place, contains a court-house, jail, several churches, a number of general stores, various mechanic shops, an academy, and other schools in good repute, and has a flourishing and increasing trade. Pop. 2,058.

LEWISTOWN or LUNENBURG C. H., t. and cap. Lunenburg co. Va., 63 m. SW. from Richmond.

LEWISTOWN, t. Montgomery co. Miso., 67 m. NE. by E. from Jefferson city, and 74 NW. by W. from St. Louis.

LEWISVILLE, v. Brunswick co. Va., about 70 m. S. from Richmond.

LEWISVILLE, v. Jefferson co. Mis., 95 m. from Jackson, and 1,129 from W. C., a small place of 10 or 15 dwellings.

LEWISVILLE, v. Nimishillen ts. Stark co. Ohio, a small but increasing place.

LEWISVILLE, v. Coshocton co. O., on the Ohio canal, near Newport, is a small village of some 15 or 20 dwellings.

LEWISVILLE, v. Henry co. In., on the national road, 44 m. E. from Indianapolis; contains several stores, and is a pleasant and flourishing place.

LEWISVILLE. v. Chester district, S. C., 72 m. N. from Columbia.

LEWISVILLE, v. Blount co. Ten., 170 m. E. from Murfreesborough.

LEXINGTON, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., 11 m. NW. from Boston. In this township, April 19th, 1775, the first blood was shed in that revolution which produced this flourishing republic. A monument has been erected on the green at Lexington, in commemoration of this event. Its manufactures consist of boots, shoes, caps, clocks, and calico-printing; annual value, about $100,000. Pop. 1,642.

LEXINGTON, ts. and v. Green co. N. Y., 140 m. N. from N. Y., and 45 S. from Albany. The village, 34 m. from Catskill, has a tannery, a Baptist church, a grist-mill, and 15 or 20 dwellings. Pop. ts. 2,113.

LEXINGTON, v. Erie co. Pa., 265 m. from Harrisburg, and 326 from W. C. It contains several stores, and is a flourishing place.

LEXINGTON, t. and capital of Rock-

bridge co. Va., about 150 m. W. of Richmond. It stands about half a mile S. of the N. branch of James river. Washington college was endowed by the illustrious man whose name it bears, with 100 shares of the James river company stock, which produce an annual income of $2,400. It has a library and philosophical apparatus. The faculty are, a president, two professors, and a tutor. Commencement is in April. Here is likewise an institution for the education of young ladies, having a large and handsome edifice, and teachers in all the branches of education commonly taught in such schools.

LEXINGTON, v. Rowan co. N. C., on a branch of the Yadkin, 136 m. W. from Raleigh.

LEXINGTON, district, S. C., bounded SE. S. and SW. by Orangeburgh, W. by Edgefield, NW. by Newberry, and NE. by Fairfield and Richland, or by Broad and Congaree rivers. Length 38 m., mean width 27. Chief town, Granby. Pop. 12,111, of whom 4,685 were slaves.

LEXINGTON, t. and seat of justice, Oglethorpe co. Geo., on Ogeechee river, 76 m. NW. from Augusta. It is the seat of an academy, and contains the county buildings, and has some trade.

LEXINGTON, v. Richland co. Ohio, 62 m. NNE. from Columbus. It contains several stores, various mechanic shops, a number of churches, a large merchant-mill, a carding and fulling-mill, and 75 or 80 dwellings. It is rapidly improving.

LEXINGTON, t. Jefferson co. In.

LEXINGTON, v. and seat of justice, Henderson co. Ten., on Beech river, a small branch entering Tennessee river from the W., 140 m. SSW. from Nashville, is a pleasant and flourishing place, contains a courthouse, jail, several stores, and about 30 dwellings.

LEXINGTON, v. Scott co. In., 95 m. a little E. of S. from Indianapolis; contains a number of stores and 20 or 30 houses.

LEXINGTON, t. Boone co. Miso., 163 m. W. from St. Louis.

LEXINGTON C. H. and v. Lexington district, S. C., 12 m. from Columbia.

LEXINGTON, v. Coosa co. Ala., 105 m. from Tuscaloosa, and 799 from W. C.

LEXINGTON, v. Livingston co. Il., 18 m. NE. from Bloomington, on the road to Chicago.

LEXINGTON, v. Morgan co. Il., NW. of Jacksonville

LEXINGTON, v. Union ts. Monroe co. O.

LEXINGTON, v. Hatfield ts. Montgomery co. Pa., 24 m. from Philadelphia.

LEXINGTON, t. and cap. Lafayette co. Miso., situated on the Missouri river, 138 m. above Jefferson city, and 272 above St. Louis; is a healthy and flourishing place, and contains, beside the county buildings, a land-office.

LEXINGTON, v. and cap. Holmes co. Miso., 76 m. from Jackson, and 1,030 from W. C., a small village of about 25 houses.

LEXINGTON, t. and seat of justice, Fayette co. Ken., on Town-fork, a branch of Elkhorn river, 25 m. ESE. from Frankfort, about 85 m. S. from Cincinnati, and 534 from W. C. Lat. 38° 6′. Lexington is the commercial capital of the state, and one of its most ancient towns. It received its name from some hunters, who were encamped under the shade of the original forest, where it is built, and who, receiving the first intelligence of Lexington battle in Massachusetts, named the town after that, where commenced the great struggle of American independence. It was for a long time the political metropolis of the state, and the most important town in the west. Transylvania University, located at this place, has fair claims to precedence among western collegiate institutions. It has twelve professors and tutors, and in the academical, medical, and law classes, about 400 students. The buildings for the medical department are large and commodious; and its library contains about 5,000 volumes of standard works in medicine. All the libraries connected with the University number about 15,000 volumes. The reputation of its professors has given it a deservedly high standing. There are various other schools which concur with these to vindicate the high literary estimation of this city. The other public edifices are as follow: a handsome and spacious court-house, a large Masonic hall, and 11 churches, in which several denominations of Christianity are represented. The State Lunatic Asylum is a spacious and very commodious building, containing, on an average, 90 deranged patients, under the guidance and efficient care of physicians, surgeons, and nurses. The chief manufactures are those of cotton-bagging, and various kinds of cordage, particularly bale rope. Of the former are manufactured annually about 1,000,000 of yards, and of the latter 2,000,000 pounds. There are several factories for spinning and weaving wool, and five or six for cotton; and one large and several smaller machine-making factories. In the woollen-factories are manufactured handsome carpets. The town buildings in general are handsome, and some are magnificent. Few towns in the west, or elsewhere, are more delightfully situated. Its environs have a singular softness and amenity of landscape, and the town wears an air of neatness, opulence, and repose, indicating leisure and studiousness, rather than the bustle of business and commerce. It is situated in the centre of a proverbially rich and beautiful country. The frequency of handsome villas and ornamented rural mansions, imparts the impression of vicinity to an opulent metropolis. A beautiful branch of the Elkhorn runs through the city, and supplies it with water. The main street is a mile and a quarter in length, and 80 feet wide, well paved, and the principal roads leading from it to the country are Macadamized to some distance. In the centre of the

town is the public square, surrounded by handsome buildings. In this square is the market-house, which is amply supplied with all the products of the state. The inhabitants are cheerful, intelligent, conversible, and noted for their hospitality to strangers. The professional men are distinguished for their attainments in their several walks, and many distinguished and eminent men have had their origin here. The University, with its professors and students, and the numerous distinguished strangers that are visiting here, during the summer months, add to the attractions of the city. The people are addicted to giving parties, and the tone of society is fashionable and pleasant. Strangers, in general, are much pleased with a temporary sojourn in this city, which conveys high ideas of the refinement and taste of the country. There are now much larger towns in the west, but none presenting more beauty and intelligence. The stranger, on finding himself in the midst of its polished and interesting society, cannot but be carried back by the strong contrast to the time, when the patriarchal hunters of Kentucky, reclining on their buffalo robes around their evening fires, canopied by the lofty trees and the stars, gave it the name it bears, by patriotic acclamation. Population, 6,997.

LEXINGTON HEIGHTS, v. Green co. N. Y., 50 m. from Albany, and 30 from Catskill; contains a Presbyterian church, an academy, several stores, a tannery, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

LEXINGTON HILL, v. Lillard co. Miso., 173 m. W. from St. Louis.

LEYDEN, ts. Franklin co. Mass., 100 m. NW. from Boston, and 7 N. by W. from Greenfield. It feeds a large number of sheep. Pop. 622.

LEYDEN, ts. Lewis co. N. Y., on Black river, 33 m. N. from Utica, 115 NW. from Albany; contains the villages of Leydon Hill and Talcotville. Pop. 2,438.

LIBERIA, v. Prince William co. Va., 33 m. SW. from Washington.

LIBERTY, v. Conhocton ts. Steuben co. N. Y., 16 m. NW. from Bath, has a Methodist and Presbyterian church, a grist-mill, several stores, and 25 or 30 dwellings.

LIBERTY, v. Adams co. Il., near Weigle's settlement.

LIBERTY, v. Randolph co. Il., on the Mississippi river, near the southern extremity of the country.

LIBERTY, v. Scott ts. Brown co. O.

LIBERTY, v. Middleton ts. Columbiana co. O.

LIBERTY, ts. and v. Sullivan co. N. Y., on Delaware river, 110 m. NW. from N. Y., and 110 SW. from Albany. The village contains several churches and stores, a grist and saw-mill, and about 40 dwellings. Pop. of the ts. 1,569.

LIBERTY, v. and seat of justice, Bedford co. Va., one of the higher branches of Otter river, 25 m. SE. from Fincastle; contains a court-house, jail, and some 20 or 30 houses.

LIBERTY, co. of Geo., bounded by the Atlantic Ocean SE. M'Intosh S. Alatamaha river SW. Tatnall NW. and Bryan NE., length 50 m., mean width 10. Chief town, Riceborough. Pop. in 1830, 7,234, and in 1840, 7,241, of whom 5,561 were slaves.

LIBERTY, t. and cap. Amite co. Miss., 65 m. from Madisonville, 122 m. from Jackson, and 1,156 from W. C., in the SW. part of the state; contains the county buildings, and has some trade.

LIBERTY, ts. Waldo co. Me., 29 m. E. from Augusta, and 18 from Belfast, watered by large ponds and small streams. Pop. 895.

LIBERTY, t. Smith co. Ten., 20 m. S. from Carthage.

LIBERTY, t. Casey co. Ken. Pop. 118.

LIBERTY, v. Montgomery co. Ohio, 9 m. W. from Dayton; has a church, several stores, about 20 mechanic shops, and about 50 dwellings.

LIBERTY, *East*, v. Marion co. Ten., 102 m. from Murfreesborough.

LIBERTY, v. Izard co. Ark., 212 m. from Little Rock, 1,154 from W. C., a small but increasing village.

LIBERTY, v. Talbot co. Geo., 105 m. W. from Milledgeville.

LIBERTY, v. Clark co. Ala., 140 m. S. from Tuscaloosa.

LIBERTY, t. and cap. Clay co. Miso., 190 m. NW. by W. from Jefferson city, about 4 m. N. from the Missouri river; contains a large brick court-house, 14 stores and about 100 houses. Here is published a weekly paper.

LIBERTY, t. Texas, on the E. side of Trinidad river, 20 m. from its mouth.

LIBERTY CORNER, v. Somerset co. N. J., 7 m. NE. from Sommerville, 43 from Trenton, and 209 from W. C.; contains about 25 houses, &c.

LIBERTY HALL, v. Pittsylvania co. Va., 121 m. from Richmond.

LIBERTY HALL, Pendleton district, S. C., 107 m. NW. from Columbia.

LIBERTY HILL, v. Kershaw district, S. C., 54 m. from Columbia, and 488 from W. C.

LIBERTY HILL, v. Green co. Ala.

LIBERTY TOWN, t. Frederick co. Md., 12 m. NE. of Frederickton, 46 from W. C., and 83 from Annapolis.

LIBERTY HILL, v. Iredel co. N. C., 154 m. W. from Raleigh.

LIBERTYVILLE, v. Wantage ts. Sussex co. N. J., 3 m. E. from the Blue mountain, a small hamlet of 8 or 10 houses.

LICK CREEK, v. Greenbrier co. Va., near the line of Fayette co., 236 m. W. from Richmond.

LICKING, r. Ken., which falls into the Ohio at Newport, after a course of more than 180 miles. It is navigable 70 miles.

LICKING, r. Ohio, which joins the Muskingum on the W. opposite Zanesville.

Near its mouth extensive iron works are erected.

LICKING, co. Ohio, sq. m. 700, bounded N. by Knox, E. by Muskingum, S. by Fairfield and Perry, and W. by Franklin and Delaware cos. Pop. 35,096. Chief town, Newark.

LICKING, v. Floyd co. Ken., 120 m. SE. from Frankfort.

LICKING, v. Hanover ts. Licking co. O., on the Ohio and Erie canal, 7 m. E. from Newark, and 40 from Columbus.

LICKING CREEK, v. in the SE. angle of Bedford co. Pa., 25 m. SE. from Bedford, and 10 m. N. from Hancockstown.

LICKVILLE, v. Greenville district, S. C., 116 m. NW. from Columbia.

LIGONIA, v. Somerset co. Maine, 81 m. N. from Portland.

LIGONIA, v. in the NE. angle of Westmoreland co. Pa.; contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

LIGONIER, v. Ligonier ts. Westmoreland co. Pa., 20 m. ESE. from Greensburg.

LIGONTON, v. Amelia co. Va., 50 m. from Richmond and 173 from W. C.

LILESVILLE, v. Anson co. N. C., 112 m. SW. from Raleigh.

LILY POINT, v. King William co. Va., 36 m. NE. from Richmond.

LIMA, ts. and v. Livingston co. N. Y., 16 m. W. from Canandaigua, and 313 W. from Albany. The village has 2 churches, a seminary in high repute, several stores and taverns, 100 dwellings, &c. &c. Pop. of ts. 2,176.

LIMA, r. Washtenaw co. Mich., 54 m. from Detroit, and 647 from W. C.

LIMA, v. Lexington ts. Stark co. O., a small but increasing village.

LIMA, v. Beaver ts. Columbiana co. Ohio, contains 10 or 15 houses.

LIMA, v. and cap. of Allen co. O., on the Ottaway river, 20 m. above its mouth, 100 m. NW. from Columbus, and 135 from Cincinnati; contains a court-house, jail, several stores, taverns, and churches, 18 or 20 mechanic shops, one hardware store, and from 50 to 60 dwellings.

LIMA, v. Adams co. Il., 18 m. N. from Quincy, contains 15 or 20 families.

LIMERICK, ts. York co. Me., about 12 m. W. of the river Saco, 85 SW. from Augusta, and 28 from Portland. It is a pleasant township, and has an academy. Pop. 1,509.

LIMERICK, v. Jefferson co. N. Y., 168 m. from Albany, and 419 from W. C.; has several stores and about 30 dwellings.

LIMESTONE CREEK, r. Ten., the NE. branch of Nolachucky river.

LIMESTONE, v. Perry co. Pa., 60 m. from Harrisburg, and 120 from W. C., is a pleasant and flourishing village.

LIMESTONE, co. Alabama, bounded by Tennessee river SW. Lauderdale co. W. Giles co. in Tennessee N. and Madison co. in Ala. E. Length 30 m., width 24. Much of the soil is excellent. Chief town, Cotton-Port. Pop. in 1830, 14,843, and in 1840, 14,374, of whom 6,340 were slaves.

LIMESTONE, v. Buncombe co. N. C., 245 m. S. of W. from Raleigh, has 8 or 10 dwellings.

LIMINGTON, ts. York co. Me., on the W. side of Saco river, 4 m. W. of Standish, 22 W. of Portland, and 89 from Augusta. It is a good agricultural township, and productive of wheat. Pop. 2,210.

LINARES, t. Mexico, in New Leon, between Bravo and St. Fernando rivers. Lon. from W. C. 22° 20′ W. Lat. 25° 50′ N.

LINCHANCHIA, t. Yucatan, 25 m. N. of Merida.

LINCOLN, v. Yazoo co. Miso., 43 m. from Jackson, 1,078 from W. C.

LINCOLN, t. Sunbury co. New Brunswick, on the W. side of the river St. John.

LINCOLN, co. Maine, on both sides of the Kennebeck; bounded by the Atlantic Ocean S. Kennebeck bay and Androscoggin river SW. Kennebeck co. NW. Hancock NE. and Penobscot bay E. Length 45 m., mean width 25. Soil productive in grain and pasturage. Chief town, Wiscasset. Pop. in 1830, 57,181, and in 1840, 63,517.

LINCOLN, ts. Grafton co. N. H., between the sources of the Merrimack and Ammonoosuck rivers, 60 m. above Concord. In the N. part of this township are two large gulfs, made by an extraordinary discharge of water from the clouds in 1774. Pop. 76.

LINCOLN, ts. Addison co. Vt., 21 m. SW. from Montpelier. It is a high ground with an uneven surface. Pop. 777.

LINCOLN, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., 16 m. NW. from Boston, and 3 S. from Concord. Its manufactures consist of clothing, leather, straw bonnets, boots, and shoes. Pop. 686.

LINCOLN, co. N. C., bounded by South Carolina S. Rutherford W. Burke NW. Iredell or Catawba river NE. and Catawba river or Mecklenburg E. Length 48 m., mean width 25. Soil on the streams excellent. Chief staple, cotton. Chief town, Lincolnton. Pop. in 1830, 22,625, and in 1840, 25,160, of whom 5,386 were slaves.

LINCOLN, co. Geo., on Savannah river, bounded by Columbia SE. Wilkes SW. and Savannah river NE. Length 22 m., mean width 10. Chief town, Lincolnton. Pop. in 1830, 6,137, and in 1840, 5,895, of whom 3,339 were slaves.

LINCOLN, co. Ken., bounded by Pulaski SE. Casey SW. and W. Mercer NW. Garrard NE. and Rockcastle E. Length 27 m., mean width 17. Chief towns, Stanford and Craborchard. Pop. in 1830, 11,012, and in 1840, 10,187, of whom 3,450 were slaves.

LINCOLN, co. W. Ten., bounded by Madison co. in Ala. S. by Giles co. in Ten. W Bedford N. and Franklin E. Length 25 m., breadth 23. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Fayetteville. Pop. in 1830, 22,086, and in 1840, 21,493, of whom 4,221 were slaves.

LINCOLN, v. Mercer co. Ken., on Dick's river.

LINCOLN, co. Miso., bounded by Mississippi river E. Cuivre river SE. Montgomery co. SW. and W. and by Pike NW. and N. Length 24 m., breadth 22. Pop. 7,449, of whom 1,572 were slaves. Chief town, Troy.

LINCOLN, ts. Penobscot co. Me., 27 m. NW. from Castine, and 114 NE. from Augusta. This is a very large township, more than double the common size. Pop. 1,121.

LINCOLN, v. Macoupin co. Il., near the head of Wood creek, on the road from Edwardsville to Springfield. The land is first rate.

LINCOLNTON, t. and seat of justice, Lincoln co. N. C., on Little Catawba, 150 m. SW. by W. from Raleigh, and 31 W. from Charlotte.

LINCOLNTON, t. and cap. Lincoln co. Geo., 40 m. NW. from Augusta, 100 from Milledgeville, and 570 from W. C.

LINDEN, v. Marengo co. Alabama.

LINDEN, v. Bethany ts. Genesee co. N. Y., 10 m. S. from Batavia, 241 W. from Albany; has a Baptist church, a flouring-mill, and 20 or 25 dwellings.

LINE LEXINGTON, v. on the line dividing Bucks from Montgomery co. Pa., 7 m. NW. from Doylestown.

LINGLESTOWN, v. Lower Paxton ts. Dauphin co. Pa., pleasantly situated 7 m. from Harrisburg.

LINGWICK, t. Buckingham co. L. C., 80 m. SE. Three Rivers.

LINK LEAN, v. Chenango co. N. Y., 128 m. W. from Albany, a small village of about 15 houses.

LINN, co. Iowa, a new co., county town and seat of justice uncertain. Pop. 1,373.

LINN, co. Miso., a new county recently formed; boundary not given. Pop. 2,245.

LINN, v. Linn t. Lehigh co. Pa., 17 m. NW. from Allentown.

LINNEUS, ts. Washington co. Me., 8 m. W. from Houlton. It is very productive of wheat.

LINNVILLE, v. Licking co. O., 36 m. E. from Columbus, and 18 W. from Zanesville; has several stores, 1 warehouse, 6 or 8 mechanic shops, and 20 or 25 dwellings.

LISBON, ts. Lincoln co. Me., on the Androscoggin, 23 m. W. from Wiscasset. It has manufactures of cotton and wool, a number of saw-mills, and is united with Durham by a bridge. Pop. 1,532.

LISBON, t. Lincoln co. Geo., at the junction of Broad and Savannah rivers.

LISBON, ts. New London co. Ct., on the Quinebaug, 7 m. N. from Norwich, 45 SE. from Hartford. It has a woollen and cotton factory. Pop. 1,052.

LISBON, pts. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., on the river St. Lawrence, 3 m. below Ogdensburgh, and 211 from Albany, contains the village of Rensselaerburg. Pop. 3,508.

LISBON, ts. Grafton co. N. H., 20 m. NE. from Haverhill, and 90 from Concord. Large quantities of iron ore and lime-stone are found here. Maple sugar is manufactured, and clover seed is raised in large quantities. Pop. 1,682.

LISBON, v. Cumberland ts. Green co. Pa., 2 m. W. of Monongahela river, and 12 E. of Waynesburg.

LISBON, v. Anne Arundel co. Md., on the road from Baltimore to Frederick, 34 m. N. from W. C.

LISBON, Hanover ts. Burlington co. N. J., on the N. branch of Rancocus creek, contains a grist and saw-mill, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

LISBON, v. La Salle co. Il., 16 m. NE. from Ottawa, at Holderman's Grove.

LISBON, v. Milwaukee co. Wisconsin.

LISBURN, v. Cumberland co. Pa., 13 m. SW. from Harrisburg, contains some 15 or 20 houses, and has some trade.

LISLE, ts. and v. Broome co. N. Y., 15 m. N. from Binghampton, 120 m. from Albany. The village contains a Presbyterian church, several stores, carding and cloth-dressing works, and about 25 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,560.

LITCHFIELD, ts. Kennebeck co. Me., 25 m. NW. from Wiscasset, and 10 from Hallowell. It is an excellent agricultural ts. Pop. 2,193.

LITCHFIELD, ts. Hillsborough co. N. H., on the Merrimack, 30 m. S. from Concord. There are two ferries, Thornton's, near the meeting-house, on the post-road from Amherst to Portsmouth; and Read's, 3 m. above. Pop. 480.

LITCHFIELD, co. Ct., bounded N. by Mass., E. by Hartford, S. by New Haven and Fairfield cos., and W. by N. York. This county abounds in iron ore, which is extensively manufactured. The soil is a gravelly loam, under good cultivation, and very productive of butter, cheese, beef, pork, &c. &c. Chief town, Litchfield. Pop. 40,448.

LITCHFIELD, ts. and cap. Litchfield co. Ct., 30 m. W. from Hartford, 38 NNW. from New Haven. Lon. 73° 15′ W. Lat. 41° 42′ N. It is an elevated township; Mount Tom, near the SW. corner, is 700 feet above the river at its base. Litchfield Great Pond, the largest in the state, is a beautiful sheet of water, comprising an area of about 900 acres. At its outlet are numerous valuable mill-sites. There are in Litchfield 4 forges, 1 slitting-mill, 1 nail manufactory, 18 saw-mills, 6 fulling-mills, 5 large tanneries, besides several other manufacturing establishments. There are 8 houses of public worship; 4 for Congregationalists, 3 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Baptists. In the Society of South Farms in Morris Academy, a flourishing institution established in 1790, the Latin and Greek languages are taught, and particular attention is paid to the morals of the students. Litchfield village, incorporated in 1818, is pleasantly situated along the summit of a hill, commanding an extensive and delightful prospect. It contains a court-house, jail, bank, 2 meeting-houses, and 84 dwelling-houses. Here also is a private school for young ladies, which

maintains a very distinguished reputation. The Litchfield Law School was established in 1784, by the Hon. Tapping Reeve. This has been justly considered as the most respectable and systematic law school in the United States. The number of students educated since its establishment is more than 600. It is at present discontinued. Pop. of ts. 4,038.

LITCHFIELD, ts. Herkimer co. N. Y., 10 m. SW. from Herkimer, 10 S. from Utica, and 88 from Albany. Argillaceous oxyde of iron found in this ts. is melted in a furnace here, at which hollow-ware, to the value of $20,000, is made annually. Pop. 1,672.

LITCHFIELD, v. Grayson co. Ken., 70 m. SSW. from Louisville.

LITCHFIELD, v. and cap. Jackson co. Ark., 98 m. from Little Rock, and 1,020 from W. C.

LITHOPOLIS, v. Bloom ts. Fairfield co. O., 10 m. NW. of Lancaster, and 18 SE. from Columbus, on the Ohio canal; has a number of stores and taverns, 12 or 15 mechanic shops, a church, a district school, and 40 or 50 dwellings.

LITIZ, v. in Warwick township, Lancaster co. Pa., on a branch of Conestoga creek, 8 m. N. from Lancaster, 66 W. by N. from Philadelphia. It is settled by Moravians, and contains about 300 inhabitants, a church, and an academy.

LITTLE BEAVER, r. which rises in Ohio, and joins Ohio river in Pennsylvania, after a SE. course of 30 m.

LITTLE BEAVER BRIDGE, v. Columbiana co. Ohio, 55 m. NW. from Pittsburg, and 167 NE. from Columbus.

LITTLE BRITAIN, v. Orange co. N. Y., 12 m. SE. from Newburgh, and 94 m. S. from Albany, has a grist-mill, store, and 8 or 10 dwellings.

LITTLE CACAPON, v. Hampshire co. Va., at the sulphur springs, 14 m. NE. from Romney.

LITTLE COMPTON, ts. Newport co. R. I., 9 m. NE. from Newport, and 30 SSE. from Providence. It is famous for its dairies. It is becoming celebrated as a place of resort in summer months for sea air and bathing. Pop. 1,327.

LITTLE DETROIT, v. Tazewell co. Il., on Peoria lake, or Illinois river above Peoria.

LITTLE EASE, v. Franklin ts. Gloucester co. N. J., 20 m. SE. from Woodbury, on the head waters of Maurice river, a small village of 10 or 12 houses.

LITTLE FALLS, v. Passaic co. N. J., on the Passaic river, 4 m. above Paterson, and 10 NW. from Newark. It is a manufacturing village, and the falls here give a water power admirably adapted for mill works of all kinds. It contains 2 cotton mills, 2 tanning-mills, a woollen carpet manufactory, several stores and taverns, and from 50 to 60 dwellings. It is a place of considerable business.

LITTLE FALLS, v. Herkimer co. N. Y. There is a canal round Little Falls in the Mohawk, at this place.

LITTLE HOCKHOCKING, a stream in the S. part of Washington co. Ohio, running into the Ohio river, 5 m. below the mouth of Great Hockhocking.

LITTLE HOCKHOCKING, v. Washington co. Ohio, 90 m. SE. from Columbus.

LITTLE INDIAN CREEK, small stream of Clermont co. Ohio, putting into the Ohio r. 2 m. below Big Indian creek.

LITTLE LAKE VILLAGE, Warren ts. Herkimer co. N. Y., on the Cherry Valley turnpike, 15 m. S. from Herkimer, and 68 m. from Albany, has several stores and taverns, and about 30 dwellings.

LITTLE MACKINAW, r. Il., which now runs into the E. side of Illinois r. 15 m. below Fort Clark. It is navigable 90 miles.

LITTLE MIAMI, r. rising in the SW. corner of Madison co., and after running SW. above 70 m. across Clark, Green, Warren, and Hamilton cos., joins the Ohio, 7 m. above Cincinnati. It is one of the best mill streams in the state, and is improved to a considerable extent, having above 50 mills of various kinds on it. For navigation, it is of little consequence, but for mills, is preferable to the Great Miami.

LITTLE MISSOURI, the name of two rivers of the U. S., one a branch of Missouri, joining that stream from the SW. 90 m. above the Mandan villages; and the other, a branch of Wachitta, in Arkansas, rises with the Little river of the N., flows E. and falls into the Washitau from the W.

LITTLE MISSOURI, t. Arkansas, on Little Missouri river, a S. branch of the Wachitta.

LITTLE PINEY, t. and cap. Crawford co. Miso., 97 m. SSE. from Jefferson city, and about the same distance SW. from St. Louis.

LITTLE PLYMOUTH, v. King and Queen co. Va.

LITTLE REST, v. of South Kingston, and cap. of Washington co. R. I. It contains a court-house, a bank, and a Congregational church.

LITTLE REST, v. Washington ts. Dutchess co. N. Y., 17 m. E. from Poughkeepsie, 96 m. N. from N. Y., and 80 from Albany, contains 2 grist-mills, several mechanic shops, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

LITTLE RED RIVER, v. Pulaski co. Ark., 11 m. W. from Little Rock.

LITTLE RIVER, r. which rises in N. C., and runs into the Pedee. It forms part of the boundary between North Carolina and South Carolina.

LITTLE RIVER, r. Geo., which runs into the Savannah, 30 m. above Augusta.

LITTLE RIVER, r. Geo., which runs into the Oconee, about 12 m. above Milledgeville.

LITTLE RIVER, r. Christian co. Ken., runs into the E. side of the Cumberland.

LITTLE RIVER, r. Indiana, which runs into the Wabash, above Vincennes.

LITTLE ROCK, t. Pulaski co. Ark., and the seat of government of the state, is on the N. bank of the Arkansas, where the first hills occur in ascending the river. The land here is elevated 150 or 200 feet above the level of the river, and has good springs of water. The great road from St. Louis to the Wachitta and Natchitoches passes through this place. The settlement was commenced in 1820. It is 300 m. from the mouth of the Arkansas, 130 below Dwight, and 50 from the Wachitta. It contains a state house, the county buildings, several taverns, stores, 2 printing-offices, a bank, various mechanic shops, and is a flourishing business place. Pop. about 1,500.

LITTLE SANDUSKY, v. Pitt ts. Crawford co. Ohio, 15 m. W. from Bucyrus, and 57 N. from Columbus. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of Little Sandusky creek, and contains several houses of public worship, a number of stores, a variety of mechanic shops and 30 or 40 dwellings; it is a place of considerable business and increasing in population.

LITTLETON, ts. Grafton co. N. H., on Connecticut river, 75 m. N. from Concord. Near Amonoosuck river there is a mineral spring, the water of which is said to be similar to the Congress spring at Saratoga. There are 3 bridges over the Connecticut in this ts. Pop. 1778.

LITTLETON, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., 28 m. WNW. from Boston, and 10 NW. from Concord. Hops are raised here in large quantities. It has manufactures of boots, shoes, and straw bonnets. Pop. 927.

LITTLETON, v. Warren co. N. C., 67 m. SE. from Raleigh.

LITTLE UTICA, v. Lysander ts. Onondaga co. N. Y., 17 m. NW. from Syracuse, and 154 from Albany; has a Presbyterian church, a tavern, a saw-mill, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

LITTLE VALLEY, pts. Cattaraugus co. N. Y., 299 m. from Albany. It is unimproved and thinly populated. Pop. 700.

LITTLE YADKIN, v. Stokes co. N. C., 267 m. NW. of Raleigh.

LITTLE YORK, v. in the N. part of Warren co. Il., on Henderson's river.

LITTLE YORK, v. Montgomery co. O., 77 m. SW. from Columbus, a small and pleasant village.

LITTLE YORK, v. Hardin co. Ken., 91 m. SW. from Frankfort.

LIVERMORE, ts. Oxford co. Me., on the Androscoggin, 18 m. NE. from Paris, 78 from Portland. It contains three pleasant villages, fine falls on the river, saw-mills, and other manufactures. Pop. 2,745.

LIVERPOOL, v. Onondaga co. N. Y., 3 m. from Salina, and 275 m. NW. from Albany, has several taverns and stores, and from 50 to 60 dwellings.

LIVERPOOL, v. in the NE. part of Perry co. Pa., on the right bank of Susquehannah river, about 30 m. above Harrisburg.

LIVERPOOL, v. York co. Pa., 6 m. N. from the borough of York, contains some 25 or 30 dwellings.

LIVERPOOL, v. Medina co. Ohio, 130 m. NE. from Columbus, 23 from Cleveland and 14 from Elyria, contains several stores, mechanic shops, and has some trade.

LIVERPOOL, v. Yazoo co. Miss., 20 m. NE. from Vicksburg.

LIVERPOOL, v. Fulton co. Il., on the W. side of Ulinois river, 6 m. above the mouth of Spoon river. It is a landing-place for Canton, and the termination of the Liverpool, Canton and Knoxville rail-road.

LIVERPOOL, v. Porter co. In., 12 m. NW. from Portersville.

LIVINGSTON, co. Il., bounded on the N. by La Salle, E. by the attached part of Vermillion, S. and W. by McLean. Pop. 4,325, of whom 241 were slaves.

LIVINGSTON, t. and cap. Madison co. Miss., about 28 m. N. of Jackson, and 405 NE. from Natchez.

LIVINGSTON, v. Floyd co. Geo., 178 m. from Milledgeville, and 675 from W. C.

LIVINGSTON, v. N. part of Green co. Wisconsin.

LIVINGSTON, t. Jackson co. Miso., on the Missouri river, a little below Independence. It has a good landing, and bids fair to become a place of considerable importance.

LIVINGSTON, co. La., bounded N. by St. Helena, E. by St. Tamang, S. by St. James and Ascension, and W. by E. Baton Rouge. Pop. 2,315, of whom 739 were slaves. Van Buren is the seat of justice.

LIVINGSTON, v. Clark co. Il., on the national road, 14 m. WSW. from Terre Haute, In. It has several stores and taverns, a church, various mechanic shops, and 30 or 40 dwellings.

LIVINGSTON, ts. Columbia co., N. Y. It is situated 40 m. S. from Albany, on the river Hudson. It contains the villages of Johnstown and Glenco. It is a fertile township. Pop. 2,190.

LIVINGSTON, co. N. Y., on both sides of Genesee river, bounded S. by Steuben and Alleghany, W. by Genesee, N. by Monroe, and E. by Ontario; length 30 m., width 20. Pop. 35,140. Genesee is the capital.

LIVINGSTON, co. Mich., bounded N. by Genesee and Shiawassee, E. by Oakland, S. by Washtenaw, and W. by Ingham cos. Howel is the seat of justice. Pop. 7,430.

LIVINGSTON, v. Essex co. N. J., 54 m. NE. from Trenton, a small village of 12 or 15 dwellings.

LIVINGSTON, v. and cap. Sumter co. Al., 72 m. from Tuscaloosa and 921 from W. C.; contains the county buildings and some 15 or 20 houses.

LIVINGSTON, co. Ken., bounded by Tennessee river SW. by Ohio river W. and NW. by Trade Water river, or Union co. NE. and Caldwell co. SE.; length 47 m.,

mean width 15. Much of the soil is highly fertile. Pop. in 1830, 6,607, and in 1840, 9,025, of whom 1,588 were slaves. Chief town, Salem.

LIVINGSTON, v. Pickaway co. Ohio, 3 m. SE. from Circleville, a small village of about 20 houses.

LIVINGSTON'S CREEK, r. N. C., which runs into the W. side of the NW. branch of Cape Fear river.

LIVINGSTONVILLE, v. Schoharie co. N. Y., 22 m. W. from Albany, has several stores, 2 churches, and 10 or 15 dwellings.

LIVONIA, ts. and v. Livingston co. N. Y., between Genesee and Hemlock lake, 20 m. SW. from Canandaigua, and 217 NW. from Albany. The village contains 2 churches, several stores, about 60 dwellings, &c. &c. Pop. of ts. 2,719.

LIVONIA, v. Washington co. In., 97 m. S. from Indianapolis, and 625 from W. C., it is a pleasant and flourishing village, and contains some 18 or 20 houses.

LLOYDSVILLE, v. Plainfield ts. Otsego, co. N. Y., 16 m. NW. from Cooperstown, and 77 NW. from Albany. It is a small village of about 15 houses.

LOCKE, ts. Cayuga co. N. Y., 23 m. SSE. from Auburn, and 166 W. from Albany. It contains the pleasant village of Milan. Pop. 1,654.

LOCKBOURNE, v. Hamilton ts. Franklin co. O., at the junction of the Columbus feeder with the Ohio canal, 11 m. S. from Columbus, and at what is called the Eight Locks. This is a pleasant village and rapidly improving.

LOCKLAND, v. Sycamore ts. Hamilton co. Ohio.

LOCKPORT, v. Tuscarawas co. O., on the Ohio and Erie canal, on the opposite side of the river from New Philadelphia.

LOCKPORT, v. Warren co. O., on the W. side of the Little Miami river. It has an extensive paper-mill and other mills employing many hands.

LOCKPORT, v. Westmoreland co. Pa., on the state canal, 24 m. NE. from Greensburg, is a pleasant and thriving village.

LOCKPORT, v. Will co. Il., on the Illinois and Michigan canal, at the termination of the lake level, 34½ m. from Chicago. The great water power and peculiar advantages of the place, must render it important as a manufacturing and business town.

LOCKPORT, v. Rutland ts. Jefferson co. N. Y., at the falls on Black river, 8 m. E. of Watertown, and 154 NW. from Albany; has a grist and 4 saw-mills, about 30 dwellings, &c. &c.

LOCKPORT, very thriving v. and cap. of Niagara co. N. Y., on the Erie canal, 220 m. by the canal W. from Utica, and by the canal 34 NNE. from Buffalo. It is at this village that the first series of locks, from lake Erie, occurs in the canal, and brings the water from the Erie level to that of Rochester, by 5 double locks of 12 feet each. The village is on the high ground above the locks, and contains the court-house, jail, a fire-proof clerks' office, several churches, an academy, a seminary for males and females in high repute, a lyceum, many stores, 4 flouring-mills, a mill for sawing stone, a cotton and woollen-factory, 2 furnaces for casting iron, a machine-shop, a carding and cloth-dressing mill, a coach-factory, 2 printing-offices, about 500 dwellings, and many other establishments of less note. Pop. of the ts. 9,125.

LOCK RAUZA, v. Montgomery co. Ala., 82 m. SE. from Tuscaloosa.

LOCKS VILLAGE, v. Franklin co. Miss., 25 m. E. from Natchez, and 86 W. from Jackson.

LOCKVILLE, v. Arcadia ts. Wayne co. N. Y., on the Erie canal, 5 m. W. from Lyons, and 186 NW. from Albany, a small village of about 20 houses.

LOCKWOOD'S SETTLEMENT, Warren co. Il., near the S. fork of Spoon river.

LOCKWOOD, v. Sussex co. N. J., 78 m. N. from Trenton, and 224 from W. C., a small village of some 10 or 12 houses.

LOCUST GROVE, v. Orange co. Va., 86 m. NW. from Richmond.

LOCUST GROVE, a settlement in Shelby co. Il., 5 m. E. from Shelbyville.

LODI, v. Persia ts. Cattaraugus co. and Collins ts. Erie co. N. Y., on both sides of Cattaraugus creek, 25 m. NW. from Ellicottsville, and 28 m. S. from Buffalo, has a Methodist and Presbyterian church, a number of stores, a large woollen-factory, clothing-works, an extensive tannery, distillery, and 150 dwellings.

LODI, v. and ts. Seneca co. N. Y., 4 m. S. from Ovid village, and 175 W. from Albany; has a Dutch Reformed church, several stores, and about 40 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,236.

LODI, v. Harrisonville ts. Medina co. O., 10 m. SW. from Medina village, on the road leading from Cleveland to Columbus; has several stores, a flouring-mill, and 15 or 20 dwellings. It is populating rapidly.

LODI, v. Abbeville district, S. C., 86 m. NW. by W. from Columbia.

LODI, v. Washtenaw co. Mich., 47 m. W. from Detroit.

LODIMONT, v. Abbeville district, S. C., 134 m. W. from Columbus.

LODO, *Cape*, or Mad Cape, on the coast of Louisiana, at the mouth of the Mississippi r. Lon. 71° 42′ W. Lat. 29° 10′ N.

LOFTUS' HEIGHTS, v. Wilkinson co. Miss., on the Mississippi river, 38 m. by land above Natchez, 51 by the river.

LOGAN, co. Ohio, bounded N. by Hardin, E. by Union, S. by Champaign, SW. by Miami, W. by Shelby, and NW. by Allen. Length 26 m., breadth 21. The land is tolerably level and fertile. Pop. in 1830, 6,442, and in 1840, 14,015. Chief town, Bellefontaine.

LOGAN, v. and seat of justice for Hocking co. Ohio, on the N. bank of Hocking river, 18 m. SE. from Lancaster, and 46 from Columbus; contains a court-house, jail, several stores, a tannery, a large flouring-mill, and a carding-machine. It is a flourishing village and increasing in population.

LOGAN, co. Il., county-town and boundary uncertain, it being lately formed. Pop. 2,033.

LOGAN, co. Ken., bounded by Ten. Todd co. Ken. W. Muhlenburg NW. Butler N. and Simpson NE. Length 30 m., mean width 21. Soil excellent. Pop. in 1820, 14,423, in 1830, 13,002, and in 1840, 13,615, of whom 4,926 were slaves.

LOGAN, co. Va., bounded N. by Kenhawa co., NE. by Fayette, E. by the Great Flat Top mountain, S. and W. by Tazewell co. and Tug fork of Sandy r., and NW. by Cabell co. The county is watered chiefly by the Guyandotte and Little Coal rivers and their tributaries. The surface is generally mountainous, but the soil is good. Pop. 4,309, of whom 150 were slaves. Logan is the capital.

LOGANSPORT, t. and cap. Cass co. In., 113 m. W. of N. from Indianapolis, situated at the junction of Wabash and Eel rivers, is a large and flourishing village, and contains the county buildings, several churches, stores, &c. &c. Pop. about 2,000.

LOGAN'S SETTLEMENT, Gallatin co. Il., 18 m. NW. from Shawneetown.

LOGANSVILLE, v. Miami ts. Logan co. O., 9 m. SW. from Bellefontaine, on the Miami river, and 67 from Columbus, and contains about 30 houses.

LOLLARD'S SETTLEMENT, Gallatin co. Il., 10 m. NW. from Shawneetown, and contains much good land.

LOMBARDY, v. Amelia co. Va., 50 m. SW. from Richmond, a small village of 10 or 15 houses.

LOMBARDY, v. Columbia co. Geo., 64 m. from Milledgeville, has about 20 houses.

LOMBARDY GROVE, v. Mecklenburg co. Va., 110 m. from Richmond, and 237 from W. C.

LONDON, t. U. C., on the Thames, about 100 m. NE. by E. from Detroit, and 150 SW. by W. from York.

LONDON, t. and seat of justice, Madison co. Ohio, 25 m. W. by S. from Columbus, and 18 E. from Springfield, contains a brick court-house, a jail, county offices, several stores and taverns, a variety of mechanics, and about 500 inhabitants.

LONDON, t. Ann-Arundel co. Md. 5 m. SW. from Annapolis.

LONDON, t. and cap. Laurel co. Ken., 102 m. SE. from Frankfort, on a tributary of Rock Castle river.

LONDONDERRY, v. Londonderry ts. Guernsey co. O., 20 m. NE. from Cambridge, and 100 E. from Columbus, a small village of some 15 or 20 houses.

LONDONDERRY, v. Liberty ts. Ross co. O., 11 m. from Chillicothe, and contains some 20 or 25 houses.

LONDON BRIDGE, v. Princess Anne co. Va., 140 m. SE. from Richmond.

LONDONDERRY, ts. Rockingham co. N. H., 35 m. SW. from Portsmouth, and 37 NW. from Newburyport, Mass. It is a fertile and agricultural ts. Pop. 1,556.

LONDONDERRY, ts. Windham co. Vt., 27 m. SW. from Windsor, and 30 NE. from Bennington. The land in general is rich and fertile. Pop. 1,211.

LONDON HARBOR, a bay of the island of St. John, on its N. side.

LONGACOMING, v. Gloucester co. N. J., 16 m. SE. from Philadelphia, 45 from Trenton, and 153 from W. C., has a Methodist church, several stores and 25 or 30 dwellings.

LONG BAY, that part of the Atlantic coast of the U. S. between the mouths of the Pedee and Cape Fear rivers.

LONG BEACH, on the coast of Monmouth co. N. J., is a low sandy island extending from Barnegat Inlet to Little Egg Harbor.

LONG BOTTOM, settlement in Meigs co. O., 102 m. SE. from Columbus.

LONG BRANCH, v. and sea bathing place in Shrewsbury ts. Monmouth co. N. J., on the Atlantic ocean, 75 m. NNE. from Philadelphia, and 45 S. from N. Y.

LONG CANE CREEK, r. S. C., which runs into the Savannah river. Lon. 82° 11′ W. Lat. 33° 45′ N.

LONG ISLAND, an island of N. Y. separated from Connecticut by Long Island sound, and divided into three counties, Kings, Queens, and Suffolk. It extends from the Narrows E. 140 m. but is not more than 10 m. broad on a medium.

LONG ISLAND, island, in Penobscot bay, Me. On the island is the town of Islesborough.

LONG ISLAND, small isl. in Chesapeake bay, near the coast of Virginia, at the mouth of York river.

LONG ISLAND, or Great Island, in Holston river, Tennessee, 43 m. from Abingdon, Va., and 100 above Knoxville.

LONG ISLAND, small island U. S. in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Florida. Lon. 82° 55′ W. Lat. 27° 50′ N.

LONG ISLAND, isl. in Green bay, W. of lake Michigan.

LONG ISLAND SOUND, 25 m. broad and 140 long, extending the whole length of Long Island, and dividing it from Connecticut. It communicates with the Atlantic at both ends of the island.

LONG MEADOW, ts. Hampden co. Mass., on the left side of Connecticut river, 6 m. below Springfield, and 97 SW. by W. from Boston. There are several tanneries in the ts., but the inhabitants are generally engaged in cultivating the soil. Population, 1,270.

LONG POND, in Cumberland co. Maine, chiefly in Bridgetown, 10 m. long, and 1

broad, connected by Sungo river with Sebago lake.

LONG POND, lake, Orange co. N. Y., on the confines of the state; it is about 16 m. in circumference, and discharges its waters into a branch of Passaic river.

LONG PRAIRIE, v. Arkansas, 175 m. from Little Rock.

LONG PRAIRIE, Jefferson co. Il., 5 m. W. from Mt. Vernon.

LONG PRAIRIE, Edwards co. Il., N. of Albion.

LONG PRAIRIE, Wabash co. Il., 13 m. NW. from Mt. Carmel.

LONG REACH, a remarkable long and straight portion of the Ohio r., stretching 17 m. along the NE. borders of Washington co. O.

LONG'S CORNERS, v. Pembroke ts. Genesee co. N. Y., has a Presbyterian church and 12 or 15 dwellings.

LONG SHOAL, r. N. C., which runs into Pamlico sound, Lon. 76° 4' W. Lat. 35° 21' N.

LONG SHOALS, an expansion of Cumberland river in Pulaski co. Ken. It contains several islands.

LONG'S MILL, v. Orange co. N. C., 74 m. NW. from Raleigh.

LONGTOWN, v. Rowan co. N. C., 150 m. W. from Raleigh.

LONGWOOD, v. Albemarle co. Va., 94 m. NW. by W. from Richmond.

LONICERA, v. Baldwin co. Geo., 11 m. from Milledgeville.

LOOKING GLASS PRAIRIE, in the eastern part of St. Clair co. Il., extending into Madison co. Extensive settlements are on its borders and project into the interior.

LOOKOUT, *Cape*, one of those remarkable promontories of N. C. It is the S.W point of Ocracock bar, and the SW. outlet of Core sound.

LOOKOUT, *Mountain*, one of the Apalachian ridges in the NW. part of Georgia, terminating near the Suck in Tennessee r.

LOOKOUT, *Point*, a narrow strip of land, Md., at the junction of the Potomac with Chesapeake bay.

LOOP, v. Giles co. Va., 275 m. W. from Richmond.

LORAIN, co. O., bounded N. by lake Erie, W. by Huron, S. by Richland and Wayne, and E. by Medina and Cuyahoga; length 30 m., mean width 23. Pop. 18,464. Elyria is the capital.

LORAMIE'S CREEK, r. O., which runs into the Miami above Piqua.

LORENZO, *San*, t. Mexico, province of New Biscay, with 500 inhabitants, whose employment consists in cultivating the grape.

LORETTO, t. Cambria co. Pa., 137 m. from Harrisburg, and 184 from W. C., is a small but flourishing village.

LORETTO, v. Essex co. Va., 77 m. NE. from Richmond.

LORTON'S PRAIRIE, Green co. Il., on the N. side of Apple creek.

LOREDO, t. in the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, on the N. side of the Rio del Norte.

LORRAINE, ts. Jefferson co. N. Y., 20 m. from Sacket's Harbor, and 145 NW. from Albany. Pop. 1,699.

LOST CREEK, r. O., which runs into the E. side of the Miami, in Miami co.

LOST CREEK, pts. Miami co. O., 9 m. from Troy, and 17 from Urbanna.

LOST CREEK, r. Vigo co. In., which flows towards the E. side of the Wabash, but before reaching it is lost in the sands.

LOST PRAIRIE, Perry co. Il., 7 m. W. from Pinckneyville. It is thickly settled.

LOTTSVILLE, v. Sugar Grove ts. Warren co. Pa., 18 m. NW. from Warren borough.

LOUDON, ts. Merrimack co. N. H., on the E. side of Merrimack river, 45 m. NW. from Portsmouth. It has some valuable mill privileges. Pop. 1,640.

LOUDON, v. Franklin co. Pa., 63 m. SW. from Harrisburg.

LOUDON, co. Va., bounded SE. by Fairfax, SW. by Prince William and Fauquier, NW. by Frederick and Jefferson, and NE. by the Potomac r. Soil excellent. Staples, grain and flour. Chief town, Leesburg. Pop. 20,431, of whom 9,910 were slaves, and 1,318 free colored.

LOUDONVILLE, v. in the south-eastern quarter of Richland co. O., 66 m. NE. from Columbus, has several stores, 20 or 25 dwellings, &c. &c.

LOUGHERTY'S CREEK, r. In., which runs into the Ohio, 11 m. below the mouth of Miami river.

LOUISA, co. central part of Va., bounded N. by Orange and Spottsylvania cos. E. by Hanover co. S. by Goochland and Fluvanna cos. and W. by Albemarle co. Population, 15,433.

LOUISA, co. Iowa, on the Mississippi river, next N. of Des Moines co. The Lower Iowa river crosses the NE. part. Pop. 1,927.

LOUISA, t. and cap. Louisa co. Va., 110 m. S. of Washington, and 54 NW. from Richmond.

LOUISA, t. and cap. Lawrence co. Ken., 127 m. E. from Frankfort.

LOUISIANA, v. and seat of justice, Pike co. Miso., 96 m. N. from St. Louis. It is situated on the Mississippi, at the mouth of Salt river, a flourishing place.

LOUISIANA, State of. See page 118.

LOUISBURG, t. and cap. Franklin co. N. C., on Tar river, 23 miles NE. from Raleigh, 55 WNW. from Tarborough, 256 from W. C. It contains 2 academies, one for males, and the other for females, stores, taverns, and is a pleasant place, of some 30 or 40 houses.

LOUISBURG, v. Schuylkill ts. and co. Pa., 8 m. NW. from Orwigsburg.

LOUISTOWN, v. Talbot co. Md., 10 m. NE. from Easton, a village of 15 or 20 houses.

LOUISVILLE, pts. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., on the St. Lawrence, 25 m. E. from

Ogdensburg, 568 from W. C., 22 NE. from Canton. Churchville on the St. Lawrence is a growing village in this ts., at which steam-boats stop. Pop. 1,693.

LOUISVILLE, t. port of entry and cap. Jefferson co. Ken., on the Ohio, at the head of the Rapids, 140 m. by the river below Cincinnati, 52 W. from Frankfort, 137 S. of E. from Vincennes, and 590 from W. C. The position of the city is 38° 18′ N. and 5° 42′ W. from W. C. It contained in 1800, 600 inhabitants; 1810, 1,350; 1820, 4,012; 1830, 10,336, and in 1840, 21,210. Louisville, in a commercial point of view, is far the most important town in the state. The main street is nearly a mile in length, and is as noble as compact, and has as much the air of a maritime town, as any street in the western country. It is situated on an extensive sloping plain, below the mouth of Beargrass, about a quarter of a mile above the principal declivity of the falls. The three principal streets run parallel with the river, and command fine views of the villages and the beautiful country on the opposite shore. The public buildings are a court-house, jail, poor-house and work-house, powder magazine, marine hospital, city school-house, 12 churches for the prevalent denominations of the country, Washington Hall, Columbian Inn, and other respectable hotels, City Hall, Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Iron Foundery, Jefferson Cotton Factory, 5 steam-mills, Union Hall, and Theatre. The marine hospital is a conspicuous and showy building. The free public school-house is a noble edifice, taking into view its object. It was commenced in 1829, as a kind of model school for a general system of free schools; and was built at an expense of 7,500 dollars. It is intended to accommodate 700 or 800 pupils. The greatest fall in the Ohio is just below this city. In high stages of water, the rocks and shallows are all covered, and boats pass without perceiving them. But this stage of water does not occur, on an average, more than two months in the year, rendering it necessary at all other times, that boats from the lower country should stop here. The falls equally arrested boats from above. Consequently freights intended for the country above were required, at a great expense of time, delay, and factorage, to be unloaded, transported by land round the falls, and reloaded in boats above. Large steam-boats from New Orleans, though belonging to the upper country, were obliged to lie by through the summer at Portland. To remedy these inconveniences, the Louisville and Portland Canal round the falls has been constructed. It overcomes the ascent of 22 feet by 5 locks, and is 40 feet deep.

LOUISVILLE, t. and cap. Jefferson co. Geo., on the Ogeechee, 70 m. from its mouth, 50 E. from Milledgeville, 110 NW. from Savannah, 644 from W. C. It contains a court-house, a jail, and a meeting-house. This town was formerly the seat of the state government.

LOUISVILLE, v. Blount co. Ten., 168 m. S. of E. from Nashville.

LOUISVILLE, v. Pike co. Ala., 144 m. SSE. from Tuscaloosa.

LOUISVILLE, v. Clay co. Il., on the Little Wabash river above Maysville.

LOUISVILLE, v. in the N. part of Lincoln co. Miso., a small but increasing village.

LOUTRE, isl. and v. in Montgomery co. Miso., 68 m. W. from St. Louis. Lat. 38° 42′ N. Loutre island is in the Mississippi river, opposite Gasconade co. and below the mouth of Gasconade river.

LOVEL, ts. Oxford co. Me., 20 m. WSW. from Paris, 67 WSW. from Augusta, and 10 N. from Fryburg. In this town are Lovel's Falls, an object of great curiosity. The Saco here falls 40 feet perpendicular. Pop. 941.

LOVETON, t. Baltimore co. Md., 55 m. from W. C.

LOVETTSVILLE, v. Loudon co. Va., in the NW. part of the county, 55 m. NW. from W. C.

LOVINGTON, t. Nelson co. Va., 170 m. from W. C.

LOWELL, t. Middlesex co. Mass., on the Merrimack, 25 m. NW. from Boston. This place has grown up by means of its manufactures, and is now the most important manufacturing town in the United States, except Pittsburg. It has the waters of the Merrimack at command, with a fall of above 30 feet. The largest manufacturing establishments in the country are at this place; they belong to 8 or 10 different companies. A small cotton manufactory was first established here in 1813, and others were added a short time afterwards; at present the place continues to increase and bids fair to equal any of the interior towns in the U. States. The manufactures of Lowell are chiefly cotton, of which more than 14,000,000 yards are made annually. Here are also made carpeting, cassimeres, satinets, &c. It contains a number of churches and public buildings, and has had the most rapid growth of any town in the state. In 1830 it contained 6,478 inhabitants, and in 1840, 20,796.

LOWELL, v. La Salle co. Il., on the Vermillion river.

LOWELL, v. Kane co. Il., on the E. side of Fox river, a few miles below Geneva.

LOWER ADDISON, v. Steuben co. N. Y., about 20 m. S. from Bath.

LOWER BARTLETT, v. Coos co. N. H., 76 m. N. from Concord.

LOWER BLUE LICK, v. Nicholas co. Ken., 69 m. NE. by E. from Frankfort.

LOWER GILMANTON, v. Strafford co. N. H., 24 m. NNE. from Concord.

LOWER MARLBOROUGH, v. Calvert co. Md., on the E. side of Patuxent river, 30 m. SSW. of Annapolis, and 24 NW. of St. Leonards.

LOWER PEORIA, v. Peoria co. Il., near the Illinois r. 3 m. below Peoria.

LOWER SANDUSKY, v. Sandusky co. O., on Sandusky river, 102 m. N. from Columbus, a small but increasing village.

LOWER SMITHFIELD, v. Northampton co. Pa., about 15 m. NNE. from Easton.

LOWMAN, v. in the NW. part of Lewis co. Va., on Hughes river, 42 m. from Weston.

LOWNDES, co. Ala., bounded N. by Alabama river, NE. and E. by Montgomery, S. by Butler, SW. by Wilcox, and W. and NW. by Dallas. Pop. 19,539, of whom 12,569 were slaves.

LOWNDES C. H., cap. of the above county, 138 m. SSE. from Tuscaloosa.

LOWNDES, co. Miss., bounded N. by Battaloche river, E. by Alabama. Columbus is the cap. Pop. 14,519, of whom 8,771 were slaves.

LOWNDES, co. Geo., bounded N. by Irwin, E. by Ware, S. by Florida, and W. by Thomas and Baker cos. Franklinville is the capital. Pop. 5,574, of whom 1,777 were slaves.

LOWRY, v. Northampton co. Pa., 15 m. above Mauch Chunk. It is a place of considerable business in lumber and coal.

LOWRY'S MILLS, v. Chesterfield district, S. C., 123 m. NE. from Columbia.

LOWTHERSVILLE, v. of Lewis co. Va., 365 m. NW. from Richmond.

LOWVILLE, v. of Lewis co. N. Y., on a small creek, near the W. side of Black river, 57 m. N. from Utica, has several stores, various mechanic shops, and has some trade.

LOYALHANNON, r. Westmoreland co. Pa., which runs NW. into the Kiskiminitas.

LOYAL LOCK GAP, v. Northumberland co. Pa.

LOYALSOCK, r. Lycoming co. Pa., rises on the southern borders of Bradford co. and flowing SW. between Muncy and Lycoming creeks, falls into the W. branch of the Susquehannah, 4 m. below Williamsport.

LOYDSVILLE, v. Richland ts. Belmont co. O., on the national road 116 m. E. from Columbus.

LOYSBOROUGH, v. Anderson co. Ten., contains 15 or 20 dwellings, and has some trade.

LUBEC, t. and port of entry, Washington co. Me., in Passamaquoddy bay, on the main land, which is here separated from the island of Campobello by a strait 12 rods wide, called the Narrows or Western entrance of the bay. The harbor is spacious, sheltered from every wind, and never closed by ice. The principal settlement is at Flagg's Point on the Narrows. It was commenced in 1815, and is a flourishing village. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in commercial pursuits, particularly in the lumber trade and the fisheries. Most of the plaster received into the United States from the British provinces is shipped through this port. Here is kept the custom-house for the district of Passamaquoddy. On West Quoddy head is a light-house. Lubec lies 3 m. S. of Eastport, with which it has communication by a ferry, 28 m. E. of Machias. Pop. 2,307. Lat. 44° 47′ N. Lon. 67° 5′ W.

LUCAS, co. in the NW. part of Ohio, composed in part of the disputed territory claimed by Ohio and Michigan, and a part of the former counties of Wood and Henry. It extends along the northern boundary of Ohio from Maumee bay to the E. line of Williams co., thence S. to the N. line of Henry co., thence S. to the Maumee river, thence following the river to the former northern boundary of Wood, thence E. to lake Erie. Toledo is the capital. Pop. 9,332.

LUCASTOWN, v. Limestone co. Ala., 132 m. E. of N. from Tuscaloosa.

LUCASVILLE, v. Jefferson ts. Scioto co. O., 79 m. S. from Columbus, and 12 N. from Portsmouth.

LUCKETT'S, v. Orange co. Va.

LUDLOW, ts. Windsor co. Vt., 16 m. W. from Windsor. Pop. 1,963.

LUDLOW, ts. Hampden co. Mass., 12 m. NE. from Springfield. Pop. 1,268.

LUDLOW, or Yellow Springs, v. Green co. O., 9 m. N. from Xenia. It is a beautiful spot, and is much frequented on account of its medicinal springs.

LUDLOWVILLE, v. Tompkins co. N. Y., 10 m. from Ithaca, has several stores, various mechanic shops, and about 60 dwellings.

LUKEN'S PRAIRIE, on the S. side of Lawrence co. Il.

LUMBERLAND, ts. Sullivan co. N. Y., on Delaware river, 130 m. SW. of Albany, and 20 from Monticello. Pop. 205.

LUMBERTON, t. and cap. Robeson co. N. C., 33 m. SSW. from Fayetteville, and 31 from Winnefield.

LUMBERTON, v. Burlington co. N. J., 1 m. SE. of Mount Holly.

LUMBERVILLE, v. Solebury ts. Bucks co. Pa., 33 m. NE. from Philadelphia, and 8 from Doylestown.

LUMPKIN, co. Geo., bounded N. by Union, E. by Haversham, S. by Forsyth, and W. by Cherochee and Glymer cos. Dalsnega is the seat of justice. Pop. 5,671, of whom 516 were slaves.

LUMPKIN, t. Randolph co. Geo., 170 m. SW. from Milledgeville.

LUNENBURG, co. Va., between Nottaway and Meherrin rivers, bounded by Brunswick SE. Mecklenburg SW. Charlotte W. Prince Edward NW. and Nottaway NE. Length 22 m., mean width 10. Staples, cotton and tobacco. Chief town, Lewiston. Pop. 11,555.

LUNENBURG, t. Lunenburg co. Nova Scotia, 35 m. SW. from Halifax, 27 N. by E. from Liverpool.

LUNENBURG, t. Essex co. Vt., on Connecticut river, 45 m. ENE. from Montpelier. Pop. 124.

LUNENBURG, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 25 m. N. from Worcester, 45 NW. from Boston. Pop. 1,372.

LURAY, v. Union ts. Licking co. O., on the national road, 24 m. E. from Columbus.

LUTHURSBURG, v. Clearfield co. Pa., 146 m. NW. from Harrisburg.

LUZERNE, ts. and v Warren co. N. Y., on Hudson r., 10 m. W. from Sandy Hill. The village contains about 40 dwellings.

LUZERNE, co. Pa., bounded SE. by Pike and Northampton, S. by Schuylkill, SW. by Columbia, W. by Lycoming, NW. by Bradford, N. by Susquehannah and E. by Wayne. Length 45 m., breadth 40. Pop. 44,006. Chief town, Wilkesbarre.

LYCOMING, co. Pa., inclosed by the counties of Potter, Tioga, Bradford, Luzerne, Northumberland, Centre, Clearfield, and M'Kean. Pop. 22,649. Chief town, Williamsport.

LYCOMING, small r. of Lycoming co. Pa., rising in the southern border of Bradford, leading with the Towanda, and flowing SW. falls into the W. branch, 2 m. above Williamsport.

LYMAN, ts. York co. Me., 25 m. N. from York, 87 SW. from Augusta, and 5 E. from Alfred. Pop. 1,478.

LYMAN, ts. Grafton co. N. H., on Connecticut river, 13 m. above Haverhill. Pop. 1,480.

LYME, ts. Grafton co. N. H., 11 m. NE. from Dartmouth College. Pop. 1,785.

LYME, ts. New London co. Ct., on the E. side of Connecticut river, at its mouth, opposite Saybrook, 40 m. E. from New Haven, 40 SE. from Hartford. It has 6 houses of public worship. The shad fishery is carried on extensively at this place. A number of vessels are owned here, which are employed in the coasting trade. Pop. 2,856.

LYME, ts. Jefferson co. N. Y., on lake Ontario. It contains the villages of Cape Vincent, and Chaumont. Pop. 5,472.

LYME RANGE, a branch of the White Mountains, commencing a little below Northampton, Mass., and running S. along the E. bank of Connecticut river at the distance of 8 or 10 m. till it terminates at Lyme on Long Island sound.

LYNCHBURG, t. and cap. Campbell co. Va., on the S. bank of James river, 20 m. below the great falls, where the river breaks through the Blue Ridge, 12 m. N. from Campbell C. H., 12 ENE. from New London, 100 W. from Richmond, 160 SW. from W. C., in a straight line. It contains 10 or 12 public buildings, 4 churches, a number of very handsome houses. It has two bridges over the river, a large number of tobacco warehouses and manufactories, and a great number of commission houses, flour-mills, and cotton and woollen manufactories. There are 4 mineral springs in its vicinity. It is favourably situated for trade, not only with the western part of the state, but with the western states generally. Small boats convey the abundant produce which is brought here, down the river to Richmond. The most important item in the produce is from 10 to 12,000 hogsheads of tobacco. It is almost embosomed in mountains, that have, however, fertile and populous valleys between, and is one of the most flourishing and commercial towns in the state. Besides tobacco, it produces wheat, flour, and hemp. Lat. 37° 30′ N. Pop. 6,395.

LYNCHBURG, v. Oldham co. Ken., 54 m. NW. by W. from Frankfort.

LYNCHBURG, v. Lincoln co. Ten., 50 m. SSW. from Murfreesborough.

LYNCHBURG, v. Dodson ts. Highland co. O., on the E. fork of the Little Miami river.

LYNCHBURG, t. Texas, on the W. side of San Jacinto river near its mouth, or near the head of Galveston bay.

LYNCH'S CREEK, rises in N. C. a few miles W. of Sneadsborough, and flowing S. enters S. C., and assuming a SE. course, falls into the Great Pedee. The entire length of Lynch's creek exceeds 100 m.

LYNCH'S RIVER, r. Va., which runs into James river, Lon. 78° 21′ W. Lat. 37° 42′ N.

LYNCH LAKE, Williamsburg district, S. C.

LYNCHWOOD, v. in the N. part of Chesterfield district, S. C., 55 m. NNE. from Columbia.

LYNDEBOROUGH, ts. Hillsborough co. N. H., 10 m. NW. from Amherst. Pop. 1,032.

LYNDEN, t. and cap. Marengo co. Ala., on Chickasaw creek, 72 m. W. of S. from Tuscaloosa.

LYNDON, ts. Caledonia co. Vt., 33 m. NE. from Montpelier. Pop. 1,753.

LYNESVILLE, v. Granville co. N. C., 60 m. N. from Raleigh.

LYNKHORN BAY, bay on the coast of Va., at the bottom of Chesapeake bay, 2 or 3 m. W. of Cape Henry. Lon. 76° 6′ W. Lat. 36° 56′ N.

LYNN, ts. Essex co. Mass., famous for the manufacture of women's shoes, 10 m. NE. of Boston, and 5 SW. of Salem, in Lat. 42° 28′ N. In 1831, 1,675,781 pairs of shoes were manufactured in this town, valued at $942,191—value of materials $414,000. Since that period the manufactures of this article have continued about the same. Pop. 9,365.

LYNN CAMP, v. in the NW. part of Knox co. Ken., 112 m. SE. from Frankfort.

LYNN CREEK, v. Giles co. Ten., about 70 m. S. from Murfreesborough.

LYNNFIELD, ts. Essex co. Mass., 10 m. W. from Salem, and 11 N. from Boston. Pop. 707.

LYNNHAVEN BAY, on the coast of Va., at the S. end of Chesapeake bay, 7 m. W. from Cape Henry. Here, in 1781, the Count de Grasse moored the principal part of his fleet at the blockade of Yorktown.

LYNN RIVER, in the co. of Norfolk, U. C., rises in the town of Windham, and running from thence southerly through the township

of Woodhouse, empties itself into lake Erie, where it has about 3 feet water on the bar. It is a good harbor for bateaux.

LYNNSVILLE, v. in the western part of Lehigh co. Pa., 80 m. NE. by E. from Harrisburg.

LYNNVILLE, v. Morgan co. Il., 8 m. SW. from Jacksonville.

LYON, v. Clinton co. Iowa, a small but increasing village.

LYONS, v. Cook co. Il., on the Des Planes river, 12 m. NW. from Chicago, at Laughton's old trading house.

LYONS, ts. and seat of justice, Wayne co. N. Y., 16 m. N. from Geneva, 20 NE. from Canandaigua, and by the canal 117 m. W. from Utica. Lat. 13° 5′ N. Lyons is elegantly situated on the grand western canal of New York, and rapidly improving. It contains the usual county buildings, several churches, 15 or 20 stores, and from 250 to 300 houses.

LYSANDER, ts. Onondaga co. N. Y., at the confluence of the Onondaga or Oswego and Seneca rivers, 20 m. NW. from Onondaga; contains the villages of Baldwinsville, Plainville, Lysander, Botts Corners, and Little Utica. Pop. 4,306.

LYTLEVILLE, v. M'Lean co. Il.

M.

MABBETSVILLE, v. Washington ts. Dutchess co. N. Y., 15 m. SE. from Poughkeepsie, has 15 or 20 houses.

MAC ADAM'S SETTLEMENT, Bond co. Il., 4 m. S. from Greenville.

MAC ARTHURSTOWN, v. Elk ts. Athens co. O., 71 m. SE. from Columbus, and 25 SW. from Athens; contains several stores, various mechanics, and is a flourishing place.

MACARAGUA, t. Cuba, 45 m. W. from Havana.

MAC CLELANDSTOWN, v. German ts. Fayette co. Pa., 8 m. W. from Uniontown, and 10 S. from Brownsville; contains several stores and some 15 or 20 dwellings.

MAC CLELANDSVILLE, v. Camden co. Geo., 219 m. SSE. from Milledgeville.

MAC CONNELLSBURG, v. Porter ts. Huntingdon co. Pa., 5 m. SW. from Huntingdon borough; has 3 stores, 2 taverns, and is a place of some business.

MAC CONNELLSTOWN, boro. Air ts. Bedford co. Pa., on the road from Chambersburg to Bedford, 19 m. W. of the former, and 28 E. of the latter; contains 3 or 4 stores, various mechanic shops, and is a pleasant and flourishing place.

MAC CONNELLSVILLE, v. Vienna ts. Oneida co. N. Y., on the shore of Oneida lake; contains 15 or 20 houses.

MAC CONNELSVILLE, t. and cap. Morgan co. Ohio, on the Muskingum, 25 m. SE. from Zanesville, 340 from W. C.; contains a court-house, jail, 2 churches, several stores, various mechanic shops, and is a pleasant and flourishing place. Pop. about 500.

MAC CORD'S SETTLEMENT, Bond co. Il., 8 m. NW. from Greenville.

MAC CORMACK'S SETTLEMENT, in the SW. part of Pope co. Il.

MAC CRACKEN, co. Ken., in the extreme NW. corner of the state, situated in a bend of the Ohio river, and bounded by it on the N. NE. NW. and W., and S. by Hickman and Graves counties. Wilmington is the capital. Pop. 4,745, of whom 654 were slaves.

MAC CREARY'S SETTLEMENT, Franklin co. Il., 10 m. E. from Frankfort.

MAC CULLEY'S STORE, v. Chester co. South Carolina.

MAC CULLOCH'S MILLS, v. Albemarle co. Virginia.

MAC CULLOCHSVILLE, v. Union co. South Carolina.

MAC CUTCHENSVILLE, v. Pickaway co. Ohio.

MACDANIELSVILLE, v. Spartan district, South Carolina.

MACDONOUGH, ts. Chenango co. N. Y., 128 m. SW. from Albany, and 14 m. NW. from Norwich. In this town is Spee's Spa, a sulphur spring of much note, at which is a large house of entertainment. Pop. 1,369.

MAC DONOUGH, t. and cap. Henry co. Geo., on Towanligan creek, 67 m. NW. by W. from Milledgeville.

MAC DONOUGH, co. Il., bounded by Warren N. Fulton E. Schuyler S. and Hancock W. The streams that water this county are Crooked creek and its branches. The soil is chiefly fertile. About one half of the eastern and northern part of the county is prairie, the remainder is suitably proportioned into timber and prairie land. Macomb is the capital. Pop. in 1835, 2,883, and in 1840, 5,308.

MAC EAVEN'S SETTLEMENT, Clinton co. Il., 6 m. SE. from Carlyle.

MACEDONIA, v. Carroll co. Ten., 121 m. W. from Nashville.

MACEDON, SW., ts. and v. Wayne co. N. Y. The t. lies along both sides of the Western Canal, 12 m. W. from Lyons. Pop. 2,396.

MAC FARLAND'S, v. Lunenburg co. Va., about 60 m. SW. from Richmond.

MAC FATRIDGE'S SETTLEMENT, Johnson co. Il., 8 m. NE. from Vienna.

MAC GRANSVILLE, v. Cortlandville ts. Cortland co. N. Y., 4 m. E. from Cortlandville, contains several stores, taverns, 3 churches, and 30 or 40 houses.

MAC HENRY, co. Illinois, bounded N. by Walworth and Racine co. Wis., E. by lake Michigan, S. by Cook and Kane, and W. by Boone co. It is watered by Fox, Des Planes and Chicago rivers and their branches, together with several small lakes. Groves of fine timber are found along the lake shores, and on the banks of the streams, and also distributed through the prairies. The principal village is Mac Henry. Pop 2,578.

MAC HENRY, v. Mac Henry co. Il., on the W. side of Fox river.

MACHIAS, ts. and v. Cattaraugus co. N. Y., 10 m. NE. from Ellicottville, 288 m. from Albany; the village contains about 30 houses, and is a pleasant place. Pop. of ts. 1,985.

MACHIAS, ts. port of entry and cap. Washington co. Me., on Machias bay, 221 m. NE. from Portland, and 143 m. NE. of Augusta. Lat. 44° 40′ N. The principal settlement is at the falls of E. branch of Machias river. At the falls of the W. branch of the river, is another considerable village. A bridge is erected across Middle river between the two villages, which, with the causeway, is 1,900 feet long. Machias contains a court-house and jail, 2 Congregational churches, and an academy. The academy, called Washington academy, is in the E. village. The building, which is 50 feet by 38, and 2 stories high, was presented by the inhabitants of the village, together with a library and philosophical apparatus valued at $1,500. In addition, the academy is endowed with $14,000 productive funds. Machias is a thriving town, and carries on considerable trade, principally in lumber. Here are 26 saw-mills, which cut on an average upwards of 10,000,000 feet of boards in a year. Pop. 1,351.

MACHIAS PORT, v. Washington co. Me., on Machias bay, 3 m. from Machias. It has a great number of mills of different kinds, and is extensively engaged in the lumber trade. It is a port of entry, has a good harbor, and about 8,000 tons tonnage. Pop. 834.

MACHIAS, r. Me., formed of 2 branches, the E. and W., which unite in the town of Machias, at a place called *The Rim*. It afterwards widens into a considerable bay, and communicates with the ocean at Cross island, 6 m. below the junction of the two branches.

MACHODICK, r. Va., which runs into the Potomac, 22 m. above Point Lookout.

MAC KEAN, co. N. side of Pa., bounded N. by New York, E. by Potter co. S. by Clearfield and Jefferson cos. W. by Jefferson and Warren cos. Chief town, Smithport. Pop. 2,975.

MAC KEANSBURG, v. Schuylkill co. Pa., 4 m. NE. from Orwigsburg, contains several stores and mechanic shops, and is a place of some trade.

MAC KEESPORT, v. Alleghany co. Pa., on the right banks of Youghiogeny and Monongahela rivers, at their junction, 11 m. SE. from Pittsburg, contains some 25 or 30 houses.

MACKENZIE'S RIVER, one of the largest rivers in N. America. It forms the outlet of Slave lake, and falls into the Frozen ocean, in about Lat. 70° N. and Lon. 130° W. Its most distant sources are Unjigah or Peace river, and Athapescow or Elk river. Its whole course is about 2,000 miles.

MACKINAC, t. and cap. Michillimackinaw co. Mich., in the extreme northern part of the Peninsula, 321 m. N. from Detroit. Formerly called Old Fort Mackinac.

MACKINAW, v. Tazewell co. Il., on Mackinaw river, about 20 m. above its junction with Illinois river, 148 m. N. from Vandalia, a small but increasing village.

MACKINTOSH, co. Geo., on the coast at the mouth of the Alatamaha. Chief town, Darien. At the court-house, 12 m. N. from Darien, is a post-office. Pop. 5,360, of whom 3,910 were slaves, and 102 free colored.

MACKVILLE, v. Washington co. Ken., 13 m. NW. by W. from Harrodsburg, and 34 SSW. from Frankfort.

MACKVILLE, v. Franklin co. Geo., 100 m. NNE. from Milledgeville, and 590 from W. C.

MACLEAN, co. Il., bounded N. by Livingston and La Salle, E. by Champaign and the attached part of Vermillion, S. by Macon and Sangemon, and W. by Tazewell co. The streams that water this county are the western branch of the N. fork of the Sangemon river, and the head waters of Mackinaw, Sugar, Kickapoo, and Salt creeks. A considerable portion of the eastern and northern part of the county is one vast prairie, with a dry and fertile soil. Large tracts of fine timber land are found in other parts. Bloomington is the capital. Pop. in 1835, 5,311, and in 1840, 6,565.

MAC LEANSBORO, v. and cap. of Hamilton co. Il., on high ground near the centre of the county, 93 m. from Vandalia, and 773 from W. C. It contains the county buildings, several stores and taverns, and from 25 to 30 dwellings.

MAC LEANSVILLE, v. Groton ts. Tompkins co. N. Y., on Fall creek, 16 m. NE. from Ithaca, contains an extensive iron foundery, a woollen factory, various other mills, and about 60 houses.

MAC LEANSVILLE, v. Jackson co. Ten., 77 m. NW. by W. from Nashville.

MAC LEOD'S LAKE, lake, New Caledonia, 60 or 70 m. in circumference, which discharges its waters through an outlet into Peace river. On its banks is a fort of the NW. Fur company, in Lon. 124° W.

MAC LINTON, v. Abbeville district, S. C., a small village of 10 or 12 houses.

MAC MAHON'S CREEK, r. Ohio, which runs into the Ohio, 5 m. below Wheeling.

MAC MINN, co. Ten., bounded SE. by Monroe, SW. by Hiwassee river, NW. by Rhea, and NE. by Roane and Blount. Length 30 m., mean width 20. Surface hilly, and soil varied. Pop. 12,719, of whom 1,241 were slaves. Chief town, Athens.

MAC MINVILLE, t. and seat of justice, Warren co. Ten., 70 m. SE. from Nashville, 644 from W. C., contains the county buildings, several stores, and is a pleasant village.

MAC NAIRY, co. Ten., bounded N. by Madison and Henderson, E. by Hardin, S.

by Mississippi state line, and W. by Hardiman. Purdy is the capital. Pop. 9,385, of whom 765 were slaves.

MACOMB, co. Michigan, on the river Huron of St. Clair, bounded N. by St. Clair co., E. by lake St. Clair and St. Clair co., S. by Wayne and Oakland cos. Pop. 923. Chief town, Mount Clemens.

MACOMB, v. and cap. Macdonough co. Il., 135 m. NW. from Vandalia. It contains the county buildings, several stores, and about 30 families. It bids fair to become a pleasant inland village.

MACOMB, v. Abbeville district, S. C., about 100 m. W. from Columbia.

MACON, co. N. C., in the extreme western corner of the state, bounded by the state line of Tennessee NW., NE. by Haywood co., and S. by the NE. corner of the state of Georgia. Franklin is the capital. Pop. 4,869, of whom 368 were slaves.

MACON, v. Franklin co. N. C., 35 m. NE. from Raleigh.

MACON, v. Bedford co. Ten., 50 m. SE. from Nashville.

MACON, co. Il., bounded N. by Maclean, E. by Champaign and Coles, S. by Shelby, and W. by Sangemon. It is watered chiefly by the N. fork of Sangemon river and its branches, and Salt creek. It consists mostly of prairies, in the interior level and wet, but generally dry, rich, and undulating near the timber. Decatur is the capital. Population, 3,039.

MACON, co. Mo., bounded N. by land not yet laid out in counties, E. by Shelby, S. by Randolph cos., and W. by lands not yet laid out. Pop. 634, of whom 225 were slaves. County town uncertain.

MACON, v. and seat of justice, Noxabee co. Miss., 117 m. from Jackson, and 932 from W. C., has the county buildings, and 15 or 20 houses.

MACON, t. and cap. Bibb co. Geo., on the Oakmulgee river, 35 m. WSW. from Milledgeville. It is a place of considerable trade, and has a bank and a printing-office.

MACON, co. Al., bounded N. by Chambers, E. by Russell, S. by Barbour, and W. by Montgomery. Tuskeegee is the seat of justice. Pop. 11,247, of whom 5,851 were slaves.

MACON, r. NE. part of La. It rises in Missouri, and pursuing a S. course unites with the Tensaw. Lat. 31° 42′ N.

MACON, co. Geo., a new county; seat of justice and boundary not given. Pop. 5,045.

MACONSVILLE, v. Northampton co. N. C.

MACOUPIN, co. Il., bounded N. by Morgan and Sangemon, E. by Montgomery, S. by Madison, and W. by Green co. It is well watered by Macoupin creek and its branches, and the head waters of Apple, Cahohok, Silver and Piasau creeks, and Wood river. It is a fine agricultural county, the surface consisting mostly of prairies slightly undulating, with an excellent soil, with a due proportion of timber, chiefly along the water courses. Carlinville is the seat of justice. Pop. 7,826.

MACOUPIN PRAIRIE, Green co. Il., between the Piasau and Macoupin creeks.

MACOUPIN SETTLEMENT, Green co. Il., 9 m. S. from Carrolton. It contains the post-office of Kane.

MACVEYTOWN, v. Mifflin co. Pa.

MADBURY, ts. Strafford co. N. H., 11 m. NW. from Portsmouth, 36 from Concord. It contains Barbadoes pond, a beautiful sheet of water, 120 rods long, and 50 wide. Pop. 489.

MADDUX SETTLEMENT, Clinton co. Il., near the mouth of Crooked creek, 8 m. S. from Carlisle.

MADISON, v. Rockingham co. N. C., 32 m. NW. from Raleigh.

MADISON, co. Miss., bounded NW. by Big Black river, which separates it from Yazoo, NE. by lands of the Choctaw Indians, and S. by Rankin and Hindes cos. Pop. 15,530. Canton is the seat of justice.

MADISON, co. In., bounded N. by Grant, E. by Delaware and Henry, S. by Hancock, and W. by Hamilton co. Andersontown is the cap. Pop. 8,874.

MADISON, co. N. Y., bounded by Onondaga W. Oneida lake NW. Oneida co. NE. Otsego SE. and Chenango S. Length 28 m., mean width 20. It lies in an elevated position, and several streams which rise in it, flow in different directions, as the Chenango and Unadilla rivers, which run S. into the Susquehannah, and the Chittenango, Oneida, and Caneserago creeks, which enter Oneida Lake; and some creeks which flow into the Mohawk. The surface is broken, but the soil is productive. Pop. 40,008. Chief town, Cazenovia.

MADISON, ts. Somerset co. Maine, on the Kennebeck river, 10 m. above Norridgewock, and 34 N. from Augusta. Its inhabitants are generally husbandmen. Population, 1,701.

MADISON, ts. and v. Madison co. N. Y., on the heads of Chenango r. and Oriskany creek, 22 m. SW. from Utica, and 94 W. from Albany. The village contains 2 churches, several stores, and about 50 houses.

MADISON, co. Va., bounded SE. S. and SW. by Orange co. or the Rapid Ann river, NW. by the Blue Ridge, or Shenandoah co., and NE. and E. by Culpeper. It is about 28 m. square; drained by various creeks of the Rapid Ann; the surface somewhat hilly, and soil tolerably good. Staples, flour and tobacco. Chief town, Madison. Pop. 8,107, of whom 4,308 were slaves.

MADISON, v. Madison co. Va., on Robertson's river, branch of Rapid Ann, 45 m. W. from Fredericksburg.

MADISON, v. Amherst co. Va., on the left bank of James river, opposite Lynchburg.

MADISON, co. Geo., on Broad r., bounded S. by Oglethorpe, SW. by Clark, W. by

Jackson, NW. and N. by Franklin, and NE. by Elbert. Length 30 m., mean width 10. Surface uneven, but soil productive. Pop. 4,510, of whom 1,382 were slaves. Chief town, Danielsville.

MADISON, t. and seat of justice, Morgan co. Geo., 50 m. NNW. from Milledgeville, and 548 from W. C., contains a court-house, jail, and some 25 or 30 houses.

MADISON, co. O., bounded on the N. by Union, E. by Franklin, S. by Fayette, and W. by Clark and Champaign cos. It is about 28 m. long, from N. to S., by 19 broad, from E. to W. This county contains extensive bodies of fine land, well adapted to agriculture and grazing. Pop. 9,025. Chief town, London.

MADISON, co. La., in the east district. Pop. 5,142, of whom 3,923 were slaves.

MADISON, pts. NE. part of Geauga co. O. Grand river runs through this ts. The post-office is situated on the shore of lake Erie.

MADISON, co. Ark., bounded N. by Missouri state, E. by Carroll and Johnson, S. by Crawford, and W. by Barton. Pop. 2,775.

MADISON, co. Ala., bounded N. by Ten., E. by Jackson, S. by Morgan, and W. by Limestone. Huntsville is the capital. Pop. 25,706, of whom 13,265 were slaves.

MADISON, v. Hamilton co. O., 123 m. SW. from Columbus, contains 15 or 20 houses.

MADISON, v. and seat of justice, Jefferson co. In., on the Ohio river, 75 m. above Louisville, 75 below Cincinnati, and 576 from W. C. Pop. about 2,500. It has already one printing-office and a bank.

MADISON, co. in W. Ten., bounded on the N. by Gibson and Carroll, E. by Henderson, S. by M'Nairy and Hardiman, W. by Haywood. Jackson is the capital. Pop. 16,580, of whom 6,073 were slaves.

MADISON, co. Ala., on the N. side of Tennessee river, bounded N. by Ten., E. by Jackson, S. by Morgan, and W. by Limestone cos. Chief town, Huntsville.

MADISON, co. Ken., bounded N. by Fayette, E. by Estill, S. by Rockcastle, and W. by Garrard and Jessamine cos. Pop. 16,355, of whom 5,413 were slaves. Chief town, Richmond.

MADISON, or Pikeville, t. and cap. Bledsoe co. Tennessee, on the Sequatchee, 35 m. above its junction with the Tennessee, 100 W. from Knoxville, 105 E. from Nashville, 608 from W. C., contains the usual county buildings, several stores, and about 30 houses.

MADISON, co. Il., on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Missouri. Pop. 14,433. Chief town, Edwardsville.

MADISON, v. Madison co. Illinois.

MADISON, co. Miso., on the St. Francis, bounded N. by Francis, E. by Girardeau, S. by Wayne, and W. by Ripley cos. Pop. 3,895, of whom 611 were slaves. Chief town, Fredericktown.

MADISON, r. Missouri, one of the forks of the river Missouri.

MADISON, co. Florida, bounded N. by Georgia state line, E. by Suwannee river, which separates it from Hamilton, Columbia, and Alachua cos., S. and SW. by the gulf of Mexico, and W. by Ocilla river, which separates it from Jefferson co. Hickstown is the capital. Pop. 2,644, of whom 1,202 were slaves.

MADISON, v. Madison ts. and co. N. Y., contains about 50 dwellings.

MADISON CITY, t. and cap. of Dane co. Wisconsin, on one of the Four Lakes. It is a flourishing town, and the capital of Wisconsin Territory.

MADISONBURG, v. Centre co. Pa., contains some 15 or 20 houses.

MADISONVILLE, t. and cap. Monroe co. Ten., 168 m. SE. from Nashville.

MADISONVILLE, v. Columbia ts. Hamilton co. O., on the road from West Union to Cincinnati, 8 m. NE. from Cincinnati, has several stores, various mechanic shops, an academy, 2 churches, and upwards of 100 dwellings.

MADISONVILLE, t. St. Tammany co. La., on lake Ponchartrain, at the mouth of the Chefuncti, 27 m. N. from New Orleans, and 127 N. from Natchez.

MADISONVILLE, t. and cap. Hopkins co. Ken., 738 m. from W. C., and 200 from Frankfort; contains a court-house, jail, and some 12 or 15 houses.

MADRID, ts. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., on the St. Lawrence, 250 m. NW. from Albany. Here is an academy at a village called Hamilton. It is a fine agricultural town.

MAD RIVER, r. N. H., which runs SW. into the Merrimack, in Campton.

MAD RIVER, r. Ohio, runs SW. into the Great Miami at Dayton. Length 55 m.

MAGAUGUADAVICK, r. New Brunswick, which runs into Passamaquoddy bay, opposite St. Andrews. It has falls at the head of tide water, 6 m. from its mouth, and another 9 m. farther up the river, at both of which saw-mills are erected, and immense quantities of pine and other lumber yearly manufactured. At the lower falls is a settlement containing two churches and about 700 inhabitants. There is also a small settlement at the upper falls.

MAGAZINE MOUNTAIN, Ark., on the S. side of Arkansas river, 10 m. above the junction of the Petit John. It is 1,000 or 1,200 feet high.

MAGDALEN RIVER, r. L. C., which runs into the river St. Lawrence, in Lon. 65° 5′ W. Lat. 49° 12′ N.

MAGDALENA, r. Texas, which runs into the sea, between the rivers Flores and Mexicano.

MAGDALENE ISLANDS, cluster of isls. 7 in number, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, 42 m. NW. from the island of Cape Breton. Lon. 61° 40′ W. Lat. 47° 13′ to 47° 42′ N.

MAGNOLIA, v. Leon co. Florida, 16 m.

SSE. from Tallahassee, and 8 N. from St. Marks.

MAGPIE RIVER, r. Canada, which runs into the gulf of St. Lawrence, 6 m. W. from the St. John.

MAHANOY MOUNTAINS, are one ridge between Mahanoy and Catawissa rivers; and another between Mahanoy river and Shamokin creek.

MAHOGANY, v. Upper Mahogany ts. Northumberland co. Pa., 45 m. N. from Harrisburg.

MAHONING, v. Stark co. O., 135 m. NE. by E. from Columbus.

MAHANTANGO, r. Pa., runs W. into the Susquehannah, 18 m. below Sunbury; another which runs E. into the Susquehannah, 2 m. above the former.

MAHONING, r. Venango co. Pa., runs W. into the Alleghany, 5 m. SE. from Franklin.

MAHONING, r. rises in Ohio, and passing into Pennsylvania, joins the Ohio river.

MAHONY, r. Pa., which runs W. into the Susquehannah, 10 m. S. from Sunbury.

MAIDEN CREEK, r. Pa., which runs into the Schuylkill, 7 m. N. from Reading.

MAIDSTONE, t. Essex co. U. C., on the S. side of lake St. Clair.

MAIDSTONE, ts. Essex co. Vt., on Connecticut river, 53 m. NE. from Montpelier, and 8 from Guildhall. Pop. 271.

MAINE, one of the U. S. See page 45.

MALABAR, cape, on SE. extremity of Mass. Lon. 69° 55′ W. Lat 41° 34′ N.

MALAGA, v. Gloucester co. N. J., 30 S. from Philadelphia, and 58 SE. from Trenton, has several stores, a glass manufactory, about 35 dwellings, &c. &c.

MALAGA, v. Monroe co. Ohio, 147 m. SE. by E. from Columbus, and 300 from W. C.; contains 15 or 20 houses.

MALBAY, r. L. C., which falls into the St. Lawrence from the N. nearly opposite to the Camarouska islands, 90 m. below Quebec.

MALDEN, t. in the co. of Essex, U. C., is situated at the mouth of Detroit river, on the E. side of the strait, having Colchester to the E. and Huron to the N. and including the village of Amherstburg.

MALDEN, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., situated between Medford and Lynn, 5 m. NE. from Boston. It is united to Charlestown by Mystic bridge. Its manufactures consist of leather, twine, lasts, iron, dye-wood, &c. &c. Annual value about $350,000. Pop. 2,514.

MALDEN, v. Saugerties ts. Ulster co. N. Y., on the Hudson river, 13 m. N. from Kingston. It is a place of considerable business, and contains 30 or 40 houses.

MALLOYSVILLE, v. Wilkes co. Geo., 82 m. NE. from Milledgeville.

MALONE, ts. and v. and cap. Franklin co. N. Y., 42 m. W. from Plattsburg, 220 N. from Albany, 523 from W. C. The village stands on Salmon river, and contains a court-house, jail, printing-office issuing a weekly paper, 2 churches, an academy, a large cotton factory, several stores, and 70 or 80 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 3,229.

MALTA, ts. Saratoga co. N. Y., the principal village, 7 m. W. from Saratoga, and 5 m. SE. from Ballston Spa. Pop. 1,457.

MALTA, v. Morgan co. O., 70 m. SE. by E. from Columbus, on the W. side of Muskingum river; contains several stores and mechanic shops, a boat yard, and 30 or 40 dwellings.

MALTAVILLE, v. Malta ts. Saratoga co. N. Y., 6 m. from the Spa, contains 15 or 20 houses.

MAMARONECK, ts. and v. Westchester co. N. Y., on Long Island sound, 23 m. NE. from New York. Its harbor admits vessels of 100 tons. The village contains 2 churches, 2 cotton factories, several stores, various mechanic shops, and has considerable trade. Pop. of ts. 1,416.

MAMELLE, mountains, Ark., on the S. side of the Arkansas river, below the junction of the Poteau. They are estimated to exceed 1,000 feet in height, and are supposed to be connected with the Mazern mountains.

MAMMOTH CAVE, Ken. See page 130.

MAMOKATING, ts. Sullivan co. N. Y., 23 m. W. from Newburgh, 85 from Albany, contains the villages of Bloomingburg, Wurtsboro, Phillipsport, Burlingham, and Beattysburg. Pop. 3,418.

MANAHOCKING, v. Stafford ts. Monmouth co. N. J., 38 m. S. from Freehold, 4 m. from Little Egg Harbor bay, and 73 from Trenton, has several mills, and stores, a Baptist and Methodist churches, and a Friends' house, about 30 dwellings, &c.

MANASQUAN, r. N. J., runs into the Atlantic. Lon. 74° 8′ W. Lat. 40° 8′ N.

MANATAWNY CREEK, r. Montgomery co. Pa., runs into the Schuylkill, at Pottsgrove.

MANATOULIN ISLANDS, U. C. extending from the W. side of lake Huron in an E. direction 160 m. Many of them are from 20 to 30 m. long.

MANAYUNK, v. Philadelphia co. Pa. It stands on the E. bank of the Schuylkill, about 7 m. from Philadelphia. It is a large manufacturing village, having very extensive water power, and extensively improved, contains several large stores, hotels, various mechanic shops, manufactures of cotton, wool, machinery, paper-mill, &c. &c. Pop. about 1,500.

MANBY POINT, cape on the NW. coast of America, forming the W. point at the entrance of Behring's bay. Lon. 219° 17′ E. Lat. 59° 47′ N.

MANCHAC, a pass or channel, forming a communication between lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain, about 6 m. long.

MANCHESTER, ts. and half shire town, Bennington co. Vt., 22 m. N. of Bennington, and 44 NE. of Troy in N. York. It contains two neat villages; the county buildings are

in the south village. The scenery here is very beautiful. Pop. 1,594.

MANCHESTER, ts. Essex co. Mass., a few m. NE. of Beverly, 26 m. NE. from Boston. Its manufactures consist of leather, vessels, boots, palm-leaf hats, ships' wheels, &c. &c.; annual value about $100,000. A number of coasting vessels belong to this place. Pop. 1,355.

MANCHESTER, t. Niagara co. N. Y., at the cataract of Niagara. A bridge now connects this place with Goat Island.

MANCHESTER, v. Oneida co. N. Y., 8 m. SW. by W. from Utica, has a cotton factory, and about 40 houses.

MANCHESTER, v. Baltimore co. Md., on the road from Baltimore to Carlisle, 33 m. from the former, and 42 from the latter.

MANCHESTER, ts. and v. Ontario co. N. Y., 10 m. N. Canandaigua, on the road to the sulphur springs, and on Canandaigua outlet. The village contains several stores and 40 or 50 houses. Pop. of ts. 2,912.

MANCHESTER, v. Chesterfield co. Va., on the S. side of James river, opposite Richmond, and 33 m. NW. of Williamsburg.

MANCHESTER, v. Sumpter district, S. C., on Wateree river, about 5 m. above the mouth of Congaree.

MANCHESTER, v. and seat of justice, Clay co. Ken., about 120 m. SE. from Frankfort, 558 m. from W. C., contains the co. buildings, and some 20 or 30 dwellings.

MANCHESTER, v. pleasantly situated on the bank of the Ohio, in Adams co. O., 100 m. S. by W. from Columbus, and 73 in the same direction from Chillicothe, containing several stores and mechanic shops, 30 or 35 dwellings, &c. It is the principal landing place for the merchandize brought into the county.

MANCHESTER, v. Dearborn co. In., 94 m. SE. from Indianapolis.

MANCHESTER, v. St. Louis co. Miso., 17 m. from St. Louis, is a small but pleasant village.

MANCHESTER, ts. Hillsborough co. N. H., on the E. bank of the Merrimack, 16 m. S. from Concord, 42 W. from Portsmouth. The canal by Amoskeag falls is in this ts.; at these falls are extensive manufacturing establishments. Pop. 3,235.

MANCHESTER, ts. Hartford co. Ct., 10 m. E. of Hartford. It contains 3 pleasant villages, 7 or 8 paper-mills, 2 powder-mills, woollen and other manufactures. Pop. 1,695.

MANCHESTER, v. Morgan co. Il., on the road from Carrolton to Jackson, 18 m. from each place, and surrounded with a body of excellent timber and prairie.

MANCHESTER, v. Tallmadge t. Portage co. O.

MANCHESTER, v. Franklin ts. Stark co. O., 15 m. NW. from Canton, and 112 NE. from Columbus; contains a splendid church, several stores, a tannery, various mechanic shops, and 40 or 50 dwellings.

MANCHESTER, v. Poughkeepsie ts. Dutchess co. N. Y., on Wappinger's creek. contains a cotton factory, a satinet factory, a crape camblet factory, and about 40 dwellings.

MANCHESTER, v. Dane co. Wisconsin, at the outlet of the Four Lakes.

MANCHESTER HOUSE, one of the Hudson Bay Company's factories, N. America, on the Saskatchawine, 100 m. W. from Hudson's House, 75 SE. from Buckingham House. Lon. 109° 20′ W. Lat. 53° 14′ 18″ N.

MANDAMUS, v. Dane co. Wisconsin, at the western extremity of the Fourth lake.

MANDAN, Indian village, on Missouri river, 1,600 m. from the Mississippi. Lon. 100° 50′ W. Lat. 47° 20′ N. Here Lewis and Clark encamped during the winter of 1804-5, on their voyage up the Missouri.

MANDARIN, v. Duval co. Florida, about 12 m. from Jacksonville, and 267 E. of Tallahassee.

MANHATTAN, v. Putnam co. In., 52 m. W. from Indianapolis.

MANHATTAN, v. Lucas co. O. at the mouth of the Maumee river, at the termination of the Wabash and Erie canal. Many buildings are already erected and it is fast improving.

MANHATTANVILLE, v. on the E. side of Hudson river, N. Y., 9 m. N. from the city of New York, and within its limits.

MANHEIM, ts. and v. Herkimer co. N. Y., on the E. side of Mohawk river, above the mouth of East Canada creek, 69 m. E. from Albany, and 11 from Herkimer. The village, on the Utica rail-road and turnpike, contains some 20 or 30 houses. Pop. of ts. 2,095.

MANHEIM, v. Lancaster co. Pa., on the W. side of Conestoga creek, between Moravia and Little Conestoga creeks, immediately N. from the city of Lancaster.

MANICOUGAN, river of L. C., rises in the recesses of Labrador, flows into and again out of Manicougan lake, and assuming a course of SSW. enters St. Lawrence river, nearly opposite the paps of Matane, 200 m. below Quebec.

MANIEL, mt. of St. Domingo, 20 m. in circumference, and so high and craggy, that it is almost inaccessible.

MANILLA, v. Carleton ts. Orleans co. N. Y., on the shore of lake Ontario, at the mouth of Oak Orchard creek.

MANITOUWOC, co. Wisconsin, on L. Michigan, E. of Calumet, and S. of Brown co. Manitouwoc and Manitouwoc Rapids are the chief villages.

MANITOUWOC, v. Manitouwoc co. Wisconsin, on L. Michigan, at the mouth of Manitouwoc river.

MANITOUWOC RAPIDS, v. Manitouwoc co. Wis., on Manitouwoc river.

MANLIUS, t. Onondaga co. N. Y., between the Salt lake and lake Oneida, 42 m. W. of Whitestown, on Mohawk river. Pop. 7,375.

MANLIUS CENTRE, or Manlius Square, a very prosperous v. on the great western

road, in Onondaga co. N. Y., 34 m. NE. by E. from Auburn.

MANAHOCKING, v. Monmouth co. N. J., upon the Atlantic coast, containing about 30 dwelling-houses, and a Baptist and Methodist meeting-house. It lies 8 m. from Tuckerton, 73 from Trenton, and 197 from W. C.

MANNINGHAM, v. Butler co. Ala., 152 m. SSE. from Tuscaloosa.

MANNINGTON HILL, v. Salem co. N. J., 2½ m. NE. from Salem, and 50 SW. from Trenton.

MANSFIELD, v. Westmoreland co. Pa., 16 m. E. of Greensburg.

MANNSVILLE, v. Jefferson co. N. Y., 148 m. NW. from Albany.

MANSFIELD, ts. Lamoille co. Vt., 20 m. N. from Burlington. Mansfield mountain, one of the loftiest of the Green mountains, lies chiefly in this town. Pop. 223.

MANSFIELD, ts. Bristol co. Mass., 12 m. N. from Taunton, 30 SSW. from Boston; contains 6 cotton factories, 1 woollen mill, and 2 nail factories. It has other manufactures of straw-bonnets, palm-leaf hats, baskets, &c.; total annual value, about $110,000. Pop. 1,382. Coal of a good quality is found here in abundance.

MANSFIELD, ts. Tolland co. Ct., 25 m. E. from Hartford. This town is celebrated for the culture of silk. It contains two cotton factories and five houses of public worship. Screws, augurs, and steelyards are manufactured here. Pop. 2,276.

MANSFIELD, v. Tioga co. N. Y.

MANSFIELD, v. Warren co. N. J., on the Musconecunk river, 10 m. SE. from Oxford, contains 2 churches, several stores, and about 40 dwellings.

MANSFIELD, t. and seat of justice, for Richland co. Ohio, containing 2 printing-offices, 6 churches, 6 or 7 taverns, about 15 stores, 20 apothecaries' shops, a court-house and jail, and about 350 dwellings. It stands 73 m. NE. from Columbus, and 380 from W. C.

MANSFIELD, v. Amelia co. Va., 20 m. by land above Petersburg.

MANTUA, v. Portage co. Ohio, on Cuyahoga river, 10 m. N. from Ravenna, contains some 20 or 30 houses.

MANTUA, v. Philadelphia co. Pa., pleasantly situated on the Schuylkill river, 2 m. from the city of Philadelphia.

MANTUA, a settlement in the SW. part of White co. Il., 10 m. from Carmi.

MAPLESVILLE, v. Bibb co. Al., 35 m. E. from Tuscaloosa.

MARATHON, ts. and v. Cortland co. N. Y., on Tioughnioga river; the village, 14 m. from Cortlandville, contains about 30 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,063.

MARABEE, v. Gasconade co. Miso., about 70 m. SW. by W. from St. Louis.

MARBLEHEAD, ts. Essex co. Mass., 4 m. SE. from Salem, 16 NE. from Boston. It contains a bank, a custom-house, and 5 houses for public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Baptists. The harbor lies in front of the town, and extends from SW. to NE. about a mile and a half in length, and is half a mile broad. It is convenient, and well defended by Fort Sewall. The inhabitants of this town are more extensively engaged in the bank fisheries than any other in the U. S. Pop. 5,575.

MARBLETOWN, ts. and v. Ulster co. N. Y., 10 m. W. from Kingston, 66 S. from Albany; the village is 7 m. SW. from Kingston, contains some 10 or 12 houses. Pop. of ts. 3,813.

MARBURYVILLE, v. West Feliciana parish, La., 8 m. E. from St. Francisville, and 83 NW. by W. from New Orleans.

MARCELLUS, ts. and v. Onondaga co. N. Y., on Skeneateles lake, 10 m. W. from Onondaga, 60 W. from Utica; the village contains several churches, 2 paper-mills, a woollen factory, a number of stores, and is a pleasant and flourishing place. Pop. of ts. 2,726.

MARCHANT'S SETTLEMENT, on the N. side of Fulton co. Il., 24 m. from Lewistown.

MARCUS HOOK, v. Delaware co. Pa., on the Delaware, 20 m. below Philadelphia, contains some 15 or 20 houses.

MARENGO, co. Al., bounded W. by Tombigbee and Black Warrior rivers, N. by Tuscaloosa co., E. and SE. by Dallas, and S. by Clarke. Length 60 m., mean width 20. Surface hilly, and soil of a poor quality, except near the streams. Plenty of good pine timber grows here. The valleys produce cotton, which is the principal article of trade. Pop. 17,264, of whom 11,902 were slaves. Linden is the seat of justice.

MARENGO, v. Lucas co. O., on the Maumee river, 2 or 3 m. below Maumee. The inhabitants have commenced rapid improvements, such as wharfs, tavern, houses, &c. &c.

MARGALLAWAY, r. which rises in the mountains which separate Canada from Maine, runs southerly, partly in Maine and partly in N. Hampshire, and flows into Umbagog lake. This is the head branch of the Androscoggin.

MARGARETTA'S CREEK, Ohio, runs into the Hockhocking, opposite Athens.

MARGARETTSVILLE, v. Washington co. Md., 10 m. S. by E. from Elizabethtown.

MARGOT, r. Mississippi, which runs into the Mississippi, Lat. 35° 28′ N. The ground below its junction with the Mississippi is elevated and pleasant, and the soil remarkably fertile.

MARGUERITE, r. N. America, which runs into lake Michigan, Lon. 85° 34′ W. Lat. 44° 2′ N.

MARIANA, t. and cap. Jackson co. Flor., situated on Chipola river, 77 m. NW. from Tallahassee.

MARIA, r. N. America, which rises in the Rocky Mountains and runs into the Missouri, 54 m. below the Great Falls.

MARIANNE ISLANDS, 3 small islands in lake Borgne, Mississippi.

MARIA'S RIVER, branch of Missouri, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, near Lat. 50° N. Its general course is SE. into the Missouri, which it joins about 50 m. below the Great Falls.

MARIE, r. Il., which runs into the Mississippi, between the Auvase and the Kaskaskias.

MARIETTA, bor. Lancaster co. Pa., on the E. side of the Susquehannah, 12 m. W. from Lancaster, 3 N. from Columbia, contains several stores, taverns, various mechanic shops, and is a place of considerable trade.

MARIETTA, v. and cap. Washington co. Ohio, on the W. bank of the Ohio river, immediately above the mouth of the Muskingum, 178 m. below Pittsburg, 93 E. by N. from Chillicothe, 109 SE. from Columbus, 61 SE. from Zanesville. It contains several churches, the public county buildings, 2 printing-offices, a bank, 20 stores, about 200 houses, several mills, 4 tanneries, 2 clothiers, 2 carding machines, a college in high repute, 2 academies, 1 for boys, and 1 for young ladies, &c. &c. It is a beautiful and flourishing place. The people are noted for their industry and sobriety, and the politeness and urbanity of their manners. Ships were formerly built here; but from some cause the business has been discontinued. The situation of the town is unfortunate; parts of it being liable to annual inundation. Pop. 1,814.

MARIEGALANTE, one of the leeward Caribbee islands, in the W. Indies, subject to the French, extending 16 m. from N. to S., and 4 from E. to W. It is full of hills, and along the E. shore are lofty perpendicular rocks, that shelter vast numbers of tropical birds. It has several large caverns, with many little streams and ponds of fresh water. It is covered with trees, and particularly abounds with tobacco and the wild cinnamon-tree. It is 30 m. N. of Dominica, and 40 E. of Guadaloupe. Lon. 61° 11′ W. Lat. 15° 52′ N.

MARIETTA, v. Montgomery co. In., 10 m. E. from Crawfordsville.

MARIETTA, v. Spafford ts. Onondaga co. N. Y., 14 m. SW. from Syracuse; contains 15 or 20 dwellings.

MARINE SETTLEMENT, Madison co. Il., between the east and west forks of Silver creek, 12 m. E. from Edwardsville. It is a beautiful and flourishing settlement.

MARION, t. and cap. Grant co. In., on the Massissineway river, 75 m. NNE. from Indianapolis; contains the county buildings, several stores, and has some trade.

MARION, v. Ripley co. In., 8 m. SW. from Versailles.

MARION, v. Shelby co. In., 25 m. SE. of Indianapolis, and 5 from Shelbyville.

MARION, co. Ark., a new county. Pop. 1,325.

MARION, co. Illinois, bounded N. by Fayette and Clay, E. by Clay and Wayne, S. by Jefferson, and W. by Clinton and Fayette cos. It is watered by the E. fork of Kaskaskia r. Crooked creek and the Skillet fork of the Little Wabash, and its tributaries. This county embraces the southern part of the Grand Prairie, which constitutes about two-thirds of its surface; the remainder is timber. The soil, for the most part, is of second rate quality. Salem is the capital. Pop. 4,742.

MARION, co. Miso., bounded N. by Lewis, E. by the Mississippi river, S. by Ralls co., and W. by Shelby. It is well watered, and the soil generally fertile. Palmyra is the capital. Pop. 9,623, of whom 2,342 were slaves.

MARION, v. and cap. Smyth co. Va.; contains the county buildings, and some 12 or 15 houses.

MARION, co. Miss., bounded by Hancock co. in Miss. SE. Washington parish in La. S. Pike co. W. Covington and Lawrence on the N. Chief town, Columbia. Pop. 3,130, of whom 1,709 were slaves.

MARION, district, S. C., bounded N. by N. C., E. by Harry, S. by Williamsburg, and W. by Darlington and Marlborough cos. Pop. 13,932. Chief town, Gilesborough.

MARION, co. Geo., bounded N. by Talbot, E. by Houston, S. by Sumpter and Stewart, and W. by Muskogee cos. Horry is the seat of justice. Pop. 4,812, of whom 1,070 were slaves.

MARION, t. and cap. Twiggs co. Geo., 37 m. from Milledgeville and 680 from W. C.

MARION, co. Ohio, bounded on the N. by Crawford, E. by Richland, S. by Delaware and Union cos., and on the W. by Hardin co. It is 33 m. long from E. to W. and 18 broad from N. to S. Chief town, Marion. Pop. 14,765.

MARION, v. and cap. Marion co. Ohio, on the road from Columbus to Perryville, 48 m. NW. from Columbus, and 416 from W. C., and contains the county buildings, 12 or 15 stores, a printing-office, various mechanics, about 100 dwellings, &c. &c.

MARION, v. Cole co. Miso., 144 m. W. from St. Louis.

MARION C. H., Marion district, S. C., 124 m. a little N. of E. from Columbia.

MARION, co. Ken., bounded N. by Washington, E. by Mercer, S. by Green, and W. by Nelson cos. Lebanon is the county town. Pop. 11,032, of whom 2,612 were slaves.

MARION, co. Ten., bounded S. by Ala. and Geo., W. and NW. by Franklin, N. by Bledsoe, and E. by Hamilton and the Cherokee lands; length 32, mean width 18 m. Surface hilly, and in part mountainous. Tennessee river crosses its SE. angle. Chief town, Jasper. Pop. 607, of whom 390 were slaves.

MARION, co. Ala., bounded W. by Monroe co. in Miss. and the Chickasaw lands, N. by Franklin co. in Ala., NE. by Law-

rence, and E. by Blount and Jefferson. Length 50 m., mean width 30. Chief town, Pikeville. Pop. 5,847, of whom 753 were slaves.

MARION, co. In., bounded N. by Hamilton, E. by Hancock, S. by Johnson, and W. by Hendricks cos. Chief town, Indianapolis, the capital of the state. Pop. 16,080.

MARION CITY, v. Marion co. Miso., on the Mississippi river, commenced in 1836. It contains 30 or 40 houses, 2 steam saw-mills, several stores, and is a flourishing place. It is the landing place of most of the merchandise for the country around, and bids fair to become a place of importance.

MARION CORNERS, v. Marion ts. Wayne co. N. Y., 12 m. NW. from Lyons.

MARKHAM'S SETTLEMENT, Macoupin co. Il., 12 or 15 m. W. from Carlinville. The land is first rate.

MARKSBOROUGH, v. Hardwick ts. Warren co. N. J., 15 m. NNE. from Belvidere, 82 from Trenton and 240 from W. C.; has a Presbyterian church, a cotton manufactory, about 30 dwellings, &c. &c.

MARKSVILLE, t. and cap. of Avoyelles parish, La., 240 m. NW. of New Orleans, and about 50 SW. from Natchez, in Miss.

MARLBOROUGH, v. Marlborough ts. Stark co. O., 14 m. NE. from Canton, and 130 NE. from Columbus; has several stores, various mechanics, 20 or 30 dwellings, &c.

MARLBOROUGH, ts. Cheshire co. N. H., 5 m. SE. from Keene, and 55 SW. from Concord. Pop. 831.

MARLBOROUGH, ts. Windham co. Vt., 44 m. S. from Windsor. It is a good agricultural ts. with numerous manufactures. Pop. 1,027.

MARLBOROUGH, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., 16 m. E. from Worcester, 27 W. from Boston, and 14 SW. from Concord. Its manufactures consist of leather, boots, shoes, straw-bonnets, &c. Pop. 2,101.

MARLBOROUGH, ts. Hartford co. Ct., 17 m. SE. from Hartford. It has a cotton factory, a bed of black lead, and a good fish pond. Pop. 713.

MARLBOROUGH, ts. and v. Ulster co. N. Y., on the Hudson, 23 m. below Kingston. The village has 3 houses of public worship, 1 for Quakers, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Methodists, 2 paper mills, 3 woollen factories, and 30 or 40 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,523.

MARLBOROUGH, *Lower*, v. Calvert co. Md., on the Patuxent, 30 m. SW. from Annapolis.

MARLBOROUGH, *Upper*, t. and cap. Prince George co. Md., on the Patuxent, 21 m. SW. from Annapolis.

MARLBOROUGH, v. Marlborough district, S. C., 94 m. NE. from Columbia.

MARLBOROUGH, co. S. C., bounded N. and E. by N. C., SE. by Marion, SW. by Darlington, and W. by Chesterfield cos. Marlborough is the seat of justice. Pop. 8,408, of whom 4,118 were slaves, and 102 free colored.

MARLOW, ts. Cheshire co. N. H., 45 m. W. from Concord. It contains nothing of any note. Pop. 831.

MARQUETTE, r. Michigan, which runs W. and falls into lake Michigan.

MARQUETTE, co. Wisconsin, next W. of Fond du Lac co., bounded on the NW. by Fox r. The chief village is Marquette. Pop. 118.

MARQUETTE, v. Marquette co. Wis., on the S. side of Puckaway lake.

MARQUIS, v. Tippecanoe co. In., 77 m. NW. from Indianapolis.

MARQUIS ISLANDS, cluster of small islands in the Florida stream. Lon. 81° 30′ W. Lat. 24° 35′ N.

MARRATTICK, t. Halifax co. N. C., on the S. bank of the Roanoke, at the foot of the lower falls. It has a pleasant and advantageous situation.

MARROWBONE, v. Cumberland co. Ken., 128 m. S. of Frankfort.

MARS, v. Guilford co. N. C., 95 m. NW. by W. from Raleigh.

MARR'S BLUFF, v. Liberty district, S. C., contains 10 or 12 houses.

MARSEILLES, v. La Salle co. Il., on the N. side Illinois river, at the Grand Rapids, 8 m. above Ottawa, a flourishing manufacturing village, and increasing rapidly.

MARSH ISLAND, isl. Maine, in the Penobscot, 4 m. above Bangor.

MARSHALL, co. Ten. Pop. 14,555, of whom 3,075 were slaves. It is a new county; boundary and county town not given.

MARSHALL, co. Wis., bounded N. by Ten., E. by Tippah, S. by Lafayette, and W. by De Soto cos. Holly Springs is the seat of justice. Pop. 17,526, of whom 8,260 were slaves.

MARSHALL, co. Virginia, bounded N. by Ohio co., E. by Pennsylvania, S. by Tyler co., and W. by the Ohio r. The surface is much broken, but the soil is very fertile, especially on the water courses. Pop. 6,937. Elizabethtown is the seat of justice.

MARSHALL, co. N. part of In., bounded N. by St. Joseph, E. by Kosciusko, S. by Fulton, and W. by Stark. Watered chiefly by the Yellow r. and the branches of the Tippecanoe r. Pop. 1,651.

MARSHALL, v. Clark co. Il., on the national road, and bids fair to become a place of some importance.

MARSHALL, v. Marshall ts. Oneida co. N. Y., 16 m. S. from Rome.

MARSHALL'S PRAIRIE, Jackson co. Il., 14 m. NE. from Brownsville; the land is rich and increasing in population.

MARSHALLSVILLE, or the PRINT WORKS, v. Stockport t. Columbia co. N. Y., on Claverack creek, 5 m. N. by E. from Hudson.

MARSHALLSVILLE, v. Baughman ts. Wayne co. O., 100 m. NE. from Columbus, and 14 from Wooster, contains several stores, 25 or 30 dwellings, &c.

MARSHALLVILLE, or CUMBERLAND WORKS, v. Maurice Creek ts.

Cumberland co. N. J., on Tuckahoe creek, 28 m. SE. from Bridgeton, has several stores, extensive glass works, and 40 or 50 dwellings. Ship-building is carried on here to some extent.

MARSHALLVILLE, v. Anson co. N. C.

MARSHALLSVILLE, v. Mecklenburg co. Va.

MARSHALLTON, v. Chester co. Va.

MARSHFIELD, ts. Washington co. Vt., 11 m. ENE. from Montpelier. It produces considerable wool and cattle. Pop. 1,156.

MARSHFIELD, ts. Plymouth co. Mass., 15 m. NNW. from Plymouth, 30 SE. from Boston. It has considerable ship-building, 2 cotton mills, an air and cupola furnace, nail factory, and manufactures of sattinet warp. Pop. 1,761.

MARSH'S BOG, v. Howell ts. Monmouth co. N. J., 9 m. SE. from Freehold; has several stores and 12 or 15 dwellings. It is a place of considerable business.

MARSHY-HOPE, r. Md., which rises in Delaware, and runs SW. into the Nanticoke, 5 m. NE. from Vienna.

MARTHA FURNACE, v. Washington ts. Burlington co. N. J., on a branch of Wading river, 4 m. above the head of navigation. The furnace makes about 800 tons of iron castings annually. The village contains about 50 houses.

MARTHA'S RIVER, r. N. America, which runs into the Missouri, 60 m. above the Yellow-stone.

MARTHASVILLE, v. Montgomery co. Miso., 66 m. W. from St. Louis.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, isl. Mass., 8 m. S. from Falmouth, 12 WSW. from Nantucket, 19 m. long, and from 2 to 10 broad. Lon. 70° 40′ W. Lat. 41° 40′ N. The greatest part of the island is low and level land. In some parts the soil is fertile, but a great proportion is unproductive. The trees on the island are small. The principal manufactures are those of wool and salt. The island contains 3 towns, Edgartown, Tisbury, and Chilmark.

MARTIN, co. N. C., bounded by Beaufort SE. Pitt SW. Edgecombe W. Halifax NW. Roanoke river or Bertie N. and Washington E. Length 35 m., mean width about 14. Chief town, Williamston. Pop. 7,637, of whom 8,416 were slaves, and 383 free colored.

MARTIN, co. In., bounded by Owen and Davies S. Sullivan and Vigo W. Wabash and Delaware NW. and Monroe and Lawrence E. Length 47 m., width 24. The W. branch of White river runs through this county from NW. to SE. The soil is generally very good. Chief town, Mount Pleasant. Pop. 3,875.

MARTINICO, one of the Windward Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, 40 m. in length, and 100 in circumference. There are many high mountains, covered with trees, as well as several rivers and fertile valleys, but they produce neither wheat nor vines. It produces sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits; and is extremely populous. Some of the ancient inhabitants still remain. It has several safe and commodious harbors, well fortified. Fort St. Pierre, the principal place, is in Lon. 61° 20′ W. Lat. 14° 14′ N.

MARTINSBURG, ts. and v. and cap. Lewis co. N. Y., on Black river, 48 m. NE. from Utica, 144 NW. from Albany, 431 from W. C. Here is a pleasant and flourishing village, which contains a court-house, a jail, a meeting-house, a paper-mill, and other valuable mills. Pop. of ts. 2,272.

MARTINSBURG, t. and cap. Berkely co. Va., 8 m. S. of the Potomac, 22 NNE. from Winchester, 71 from W. C. It contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, an Episcopal church, and about 150 houses. It is situated in a rich and beautiful country.

MARTINSBURG, v. in the northern part of Bedford co. Pa., 27 miles NNE. from Bedford.

MARTINSBURG, v. Monroe co. Ky., 14 m. from Tompkinsville, and 158 SSW. from Frankfort.

MARTINSBURG, v. Knox co. Ohio, 11 m. SE. from Mount Vernon, and 68 NE. from Columbus; has a number of stores, 2 high schools, 2 churches, and 80 or 90 dwellings.

MARTINSBURG, v. Green ts. Fayette co. Ohio.

MARTINSBURG, v. Washington co. In., 103 m. S. from Indianapolis.

MARTIN'S SETTLEMENT, Wayne co. Il., on Elm river, 5 m. N. from Fairfield, contains 80 or 90 families.

MARTINSVILLE, t. and cap. Morgan co. In., on White river, 30 m. below and SSW. from Indianapolis. It contains the county buildings, several stores, and is a pleasant and flourishing place.

MARTINSVILLE, v. Guilford co. N. C., on Haw river, 94 m. NW. by W. from Raleigh.

MARTINSVILLE, v. Clark co. Il., on the national road, WSW. from Marshall.

MARTINSVILLE, v. Clinton co. O., 8½ m. S. from Wilmington, 42 from Cincinnati, and 63 from Columbus; has several stores, various mechanic shops and 30 or 40 dwellings.

MARTINSVILLE, v. Warren co. Ken., 29 m. from Bowling Green, and 113 SW. by W. from Frankfort.

MARTINSVILLE, v. Henry co. Va., 20 m. WNW. from Danville.

MARYANN FORGE, v. Somerset co. Pa., a small village of 10 or 12 houses.

MARY ELLEN, v. Union ts. Warren co. O., 78 m. from Columbus and 463 from W. C.

MARYSVILLE, v. and cap. Union co. O., 30 m. NW. from Columbus, and 433 from W. C. It contains several stores, a court-houses, jail, about 50 dwellings, and is a flourishing village.

MARYLAND, one of the U. S. See page 87.

MARYLAND, ts. and v. Otsego co N. Y., 16 m. S. from Cooperstown. The village contains 10 or 15 houses. Pop. of ts. 2,085.

MARYLAND POINT, a point formed by a bend in the Potomac, Md., 12 m. SW. from Port Tobacco.

MARYSVILLE, t. and cap. Charlotte co. Va., about 34 m. SE. from Lynchburg, 187 from W. C.

MARYSVILLE, v. Campbell co. Va., 147 m. from Richmond and 225 from W. C.

MARYSVILLE, v. Harrison co. Ken.

MARYVILLE, t. and cap. Blount co. Ten., 15 m. S. from Knoxville, 532 from W. C. It contains a court-house, a jail, and a bank, and is a pleasant place.

MASCOMY POND, N. H., in Enfield and Lebanon, chiefly in the former. It is 1,250 rods in length, and 250 in breadth.

MASCOMY, r. N. H., which runs into the Connecticut, in Lebanon, 7 m. long.

MASCONTIN, r. Illinois, which empties into the Wabash, between Vincennes and Fort Harrison.

MASCOUCHE, r. L. C., which falls into the river St. John, about 12 m. before the latter joins the St. Lawrence.

MASHPEE, ts. Barnstable co. Mass., 11 m. S. from Sandwich, 13 SW. from Barnstable. It has 2 harbors, Popponesset bay, and Waquiot bay, both of which have bars at their mouths. Pop. 309.

MASKELONGE, v. Grant co. Wis., 5 m. NE. from Cassville.

MASON'S SETTLEMENT, in the SW. part of Lawrence co. Il., 25 m. from Lawrenceville, and contains from 80 to 100 families.

MASON, ts. Hillsborough co. N. H., 12 m. SW. from Amherst, 42 SSW. from Concord, and 50 NW. from Boston. It contains woollen and cotton manufactures and other machinery. Pop. 1,275.

MASON, co. NW. side of Va., bounded NE. by Wood co. SE. and S. by Kenhawa co. and W. and NW. by the Ohio, 352 m. from W. C. Chief town, Point Pleasant. Pop. 6,777, of whom 708 were slaves.

MASON, co. Ken., bounded by the Ohio river NE. Lewis E. Fleming SE. and S. Nicholas SW. and Bracken W.; length 18 m., mean width 14. Surface uneven, though there are considerable tracts of excellent soil on streams, particularly the Ohio. Staples, grain, flour, whisky, &c. Chief towns, Washington, and the seat of justice, Maysville. Pop. 15,719, of whom 4,309 were slaves, and 272 free colored.

MASON HALL, v. Orange co. N. C., 50 m. from Raleigh.

MASON'S ISLAND, small isl. in the Potomac. Lon. 77° 13′ W. Lat. 39° N.

MASONVILLE, ts. Delaware co. N. Y., adjacent to the SE. angle of Chenango co., 26 m. W. from Delhi, 105 from Albany. Pop. 1,420.

MASSABESICK POND, N. H., mostly in Chester, but partly in Manchester. It is a beautiful sheet of water, about 3 m. long, containing 1,512 acres.

MASSAC CREEK, r. Ken., which runs into the Ohio. Lon. 89° 25′ W. Lat. 36° 47′ N.

MASSACHUSETTS, State of. See page 54.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY, between cape Ann on the N. and cape Cod on the S.

MASSACRE ISLAND, Ala., 2 m. E. from Horn island, 10 m. from the main land.

MASSASINWAY, r. In., unites with Little river at fort Tecumseh to form the Wabash.

MASSENA, ts. and v. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., on the river St. Lawrence, 238 m. NW. from Albany. The village contains 30 or 40 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 3,726.

MASSIE'S CREEK, r. Ohio, joins the Little Miami, 4 m. above Xenia. There are falls near its mouth.

MASSILLON, v. Starke co. Ohio, on the Ohio canal, 108 m. NE. from Columbus. The water of the canal here is 942 feet above the Atlantic tides; it has about 20 stores, 15 warehouses, 2 tanneries, a woollen-factory, several churches, a bank, and various other establishments. Pop. between 1,500 and 2,000.

MATAMORAS, t. in the state of Tamaulipes, Mexico, on the Rio del Norte.

MATANCHET, t. Mexico, on the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 105° 24′ W. Lat. 20° 45′ N.

MATANE, r. L. C., which falls into the S. side of the St. Lawrence, near its mouth.

MATANZA RIVER, an inlet of the sea on the E. coast of Florida, 20 m. S. from St. Augustine.

MATANZAS, t. on the N. coast of Cuba, 60 m. E. from Havanna. It has a large and safe harbor. Lon. 81° 30′ W. Lat. 23° 3′ N. Pop. 7,000.

MATAOUASCHIE RIVER, r. U. Canada, runs into the Ottawa river, about the river du Rideau.

MATAPEDIACH, lake, L. C., the source of Ristigouche river.

MATILDA, t. Dundas co. U. Canada, on the St. Lawrence.

MATILDAVILLE, v. Fairfax co. Va., at the mouth of Difficult creek, 17 m. above W. C.

MATILDAVILLE, v. Parishville ts. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., on Racket river, 9 m. SE. from Parishville; contains a forge, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

MATINICUS, isls. Maine, S. of Penobscot bay. Lon. 68° 20′ W. Lat. 43° 56′ N.

MATOUCHIN, v. Woodbridge ts. Middlesex co. N. J., 4 m. NE. from New Brunswick, and 198 from W. C., has a Presbyterian church, 12 or 15 dwellings, &c. It is situated on the N. Y. rail-road.

MATTEAWAN, v. Fishkill ts. Dutchess co. N. Y., on Fishkill creek, about a mile from Fishkill landing. A beautiful manufacturing village. It contains three large cotton-mills, an iron foundery, and an extensive machine-shop, the number of hands con-

nected with these works is about 2,000), 2 handsome churches, one for Presbyterians, and the other for Episcopalians, and from 40 to 50 neat dwellings.

MATTALUCK, r. Ct., which at Waterbury takes the name of Naugatuck.

MATTAPOISETTS, v. Plymouth co. Mass., 20 m. SSW. from Plymouth, and 66 a little E. of S. from Boston.

MATTAPONY, r. Va., rises in Spottsylvania co. and running SE. joins the Pamunky at Delaware, to form York river. It admits loaded flats to Downer's Bridge, 70 m. above its mouth.

MATTHEWS, co. Va., on the W. side of the Chesapeake, and almost surrounded by water. Matthew is the seat of justice. Pop. 7,442, of whom 3,309 were slaves, and 174 free colored.

MATTHEWS C. H., Matthews co. Va., 108 m. E. from Richmond.

MATTITUCK, v. Southhold ts. Suffolk co. N. Y., on Poconic bay, 8 m. SW. from Southhold, and 85 E. from New York.

MAUCHCHUNK, v. Northampton co. Pa., on the right bank of the Lehigh, 30 m. by land above Bethlehem. It is the landing for the coal procured on a mountain of the same name, and contains several stores and hotels, various mechanic shops, and is a flourishing business place. Pop. about 2,000.

MAUGERVILLE, t. New Brunswick, in Sunbury co. on St. John's river.

MAUKPORT, v. Harrison co. In., on the Ohio river, 152 m. from Indianapolis.

MAUMEE, r. rises in Indiana, flows NE. into the NW. angle of Ohio, through which it continues NE. and falls into the extreme SW. extension of lake Erie. About 18 m. above its mouth it is impeded by shoals, occasioned by a series of ledges of rock, which cross the river for a distance of 18 miles. It is a fine navigable stream above and below these shoals. Its principal branches, which all unite above the shoals, are St. Mary's, St. Joseph's, and Great and Little Auglaize.

MAUMEE BAY, is an oval sheet of water, 5 m. long and about 2 wide, and at the mouth of the Maumee river; it is united to lake Erie by two channels, formed by a small island in the form of a crescent. The western channel has a depth of about 7 feet.

MAUMEE CITY, Lucas co. Ohio, on the left bank of Maumee river, above its lower falls, and nearly opposite Fort Meigs. It contains several stores, warehouses, taverns, mechanic shops, &c. &c. It bids fair to become a place of much importance.

MAUREPAS, lake, La. It is formed by a dilation of the Amite river, and communicates with lake Ponchartrain by a strait 7 miles in length, called the pass of Manchac. It is of an oval figure, 12 m. by 7. It receives from the S. the Acadian creek, from the W. New river and Amite river, and from the N. the Tickoshah. Its depth is about 13 feet, but the pass of Manchac admits vessels of 6 feet draft only.

MAURICE, r. N. J., which runs into Delaware bay in Cumberland co. It is navigable 20 m. for vessels of 100 tons.

MAURICETOWN, v. Cumberland co. N. J., on Maurice river, 15 m. SE. from Bridgeton, 67 S. from Trenton, and 184 from W. C., has a Methodist church, an academy, and some 20 or 30 dwellings.

MAURY, co. W. Ten., bounded by Giles S. Hickman W. Duck river or Williamson N. Bedford E. Length 35 m., mean width 20, area 700 sq. m. Surface hilly. Soil excellent. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Columbia, 40 m. SSW. from Nashville. Pop. 28,186, of whom 11,002 were slaves.

MAXLIELD, ts. Penobscot co. Me., 111 m. NNW. from Augusta, and 25 NE. from Dover. Pop. 185.

MAY, r. S. C., which runs into the Atlantic. Lon. 80° 55′ W. Lat. 32° 15′ N.

MAYFIELD, ts. and v. Montgomery co. N. Y., 40 m. NW. from Albany, and 8 m. NE. from Johnstown. The village contains some 12 or 15 houses.

MAYFIELD, ts. Somerset co. Me., 58 m. N. from Augusta, and 29 NE. from Norridgewock. Pop. 148.

MAYFIELD, v. Isle of Wight co. Va., 12 m. N. from Isle of Wight C. H.

MAYFIELD, t. and cap. Graves co. Ken., 85 m. SE. from the junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi river, and 277 SW. by W. from Frankfort; contains the county buildings, and some 20 or 30 houses.

MAYLICK, a salt spring, in Mason co. Ken., 9 m. SSW. from W. C.

MAYO, r. which rises in Va., and runs into the Dan, in N. C.

MAY'S LANDING, v. Gloucester co. N. J., at the head of sloop navigation, 73 m. from Trenton, and 181 from W. C.; has several stores and taverns, a Methodist church, 25 or 30 dwellings, and considerable trade.

MAYSVILLE, t. Mason co. Ken., on the Ohio, 3 m. NE. from Washington, 60 NE. from Lexington, 63 above Cincinnati, 275 m. by land, and 500 by water, below Pittsburg. It has a fine harbor for boats, and is situated on a narrow bottom on the verge of a chain of high hills. There are three streets running parallel with the river, and four streets crossing them at right angles. This place has the usual number of stores and manufactories. Glass and some other articles are manufactured to a considerable extent. It has a market-house, court-house, three houses for public worship, and some other public buildings. What has given particular importance to Maysville, is its being the principal place of importation for the NE. part of the state. The greater part of the goods for Kentucky from Philadelphia and the eastern cities, are landed here, and distributed hence over the state. It is a thriving, active town, and a number of steamboats have been built here. Pop. 2,741.

MAYSVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Chatauque co. N. Y., at the head of Cha-

tauque lake, 8 m. from Portland, on lake Erie, 60 SW. from Buffalo, and 349 from W. C. It is a delightful situation, contains several churches, an academy, court-house, and other public buildings, and about 100 houses.

MAYSVILLE, v. and cap. of Clay co. Il., on the borders of the Twelve Mile Prairie, near the Little Wabash river, contains the county buildings, several stores and taverns, various mechanic shops, and 20 or 30 dwellings.

MAYSVILLE, t. and cap. Buckingham co. Va., on Slate creek, 35 m. NE. from Lynchburg, contains the county buildings, and several stores.

MAYTOWN, v. Lancaster co. Pa., 15 m. W. from the city of Lancaster, and 23 from Harrisburg.

MEAD, co. Ken., bounded W. and N. by the Ohio river, E. by Hardin, and S. by Breckenridge cos. Brandenburg is the seat of justice. Pop. 5,780, of whom 1,409 were slaves.

MEADOW RIVER, r. Maine, which runs into Casco bay.

MEADOW RIVER, r. N. America, which runs into lake Huron. Lon. 84° 30′ W. Lat. 45° 38′ N.

MEADSVILLE, v. Halifax co. Va., at the head of navigation on Banister river, 10 m. NW. from the C. H.

MEADVILLE, t. and cap. Crawford co. Pa., on French creek, 25 m. W. from Franklin, 37 S. from Erie, and 297 from W. C. Lon. 80° 11′ W. Lat. 41° 37′ N. The village is very pleasantly situated, regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, a bank, an arsenal, a printing-office, from which is issued a weekly newspaper, a social library, an academy, and a college. Allegheny college was founded in this place in 1815; it has a library of 8,000 vols., and is tolerably well endowed. Commencement is on the first Wednesday of July, after which there is a vacation of 6 weeks; there is one other vacation from Dec. 25th to Jan. 15th. Pop. 1,319.

MEANSVILLE, v. Union district, S. C., contains 10 or 15 houses.

MECHANIC, v. in Washington township, Dutchess co. N. Y., 15 m. N. from Poughkeepsie. Here is a Quaker boarding-school. The building is 3 stories high, and accommodates 100 students; the village contains 25 or 30 houses.

MECHANICSBURG, v. Cumberland co. Pa.

MECHANICSBURG, v. Champaign co. Ohio, in the township of Goshen, 14 m. E. from Urbanna, 26 NE. from Columbus, contains several stores, a grist-mill, 30 or 40 dwellings, &c.

MECHANICSBURG, v. Hopewell t. York co. Pa., on Deer creek, 15 m. SE. from the boro. of York. It is a place of considerable business.

MECHANICSBURG, v. Sangamon co. Il., 15 m. E. from Springfield, on the road to Decatur.

MECHANICSBURG, v. Carroll co. O., 10 m. from Carrolton, contains 10 or 12 houses.

MECHANICSTOWN, v. Frederick co. Md.

MECHANICSVILLE, v. Saratoga co. N. Y., 20 m. from Albany, and 9 from Waterford, on the rail-road and Champlain canal, contains a cotton factory, and about 80 houses.

MECHANICSVILLE, v. Darlington district, S. C.

MECHANICSVILLE, v. Louisa co. Va., 12 m. above Louisa C. H.

MECHANICSVILLE, v. Montgomery co. Md., 8 m. NE. from Rockville, and 30 SW. from Baltimore.

MECHANICSVILLE, v. Vanderburg co. In., 164 m. SSE. from Indianapolis.

MECHANICSVILLE, v. La Salle co. Il., on the S. side of the Illinois river above Ottawa.

MECHANICSVILLE, v. Dutchess co. N. Y., 15 m. ENE. from Poughkeepsie, contains about 150 inhabitants.

MECKLENBURG, v. Hector t. Tompkins co. N. Y., 12 m. W. from Ithaca.

MECKLENBURG, v. Knox co. Ten., 12 m. S. from Knoxville, and 177 S. of E. from Nashville.

MECKLENBURG, co. S. side of Va., bounded N. by Lunenburg co. E. by Brunswick co. S. by N. C. and W. by Halifax and Charlotte cos. Chief town, Boydton. Pop. 20,724, of whom 11,915 were slaves, and 1,055 free colored.

MECKLENBURG, co. N. C., bounded by S. C. S. and SW. by Catawba river or Lincoln co. N. C. NW. Iredell N. Cabarras NE. and Anson SE. Length 45 m., mean width 18. Surface rather uneven. Soil near the streams excellent, but in the intervals sterile. It is drained by several creeks flowing SW. into Catawba river. It produces grain, cotton, and tobacco. Chief town, Charlotte, 130 m. SW. by W. from Raleigh. Pop. 18,273, of whom 6,322 were slaves, and 101 free colored.

MEDFIELD, ts. Norfolk co. Mass., 18 m. SW. from Boston, and 8 SW. from Dedham. It manufactures annually about 120,000 straw-bonnets, the value of which is about $120,000. Pop. 883.

MEDFORD, v. Middlesex co. Mass., on the Mystic river, 5 m. NW. of Boston.

MEDFORD, v. Burlington co. N. J., 46 m. SE. from Trenton and 154 from W. C., containing several stores, 40 or 50 dwellings, &c.

MEDFORD, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., on Mystic river, 4 m. N. from Boston. It is a pleasant, handsome, and flourishing township, and contains a grammar-school for lads, and a boarding-school for young ladies, and has a number of elegant houses. The river is navigable for vessels of considerable size to this place, where it meets the Middlesex canal. The building of vessels is carried on here very extensively. It has various manufactures. Pop. 2,478.

MEDINA, co. in the N. part of Ohio, bounded on the N. by Cuyahoga, E. by Portage, S. by Wayne, and W. by Huron cos. It is 38 m. long from E. to W. and 20 broad from N. to S. County seat, Medina. Black and Rocky rivers take their rise in this co. Pop. 18,352.

MEDINA, v. and seat of justice for Medina co. Ohio, on the sources of the Rocky river, 26 m. SW. from Cleveland, contains the court-house, jail, a number of stores, various mechanics, and is a flourishing place. Pop. 635.

MEDINA, v. Ridgeway ts. Orleans co. N. Y., 10 m. W. from Albion. It has several dry-goods stores, taverns and manufacturing establishments, 4 churches, high school for boys and a seminary for ladies, and about 275 dwellings, many of which are very neat.

MEDWAY, ts. Norfolk co. Mass., about 25 m. SW. from Boston, and about the same distance NE. from Providence, R. I., and contains 6 cotton and 2 woollen-mills, 2 cotton wadding factories, a bell foundery, and various other manufactures of less note. Pop. 2,430.

MEESVILLE, v. Roane co. Ten., 153 m. E. from Nashville.

MEHERRIN, r. which rises in Virginia, and running into N. Carolina, unites with the Nottaway, 7 m. below the line, to form the Chowan river.

MEIGS, co. Ohio, bounded E. and SE. by Ohio river, S. by Gallia and Athens, and N. by Athens. Length 30 m., breadth very unequal, from 12 to 22. Surface broken, though some of the soil is very good. Pop. 11,452. Chief town, Salisbury.

MEIGS, co. Ten., in the eastern district, a new co. not yet organized. Pop. 4,794, of whom 284 were slaves.

MEIGSVILLE, v. Randolph co. Va., 317 m. NW. from Richmond.

MEIGSVILLE, v. Jackson co. Ten., 84 m. NE. by E. from Nashville.

MELBOURNE, t. Buckingham co. L. C., on the St. Francis river, 50 m. S. by E. from Three Rivers.

MELMORE, v. Eden ts. Seneca co. Ohio, 80 m. N. from Columbus. It is a thriving village.

MELROSE, v. Clark co. Il., 12 m. SW. from Darwin, and contains 20 or 30 families.

MELVILLE ISLAND, the largest of the New Georgia islands, 135 m. long and 40 or 50 broad, in the Polar sea, discovered by Capt. Parry. In Hecla and Griper's bay, on the S. side of the island, the expedition under the Captain wintered in 1819–1820. Cape Dundas, the W. point, is in Lon. 113° 57′ 35″ W. Lat. 72° 27′ 50″ N.

MELTONSVILLE, v. Anson co. N. C., 132 m. SW. from Raleigh.

MEMPHIS, v. and cap. Shelby co. Ten., on the Mississippi river. It is situated on the site of old Fort Pickering, and at the mouth of Loosahatchie river on the Ohio; contains the county buildings, several stores, various mechanic shops, and is a pleasant and flourishing town. Pop. about 2,000.

MEMPHREMAGOG, lake, America, the greater part of which belongs to Canada, and the rest to the state of Vermont. It is 35 m. long, and 3 broad. It communicates with the St. Lawrence, by the river St. Francis, and receives the waters of Black, Barton, and Clyde rivers, which rise in Vermont.

MENAN, *Little*, isl. Me., with a lighthouse, 2 m. SSE from Goldsborough.

MENARD, co. Il., a new county, boundary and county town not given. Pop. 4,431.

MENDALA, v. Grant co. Wisconsin.

MENDHAM, v. Morris co. N. J., 6 m. W. from Morristown, and 55 from Trenton, has a Presbyterian church, a boarding school in high repute, several stores, and about 50 dwellings.

MENDON, ts. Worcester co. Mass., E. from the Pawtucket, 19 m. SE. from Worcester, 36 SW. from Boston. It borders on Rhode Island, and is watered by Charles and Mill rivers, and contains 8 cotton and 4 woollen-mills, and manufactures of ploughs, straw-bonnets, machinery, &c. &c. Pop. 3,524.

MENDON, ts. and v. Monroe co. N. Y., NW. from Canandaigua, 209 m. NW. from Albany; the village contains some 25 or 30 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 3,435.

MENOMINIE, r. Wis., runs into Green bay, 60 m. NE. from Fort Howard. It admits vessels drawing 6 or 7 feet water, and canoes ascend 60 leagues.

MENNOMONIE, v. Brown co. Wis., on Fox river, a little above Green bay.

MENTOS, t. La., on the Arkansas, 150 m. SW. from New Madrid. Lon. 92° 40′ W. Lat 35° 27′ N.

MENTZ, ts. Cayuga co. N. Y., on the Erie canal, 12 m. NW. from Auburn. In this township are the villages of Montezuma, Port Byron, and Troopville. Pop. of ts. 4,215.

MEQUANEGO, v. Milwaukee co. Wisconsin.

MERCER, co. Il., bounded N. by Rock Island, E. by Henry and Knox, S. by Warren, and W. by the Mississippi river. Edward's and Pope's rivers and the north fork of Henderson's are the streams which water this county. Along the Mississippi and the borders of the water courses there is an abundance of excellent timber; the middle and eastern portions have extensive fertile prairies. Mercer is the capital. Pop. 2,352.

MERCER, co. N. J., bounded N. by Hunterdon and Somerset, E. by Middlesex and Monmouth, S. by Burlington co., W. by Delaware river. Trenton is the capital. Pop. 21,502.

MERCER, ts. Somerset co. Me., 11 m. W. from Norridgewock, and 20 NW. from Augusta. Pop. 1,432.

MERCER, co. Pa., bounded N. by Crawford co. E. by Venango co. S. by Beaver co.

and W. by Ohio. Chief town, Mercer. Pop. 32,873.

MERCER, bor. and seat of justice, Mercer co. Pa., on the W. side of Neshanoc creek, 57 m. a little W. of N. from Pittsburg, 267 from W. C. Pop. 781.

MERCER, co. Va., bounded N. by Fayette, W. by Monroe, S. by Tazewell, and W. by Logan cos. County seat uncertain. Pop. 2,233.

MERCER, co. Ken., bounded by Lincoln SE. Casey S. Washington W. Franklin N. Kentucky river or Woodford and Jessamine NE. and Garrard or Dick's river E. Length 26 m., mean width 14. Pop. 18,720, of whom 5,286 were slaves, and 373 free colored. Chief town, Harrodsburg.

MERCER, co. O., bounded W. by In., N. by Vauwert, E. by Allen and Shelby, and S. by Darke. Length 25 m., breadth 24. Pop. 8,277. St. Mary's is the seat of justice.

MERCERSBURG, boro. Montgomery ts. Franklin co. Pa., on the road from Greencastle to M'Connellsburg, 15 m. SW. from Chambersburg, contains several stores, taverns, various mechanic shops, and has some trade.

MERCERVILLE, v. Edgecombe co. N. C., 47 m. E. from Raleigh, is a pleasant village of some 10 or 15 houses.

MEREDITH, ts. Belknap co. N. H., on W. side of lake Winnipiseogee, 29 m. N. from Concord, 63 NW. from Portsmouth. The township contains a nail manufactory, 2 distilleries, 4 houses of public worship, 2 cotton mills, an oil mill, &c. Pop. 3,351.

MEREDITH, t. Delaware co. N. Y., 8 m. N. from Delhi, 66 W. from Catskill, 69 SW. from Albany. Pop. 1,655.

MEREDOSIA, v. Morgan co. Il., on the W. side of Illinois river, 6 m. above Naples. It is a place of considerable business, and contains 75 or 80 families.

MERIDA, city, Mexico, cap. of the province of Yucatan, 70 m. NE. from Campeachy. Pop. 10,000.

MERIDEN, ts. New Haven co. Ct., 17 m. N. from New Haven, and 17 S. from Hartford. It contains 3 churches, 1 for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Baptists. Here are several manufactories of tin ware, 2 for patent augers and auger bits, 3 for ivory combs, 4 for Britannia ware, 2 iron founderies, a manufactory for coffee mills, 1 for clocks, 1 for door latches, 3 for block-tin spoons, 1 for wood combs, 1 for skates and iron rakes, and 1 for gridirons. Annual value from 800,000 to 1,000,000 dollars. Pop. 1,880.

MERIDIAN, v. Madison co. Missouri.

MERIDIAN SPRINGS, v. Hinds co. Miss., 31 m. SW. of Jackson, the capital of the state, and 65 NE. from Natchez.

MERIDIANVILLE, v. Madison co. Ala., 8 m. N. from Huntsville.

MERIT, v. Wayne co. N. C., 75 m. SE. from Raleigh.

MERMENTAU, Mexicana, or Mentou, r. La., which after a S. course of 200 m. falls into the gulf of Mexico, 200 m. W. of the Mississippi. In the lower part of its course, it expands into a spacious lake, and again contracts to a small river.

MEROM, t. and cap. Sullivan co. In., on the E. side of the Wabash, 35 m. above Vincennes. Its situation is elevated, commanding a view of the prairie country for 30 m. It is 688 m. from W. C., and 115 from Indianapolis.

MERRIMACK, r. N. H., formed by the union of the Pemigewasset and the Winnipiseogee. It rises in Grafton co. and runs in a SE. direction through the state. It then enters Massachusetts, makes a turn to the NE. and empties into the Atlantic Ocean below Newburyport. It is navigable to Haverhill. The Middlesex canal connects this river with Boston harbor, and, by means of various improvements around the rapids and falls of the river, the navigation is now extended as high up as Concord.

MERRIMACK, r. of Miso., rises in Franklin co., flows NE. through Franklin, and separating Jefferson from St. Louis, falls into the Mississippi, 5 m. below the town of St. Louis.

MERRIMACK, co. N. H., formed from the towns adjacent to, and including the state capital, Concord; bounded N. by Grafton and Strafford, E. by Rockingham, S. by Hillsborough, and W. by Sullivan cos. It contains an area of 506,000 acres. Pop. 36,253.

MERRIMACK, ts. Hillsborough co. N. H., 6 m. E. from Amherst, and 27 S. from Concord; watered by the Merrimack, which opens a water communication from this place to Boston. Pop. 1,114.

MERRITSTOWN, v. Fayette co. Pa., 194 m. from Harrisburg, contains 15 or 20 houses.

MERRITTSVILLE, v. Greenville district, S. C., at the foot of Blue Ridge, 40 m. SW. from Rutherfordton, and 122 NW. from Columbia.

MERRIWETHER, co. Geo., bounded by Coweta co. N. Flint river E. Talbot SE. Harris SW. and Troup co. W. Greenville is the capital. Pop. 14,132, of whom 5,391 were slaves.

MERRYMEETING BAY, Me., is formed by the junction of the Kennebeck and Androscoggin rivers, 20 m. from the sea.

MERRYMEETING BAY, N. H., the SE. arm of lake Winnipiseogee, extending about 5 m. in the township of Alton.

MERSEA, t. Essex co. U. C., on lake Erie.

MERUVAIS, r. Wis. Territory, runs into lake Superior. It interlocks with the St. Croix, a water of the Mississippi.

MESOPOTAMIA, pts. Trumbull co. O., 16 m. NW. from Warren, and 170 NE. from Columbus.

MESQUITAL, t. Mexico, 18 m. NE. from Guadalaxara.

MESSENGER'S HOLLOW, v. Allegheny co. N. Y., 18 m. N. from Angelica.

MESSER GROVE, v. Iowa co. Wisconsin.

META, r. Arkansas, which traverses the whole length of the Great Prairie, and empties into the N. side of Arkansas river, several miles above the post of Arkansas.

METCALFBOROUGH, v. Franklin co. Ten.

METHUEN, ts. Essex co. Mass., 26 m. N. from Boston, and 10 from Lowell. The village is on Spicket river. About 200,000 pairs of shoes are annually manufactured here. On the river are a number of valuable cotton manufactories, 2 paper-mills, and manufactures of leather, chaises, piano-forte frames, &c. &c.; annual value about $450,000. Pop. 2,251.

MEXICALTZINCO, t. Mexico, 6 m. SE. from Mexico.

MEXICO, *Republic of*. See page 159.

MEXICO, *City of*, capital of the republic of the same name, is situated in Lat. 19° 26′ N. Lon. from W. C. 22° 5′ W. on or near the W. shore of the lake Tezcuco, and in the central part of the valley of Tenochtillan, and also, nearly at mid-distance between Vera Cruz and Acapulco. The site of Mexico is elevated 7,470 feet above the ocean. The ancient city was divided into four quarters, Teopan or Xochimilco, Atzacualco, Moyotla, and Creepopan, and the old limits are preserved in St. Paul, St. Sebastian, St. John, and St. Mary. The present streets have for the most part the same direction with the old ones, running from N. to S. and from E. to W. But what gives the new city a peculiar and distinctive character, is, that it is situated entirely on the continent, between the extremities of the two lakes of Tezcuco and Xochimilco, and that it only receives by navigable canals the fresh water of the Xochimilco. A canal, dug at a prodigious expense, under the mountains, contributes to drain it. The houses are built on piles, as the ground is by no means firm. The streets, though wide, are badly paved. The houses in this strange and rich vale on the summits of mountains, are as magnificent and unique, as the position. They are spacious, and built of porphyry and amygdaloid. Many of the palaces and private mansions have an imposing show, and glitter with metallic riches. The cathedral is, perhaps, the richest in the world. Altars, candlesticks and images of the saints are of colossal size, and solid silver, and ornamented with precious stones. Palaces, mansions of great families, beautiful fountains and extensive squares, adorn the interior of this city. Near the suburbs, to the north, is the alameda, or chief promenade. Round this walk flows a rivulet forming a fine square, in the centre of which is a fountain, with a basin. Eight alleys of trees terminate here, in the form of an altar. The detestable Inquisition, finally abolished by the ex-emperor Iturbide, was near this square. This superb city is inhabited by 160,000 people, and is the centre of more scientific establishments than any other Spanish town in America.

MEXICO, *Gulf of*, a large bay or gulf of the Atlantic, extending from the coast of Florida to Yucatan, about 600 m., and from Cuba to the coast of Mexico, about 700.

MEXICO, ts. Oxford co. Me., 47 m. WNW. from Augusta, and 20 N. from Paris. Pop. 447.

MEXICO, ts. and v. Oswego co. N. Y., on Mexico bay, in lake Ontario, 13 m. E. from Oswego, 154 m. W. from Albany; soil of an excellent quality. The village on Salmon river, 6 m. from its mouth, and 10 SW. of Pulaski, contains some 40 or 50 houses.

MEXICO, v. NE. part of Montgomery co. In., has some 15 or 20 houses.

MEXICO, v. Washington co. Miss., on the Mississippi river, 90 m. above Natchez.

MEXTITLAN, t. Mexico, 95 m. ENE. from Mexico. Lon. 98° 2′ W. Lat. 20° 37′ N.

MEXUS, v. Mifflin co. Pa., on the Juniata river and state canal, 16 m. E. from Lewistown.

MIAMI, co. In., bounded on the N. by Kosciusko, E. by Wabash, S. by lands not laid out, and W. by Cass and Fulton. The Wabash and Eel rivers pass through it, besides which it is watered on the south by the Mississineway river and Pike creek. Peru is the seat of justice. Pop. 348.

MIAMI, r. Ohio, which, after a course of 100 miles, enters the Ohio near the southwest corner of the state. It is navigable 75 miles. There is a portage of only 5 miles between its head waters and the Auglaize, a river of lake Erie.

MIAMI, *Little*, r. Ohio, which joins Ohio river, 7 m. above Cincinnati. In Green co. there are remarkable falls in the river. It is one of the best mill-streams in the state.

MIAMI, co. Ohio, bounded on the N. by Shelby, E. by Champaign and Clarke cos., S. by Montgomery, and W. by Darke co. It is 21 m. in extent from N. to S. by 20 from E. to W. Chief town, Troy. Pop. 19,688.

MIAMI, v. Hamilton co. Ohio, 15 m. above the mouth of Great Miami river, and 16 W. from Cincinnati, contains several stores, a large flouring-mill, a distillery, various mechanic shops, and 40 or 50 dwellings.

MIAMI'S BERG, v. Montgomery co. Ohio, 12 m. S. from Dayton, and 80 from Columbus; has a cotton factory, an iron foundery, a brass foundery, various mills, 10 or 15 stores, 3 warehouses, several churches, a market-house, a tannery, about 40 mechanic shops, 150 dwellings, and is a place of much business.

MIAMISPORT, v. Miami co. In., on the Wabash, 18 m. E. from Logansport.

MICCO, t. and cap. Hamilton co. Florida, 90 m. N. of E. from Tallahassee, and 3 from the state of Georgia.

MICHAELS, v. Madison co. Miso., 30 m. SW. from Genevieve.

MICHIGAN CITY, t. La Porte co. In., on lake Michigan, 12 m. WNW. from La Porte, contains several stores, various mechanic shops, an academy, a bank, and is a pleasant place, and of increasing importance.

MICHIGAN, State. See p. 151.

MICHIGAN TOWN, v. Clinton co. In., on Douglas creek, 7 m. NE. from Frankfort.

MICHILLIMACKINACK, co. Michigan, in the northern part of the state. Mackinack is the seat of justice. Pop. 9,716.

MICHILLIMACKINACK, a broad river or strait, which connects lake Huron to lake Michigan. It is 6 m. wide, and 20 or 30 long.

MICHILLIMACKINACK, *Little*, r. Il., which runs NW. into the Illinois, 13 m. below the Illinois lake. It is about 170 m. long, and navigable for boats 90.

MICHILLIMACKINACK, or Mackinack, isl. and fort, situated in the straits, or river Michillimackinack, 200 m. NNW. from Detroit. Lon. 84° 30′ W. Lat. 45° 33′ N. This fort is composed of a strong stockade, is neatly built, and exhibits a beautiful appearance from the water. The ground on which it stands is 150 feet above the lake, and 100 yards from the shore. The village near the fort contains a Roman Catholic church, the county buidings, and is a place of some importance.

MICHISCOUI, r. which rises in Canada, runs through the NW. part of Vermont, and flows into lake Champlain, at Michiscoui bay, in Highgate.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, ts. Plymouth co. Mass., 10 m. W. from Plymouth, 39 S. from Boston. This is a large township, and contains a rolling and slitting-mill, a shovel manufactory, 2 forges, 2 furnaces, 2 cotton manufactories, a town-house, an academy, and several houses of public worship for Congregationalists and Baptists, a nail factory, and manufactures of leather, shovels, spades, tacks, straw-bonnets, and various other articles; annual value about $200,000. Pop. 5,085.

MIDDLEBOURN, t. and cap. Tyler co. Va., on Middle Island creek, 45 m. W. of S. from Wheeling, 258 W. from W. C. It contains the usual county buildings, an academy, and is a pleasant and flourishing village.

MIDDLEBROOK, v. Edgefield dist. S. C., 98 m. W. from Columbia.

MIDDLEBROOK, t. Augusta co. Va., 11 m. SW. from Staunton, contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

MIDDLEBROOK MILLS, v. Montgomery co. Md., a small village of 10 or 15 houses.

MIDDLEBURG, ts. and v. Schoharie co. N. Y., 10 m. S. from Schoharie, 35 W. from Albany. The village on the Schoharie kill, 5 m. above Schoharie court-house, contains several stores, 2 churches, several mills, a furnace for casting iron, and about 50 houses. Huntersland and Franklinton are also in this ts. Pop. 3,843.

MIDDLEBURG, v. Loudon co. Va., 32 m. SE. from Winchester, 143 from Richmond, and 46 from W. C., contains 15 or 20 dwellings.

MIDDLEBURG, t. Frederick co. Md., 15 m. NE. from Fredericktown, 94 from Annapolis, has a church and about 20 houses.

MIDDLEBURG, v. Union co. Pa., on Middle creek, 15 m. W. of Sunbury, and 52 from Harrisburg, contains about 25 houses.

MIDDLEBURG, v. Logan co. O., on the state road from Columbus to Bellefontaine, 45 m. from the former, contains several stores, various mechanic shops, a printing-office, several churches, 40 or 50 dwelling-houses, and improving rapidly.

MIDDLEBURG, v. Hardiman co. Ten., 165 m. from Nashville, and 856 from W. C., contains 12 or 15 houses.

MIDDLEBURY, ts. Genesee co. N. Y., 248 m. W. from Albany, and 14 SE. from Batavia. Wyoming village is in this township. Pop. 2,331.

MIDDLEBURY, ts. and cap. Addison co. Vt., on both sides of Otter creek; 11 m. SE. from Vergennes, 31 S. from Burlington, 32 N. from Rutland, 51 SW. from Montpelier. Distance from W. C. 483 m. It is the seat of various important manufactures, especially of marble. Besides the usual county buildings, it contains two flourishing academies, one for each sex, several churches, and Middlebury College, the most considerable seminary of learning in the state. It has a president and 5 professors—1 of law, 1 of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1 of theology, 1 of languages, and 1 of chemistry, and 2 tutors. The number of students ranges from 80 to 100. The total number of those who have been educated at this seminary, and have received the degree of A. B., in 1830, was 495, of whom 193 had devoted themselves to the Christian ministry. The libraries contain 4,168 volumes. The commencement is held on the third Wednesday in August. There are three vacations; one from commencement, 4 weeks; one from the first Wednesday in January, 7 weeks; and the other from the third Wednesday in May, 2 weeks. Pop. 3,162.

MIDDLEBURY, v. Portage co. O., 187 m. NE. from Columbus, contains 8 or 10 stores, 2 large flouring mills, a manufactory for carding machines, 2 wool-carding and cloth-dressing mills, a sash factory, 2 tanneries, from 80 to 100 dwellings, and various other establishments.

MIDDLEBURY, ts. New Haven co. Ct., 22 m. NW. from New Haven, and 36 SW. from Hartford, contains a satinet factory, and other machinery. Population, 761.

MIDDLE CREEK, r. Northumberland co. Pa., which runs E. into the Susquehannah, 8 miles below Sunbury.

MIDDLEFIELD, ts. Hampshire co. Mass., 24 m. W. from Northampton, 110 from Boston. It contains 2 woollen-mills, 2 tanneries, &c. Pop. 1,717.

MIDDLEFIELD, ts. and v. Otsego co. N. Y., 3 m. E. from Cooperstown, 35 SE. from Utica, 63 W. from Albany, surface hilly. The village contains about 30 houses, and is 5 m. from Cooperstown. Pop. of ts. 3,319.

MIDDLEFIELD, v. Batavia ts. Geauga co. O., 165 m. NE. from Columbus, and contains 15 or 20 dwellings.

MIDDLEFORD, v. Sussex co. Del., on Nanticoke river, 54 m. S. of Dover, and 12 W. of Georgetown.

MIDDLE FORK SETTLEMENT, Jefferson co. Il., between Mt. Vernon and Long Prairie.

MIDDLE FORK, r. Madison co. Ken., which unites with the river Kentucky.

MIDDLE GRANVILLE, v. Hampshire co. Mass.

MIDDLE GROVE, settlement on the N. side of Fulton co. Il., on the road from Canton to Knoxville.

MIDDLE HADDAM, v. Middlesex co. Ct., on E. side of the Connecticut, in the township of East Haddam.

MIDDLE ISLAND CREEK, r. Va., which runs into the Ohio.

MIDDLE LISTER, small island in lake Erie, lying NW. from the Bass islands. It is one of the three called Middle, East, and West Lister, though bearing from each other NE. and SW.

MIDDLEPORT, v. Royalton ts. Niagara co. N. Y., on the canal 12 m. from Lockport; contains several stores and about 50 houses.

MIDDLEPORT, v. Schuylkill co. Pa., 6 m. from Port Carbon, and 74 NE. from Harrisburg; contains several stores and some 20 or 30 houses.

MIDDLE RIVER, r. Md., which runs into the Chesapeake, SW. of Gunpowder river.

MIDDLESEX, ts. Washington co. Vt., on Union river, 5 m. NW. from Montpelier. It has numerous manufacturing concerns. Pop. 1,270.

MIDDLESEX, co. Mass., bounded N. by Hillsborough co. in N. H., NE. by Essex co. in Mass., SE. by Suffolk, Norfolk, and Boston harbor, and SW. and W. by Worcester; length 40 m., mean width 20. Chief towns, Cambridge and Charlestown. It contains 40 cotton and 20 woollen-factories, 16 paper-mills, 4 card-factories, 11 slitting-mills and mill-machines, 9 iron-works, and a glass-factory. Pop. 106,611.

MIDDLESEX CANAL, Mass., is wholly within the county of Middlesex, and connects Boston harbor with Merrimack river. See page 55.

MIDDLESEX, co. Ct., bounded by Long Island sound SE. by New Haven SW. Hartford NW. and N. and New London E. Length 28 m., mean width 12. Connecticut river intersects it, and separates it into two sections. Chief town, Middletown. It contains numerous manufactures, and the shad fishery gives employment to many of its inhabitants. Pop. 24,879.

MIDDLESEX, co. N. J., bounded E. by Staten Island Kills and Raritan bay, SE. by Monmouth co., SW. by Mercer, W. by Somerset, and N. by Essex. Length 32 m., mean width 11. Chief town, New Brunswick. Pop. 21,893.

MIDDLESEX, co. Va., bounded SE. by Chesapeake bay, SW. by Piankatank river or Gloucester and King and Queen cos. NW. by Essex, and NE. by Rappahannock river. Length 35 m., mean width 6. Chief town, Urbanna. Pop. 4,392, of whom 2,209 were slaves, and 142 free colored.

MIDDLESEX, v. Middleton ts. Cumberland co. Pa., 5 m. from Carlisle, has some 15 or 20 houses.

MIDDLE STATES, that part of the U. S. lying between the Hudson and the Potomac rivers; viz. the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland.

MIDDLETON, ts. Strafford co. N. H., 48 m. NE. from Concord, and 25 NW. from Dover, and has a rocky soil. Pop. 482.

MIDDLETON, ts. Essex co. Mass., 9 m. NW. from Salem, 28 from Boston, and contains a large paper-mill. Pop. 657.

MIDDLETON, v. Moon ts. Alleghany co. Pa., on the Ohio river, 10 m. below Pittsburg, is a flourishing village of some 15 or 20 houses.

MIDDLETON, v. Tippecanoe co. In., on Flint creek, 73 m. from Indianapolis, and 646 from W. C., has about 30 houses, and several stores.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Monongalia co. Va., on the Monongahela river, 18 m. SW. from Morgantown.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Armstrong co. Pa., 12 m. from Kittanning, and the same distance from the borough of Indiana.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Frederick co. Md., 8 m. NW. by W. from Frederick, and 17 SSE. from Hagerstown.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Guernsey co. Ohio, 6 m. E. from Washington, and 97 E. from Columbus, contains several stores, mechanic shops, and from 40 to 50 dwellings.

MIDDLETOWN, v. in the E. part of Hyde co. N. C., 158 m. E. of Raleigh, a small but pleasant village.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Butler co. Ala., 165 m. SSE. from Tuscaloosa.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Jefferson co. Ken., 11 m. a little N. of E. from Louisville, and 44 a little N. of W. from Frankfort. It contains several stores, and is a pleasant place.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Henry co. In., on the national road, 38 m. SE. from Indianapolis, contains several stores, and is a pleasant and flourishing place of 20 or 30 houses.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Shelby co. In., 8 m. SE. from Shelbyville.

MIDDLETOWN, v. in the S. part of Vi-

go co. In., 14 m. S. by W. from Terre Haute, contains about 30 houses and increasing in population.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Washington co. In., 11 m. E. by N. from Salem.

MIDDLETOWN, v. in the NE. part of Owen co. In.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Sandusky ts. and co. Ohio, and contains 15 or 20 families.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Radnor ts. Delaware co. Ohio, has 12 or 15 houses.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Salt Creek ts. Holmes co. Ohio, and has 15 or 20 houses.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Sangemon co. Il., between the timber of Salt Creek and Irish Grove, a small village of some 12 or 15 families.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Montgomery co. In., 10 m. W. by N. from Crawfordsville, a pleasant and increasing village of some 15 or 20 houses.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Rockland co. N. Y., 6 m. from Slote Landing on the Hudson, contains 12 or 15 houses.

MIDDLETOWN, ts. Rutland co. Vt., 52 m. N. from Bennington, and 14 SW. from Rutland, and has a woollen factory, marble factory, and other manufactures. Pop. 1,057.

MIDDLETOWN, ts. Newport, R. I., 2 m. NE. from Newport, 28 SE. from Providence. The inhabitants are generally employed in cultivating the soil. Pop. 891.

MIDDLETOWN, city, port of entry, and cap. of Middlesex co. Ct., is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the Connecticut river, 31 m. from its mouth, 14 S. from Hartford, 25 NNE. from New Haven, 325 from W. C. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, and has considerable trade and manufactures of cotton, woollen, swords, rifles, &c. Two miles from the city there is a lead-mine. The public buildings are a court-house, jail, custom-house, 2 banks, several churches, a college in high repute, with a library of about 10,000 volumes, a cabinet of minerals, &c. &c. Pop. 7,210.

MIDDLETOWN, ts. Delaware co. N. Y., 15 m. SE. from Delhi, 73 SW. from Albany, surface mountainous, yet much of the level is arable and productive. Pop. 2,608.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Orange co. N. Y., 7 m. NW. of Goshen, has several stores and about 75 houses.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Monmouth co. N. J., S. of Raritan bay, 11 m. NW. from Shrewsbury, 30 SW. from N. York. It contains an academy, and 3 houses of public worship, several stores, and 25 or 30 dwellings.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Fayette co. Pa., 10 m. E. from Brownsville, and 6 N. from Uniontown, contains 15 or 20 dwellings.

MIDDLETOWN, Sullivan co. Ten., 331 m. from Nashville, and contains 10 or 12 houses.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Washington co. Pa., on a branch of Cross creek, 12 m. NW. from Washington, is a flourishing village of some 15 or 20 houses.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Newcastle co. Del., 21 m. SSW. from Wilmington, contains 2 stores and 15 or 20 dwellings.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Dauphin co. Pa., on the point above the junction of Swetara creek with the Susquehannah river, 9 m. below Harrisburg, and 27 NW. from Lancaster. It is an ancient village, chiefly inhabited by Germans, contains several stores, and about 25 houses.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Frederick co. Va., on Cedar creek, 14 m. SW. from Winchester, has some 10 or 15 houses.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Jefferson co. Ken., 11 m. a little N. from E. Louisville, contains some 15 or 20 houses.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Butler co. Ohio, on the E. side of the Miami river, 6 m. below Franklin, 14 above Hamilton, and 86 SW. from Columbus. The Miami canal runs through this place. It contains 8 or 10 stores, a woollen factory, 2 large pork-houses, several groceries, a high school with about 100 students, 800 or 900 inhabitants, &c. &c.

MIDDLETOWN, v. Saratoga co. N. Y., 3 m. NW. from Waterford, and 14 N. from Albany.

MIDDLETOWN POINT, v. Monmouth co. N. J., on a small creek that runs into Raritan bay, 14 m. NW. from Shrewsbury, and 47 NE. from Trenton; contains 10 or 12 stores, several taverns, a bank, and from 80 to 100 dwellings.

MIDDLETOWN UPPER HOUSES, v. Middlesex co. Ct., immediately adjoining Middletown.

MIDDLEVILLE, v. Herkimer co. N. Y., 90 m. NW. by W. from Albany, on West Canada creek, has a cotton factory, several other mills, and about 70 houses.

MIDDLEWAY, v. Jefferson co. Va., 35 m. NW. from W. C.

MIDLAND, co. Michigan, bounded N. by Arena, E. by Saginaw, S. by Gratiot, and W. by Isabella cos.; not yet organized.

MIDWAY, v. western part of Caldwell co. Ken., 216 m. SW. by W. from Frankfort.

MIDWAY, v. Culpeper co. Va., 81 m. SW. by W. from Washington.

MIDWAY, v. Spencer co. In., 10 m. NW. from Rockport.

MIDWAY, v. Range ts. Madison co. O., 33 m. SW. from Columbus, has several stores and mechanic shops, 15 or 20 dwellings, and increasing in population.

MIDWAY, v. Callaway co. Miso., 2 m. S. from Fulton.

MIDWAY, settlement, Liberty co. Geo., 30 m. S. from Savannah, 9 W. from Sunbury. Its first settlers were from Dorchester, Mass. Here is a handsome Congregational church.

MIER'S SETTLEMENT, Bond co. Il., 2 m. S. from Greenville, on the W. side of Beaver creek.

MIFFLIN, t. and cap. Juniata co. Pa., situated on the E. side of Juniata r., 12 m.

SE. from Lewistown, and 43 NW. from Harrisburg; contains the county buildings, several stores, an academy, and 3 or 4 churches. Pop. 500.

MIFFLIN, v. Henderson co. Ten., in the SE. part of the co., 143 m. SW. by W. from Nashville.

MIFFLIN, co. Pa., bounded N. by Centre, E. by Union, S. by Juniata, and W. by Huntingdon cos. Lewistown is the seat of Justice. Pop. 13,092.

MIFFLIN, pts. Richland co. Ohio, 6 m. E. from Mansfield, and 8 NE. from Columbus.

MIFFLINSBURG, boro. Union co. Pa., on Buffalo creek, 5 m. NW. from New Berlin, 65 W. of N. from Harrisburg.

MIFFLINSBURG, v. Columbia co. Pa., on the left bank of Susquehannah river, 17 m. ENE. from Danville, and 80 from Harrisburg.

MILAN, ts. Dutchess co. N. Y., 96 m. NE. from N. Y., 63 from Albany, and 9 m. from the Hudson; surface hilly. Pop. 1,725.

MILAN, v. Huron co. Ohio, 123 m. N. from Columbus, and contains an academy, 8 or 10 stores, several taverns, an oil-mill, carding machine, fulling-mill, various mechanics, 70 or 80 dwellings, and various other establishments.

MILAN, v. Rock Island co. Il., on the Mississippi river, 12 m. above Ft. Armstrong, and 90 below Galena.

MILAN, v. in the S. part of Calhoun co. Il., on the Mississippi.

MILAN, v. Dublin ts. Mercer co. O., 26 m. W. from Lima, and 120 from Columbus; has several stores, an apothecary shop, a steam grist and saw-mill, 10 or 12 mechanic shops, 2 churches, and 25 or 30 dwellings.

MILAN, v. Lawrence ts. Stark co. O., a small village of 10 or 15 families.

MILAN, v. in the S. part of Cayuga co. N. Y., 21 m. SE. from Auburn, contains several stores, various mills, and about 60 houses.

MILESBOROUGH, v. Centre co. Pa., on both sides of Bald Eagle creek, 2 m. W. from Bellefonte, and 87 NW. from Harrisburg. It contains a forge, rolling-mill, and a nail and woollen manufactory, in successful operation, and is a flourishing place.

MILESTOWN, v. Philadelphia co. Pa., pleasantly situated 6½ m. N. from Philadelphia.

MILFIELD, v. Athens co. Ohio, 82 m. SE. from Columbus.

MILFORD, v. Union ts. and co. O., on the S. bank of Big Darby creek, 5 m. SW. from Marysville, and 32 NW. from Columbus, has several stores, a Methodist and Presbyterian churches, various mechanic shops, a grist and saw-mill, and 30 or 40 dwellings, &c.

MILFORD, v. Somerset co. Pa., 7 m. SW. of the borough of Somerset, contains about 30 houses.

MILFORD, v. NE. part of Warren co. In., 87 m. from Indianapolis, and 659 from W. C.

MILFORD, v. Harrison co. Va., on the N. bank of the W. fork of the Monongahela river, 8 m. SSW. from Clarksburg.

MILFORD, v. Monroe co. Geo., 66 m. W. from Milledgeville.

MILFORD, v. Clermont co. Ohio, 90 m. SW. from Columbus, and 15 NE. from Cincinnati, contains 70 or 80 dwellings, a Methodist church, several stores, 2 ironmongers, a large flouring-mill, a carding and fulling-mill, an extensive pork-house, tannery, a full supply of mechanics, &c. &c.

MILFORD, ts. Hillsborough co. N. H., on the Sowhegan, 2 m. SW. from Amherst, 48 NW. from Boston. It is a pleasant town, and contains 2 cotton manufactories, and 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists. Pop. 1,455.

MILFORD, v. Kent co. Del., on the N. side of Mispillion creek, which falls into Delaware bay, 12 m. below, 19 m. S. by E. from Dover, 95 S. from Philadelphia, contains several stores, and is a place of considerable business.

MILFORD, v. and cap. Pike co. Pa., on the Delaware, 120 m. above Philadelphia, 157 from Harrisburg, and 249 from W. C., contains a court-house, jail, several stores, various mechanics. Pop. 648.

MILFORD, ts. New Haven co. Ct., on Long Island sound, 9 m. SW. from New Haven. The village contains about 100 houses and 3 churches. The harbor has sufficient depth of water for vessels of 200 tons. The amount of shipping owned here is about 1,500 tons. In this town is a very valuable quarry of marble. Pop. 2,455.

MILFORD, ts. and v. Otsego co. N. Y., 10 m. S. from Cooperstown, 76 W. from Albany; the village, 8 m. from Cooperstown, contains about 45 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,095.

MILFORD, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 18 m. SE. from Worcester, and 28 SW. from Boston. Its manufactures consist of cotton goods, leather, boots, shoes, straw-bonnets, varnish, clothing, shoe pegs, wagon whips, &c., annual value about $260,000. Pop. 1,773.

MILFORD, v. Hunterdon co. N. J., on the Delaware river, 34 m. NW. from Trenton, has 2 churches, several mills, and 20 or 25 dwellings, and is a place of much business. Here is a bridge across the Delaware.

MILHEIM, v. Centre co. Pa., on Elk creek, 25 m. ESE. from Bellefonte, is a pleasant and flourishing village.

MILITARY GROVE, v. Burke co. N. C., 220 m. N. of W. from Raleigh.

MILLBOROUGH, v. Bath co. Va., 172 m. NW. by W. from Richmond.

MILLBOROUGH, v. Sussex co. Va., about 30 m. SE. from Petersburg.

MILLBROOK, v. Wayne co. Ohio, 6 m. SW. from Wooster, has several stores, about 40 dwellings, &c. &c.

MILLBURY, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 6

m. S. from Worcester, and 42 WSW. from Boston. It contains 6 woollen manufactories, a saw-mill, and an iron manufactory, a rolling and slitting-mill, a nail manufactory, several scythe-shops, a gun manufactory, employing 40 or 50 workmen, extensive tanneries, a paper-mill, oil-mills, and other valuable mills. Pop. 2,171.

MILL CREEK, v. Berkely co. Va., 93 m. NW. from W. C.

MILL CREEK, large and valuable mill-stream, rising in the northern part of Logan co. Ohio, and running from thence in an E. by S. direction into the W. side of the Scioto river, 6 m. below Fulton's creek, Delaware co.

MILL CREEK, large mill-stream, Butler and Hamilton cos. Ohio, running S. by W. into the Ohio river, immediately below Cincinnati.

MILLEDGEVILLE, t. Baldwin co. Geo., and capital of the state, is situated on the W. bank of the Oconee, 300 m. by the curves of the river, from the sea. Though in the upper country, it is near the borders of the low country. Its situation is elevated and pleasant, and central to a fertile and populous country. It contains a state-house, an arsenal, academy, court-house, jail, state penitentiary, 2 printing-offices, and 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Baptists and 1 for Methodists, and 3 banks. The state-house, arsenal, and penitentiary, are all large and conspicuous buildings. It is 87 m. SW. from Augusta, 170 NW. from Savannah, and 642 from W. C. Pop. about 2,000.

MILLER, co. Arkansas, in the SW. part of the state. Pop. 358.

MILLER, co. Miss., a new county not yet organized. Pop. 2,282.

MILLER C. H., cap. of Miller co. Ark., 228 m. SW. from Little Rock.

MILLERSBURG, v. Berks co. Pa., 24 m. NW. from Reading, 40 from Harrisburg, and 150 from W. C.

MILLERSBURG, v. and cap. Holmes co. O., on Killbuck creek, 80 m. NE. from Columbus, and 16 N. from Zanesville, contains the county buildings, 10 or 12 stores, a printing-office, 70 or 80 dwellings, &c. &c. This village suffered severely by fire in 1834, which consumed about half of the buildings.

MILLERSBURG, v. Ripley co. In., 75 m. SE. from Indianapolis.

MILLERSBURG, v. in the N. part of Callaway co. Miss., 11 m. NE. from Jefferson city, and 140 NW. by W. from St. Louis.

MILLERSBURG, v. Dauphin co. Pa., on the E. side of the Susquehannah, 23 m. from Harrisburg, and 118 from W. C.

MILLERSBURG, t. Gerrard co. Ken., 8 m. N. from Paris, 28 N. from Lexington, and 90 from Frankfort.

MILLERSPORT, v. Walnut ts. Fairfield co. O., 38 m. from Columbus, and 372 from W. C.

MILLER'S RIVER, r. Mass., which rises near the Rattle, N. H., and after a SW. course of 30 m., enters Connecticut river at Northfield. A few miles from its mouth it has falls, where the whole descent is 62 feet, and that at the principal fall 14 feet.

MILLER'S SETTLEMENT, Alexander co. Il., adjoining the Mississippi river, and has 30 or 40 families.

MILLER'S SETTLEMENT, near the centre of Mercer co. Il., a good tract of country.

MILLERSTOWN, v. Lancaster co. Pa., 4 m. SW. from the city of Lancaster, a small village of about 20 houses.

MILLERSTOWN, v. Lebanon co. Pa., 5 m. W. from Lebanon boro., and 20 NE. from Harrisburg.

MILLERSTOWN, v. Grayson co. Ken., 10 m. from Litchfield, 115 SW. by W. from Frankfort, and 673 from W. C.

MILLERSTOWN, v. Perry co. Pa., on the Juniata, 134 m. W. from Philadelphia, 30 from Harrisburg, and 136 from W. C.

MILLERSTOWN, t. Lehigh co. Pa., on a branch of Lehigh river, 26 m. SW. from Easton, 47 NW. from Philadelphia, 78 from Harrisburg, and 170 from W. C.

MILL GROVE, v. Cabarras co. N. C., 149 m. from Raleigh, and 406 from W. C.

MILL GROVE, v. Sumpter co. S. C., 60 m. from Columbia, and 465 from W. C.

MILLGROVE, v. Union ts. Warren co. O., 7 m. E. from Lebanon, has an extensive paper-mill employing many hands.

MILL HAVEN, v. Scriven co. Geo., 136 m. from Milledgeville, and 642 from W. C.

MILL HAVEN, v. Simpson co. Miss., 22 m. from Jackson, and 1,057 from W. C.

MILLINGTON, or HEAD OF CHESTER, v. in the SE. part of Kent co. Md., at the head of Chester river, 53 m. NE. from the city of Annapolis. It is a pleasant village and has considerable trade.

MILLINGTON, v. Decatur co. In., 55 m. SE. from Indianapolis, a small but flourishing village.

MILLPORT, v. Amherst ts. Erie co. N. Y., 18 m. NE. from Buffalo, has about 25 dwellings.

MILLSBORO, v. Sussex co. Del., 49 m. from Dover, and 131 from W. C.

MILL SEAT BEND, v. Iowa co. Wisconsin.

MILLSFIELD, ts. Coos co. N. H., 7 m. W. from Umbagog lake, and 35 N. from the White mountains. Pop. 12.

MILLSFORD, pts. Ashtabula co. O., 197 m. NE. from Columbus, a good agricultural township.

MILLS POINT, v. Hickman co. Ken., 338 m. SW. by W. from Frankfort.

MILLPORT, v. Kalamazoo co. Mich., 158 m. from Detroit, and 631 from W. C.

MILL'S PRAIRIE, Edwards co. Il., 11 m. NE. from Albion, a fine and well settled tract.

MILL SPRINGS, v. in the southern part of Wayne co. Ken., 24 m. from Monticello, 152 S. from Frankfort, and 617 from W. C.

MILLSTONE, v. Somerset co. N. J., on Millstone creek, a S. branch of the Raritan, 14 m. N. from Princeton, 26 from Trenton,

and 194 from W. C., has several stores, a Dutch Reformed church, 30 or 40 dwellings, &c. It is a pleasant and beautiful village.

MILLTOWN, v. Bradford co. Pa., 15 m. N. from Towanda, and 146 from Harrisburg.

MILLTOWN, v. Crawford co. In., 114 m. S. from Indianapolis, and 642 from W. C.

MILLTOWN, v. South East ts. Putnam co. N. Y., 8 m. E. from Carmel, contains an oil-mill, grist and saw-mill, and about 20 houses.

MILLTOWN, v. Kingwood ts. Hunterdon co. N. J., 10 m. SW. from Flemington, a small village of 10 or 12 dwellings, &c.

MILLVILLE, v. Columbia co. Pa., in the northern part of the county, 93 m. N. of Harrisburg.

MILLVILLE, v. Spartanburg dist. S. C., 97 m. NNW. from Columbia.

MILLVILLE, v. Butler co. Ala., 163 m. from Tuscaloosa, and 923 from W. C.

MILLVILLE, v. Lincoln co. Ten., 58 m. S. from Nashville, and 728 from W. C.

MILLVILLE, v. Caldwell co. Ken., 235 m. SW. by W. from Frankfort, and 772 from W. C.

MILLVILLE, v. SE. part of Fountain co. In., 69 m. from Indianapolis, and 632 from W. C., a flourishing place.

MILLVILLE, v. Shelby ts. Orleans co. N. Y., 10 m. SW. from Albion, contains 15 or 20 dwellings.

MILLVILLE, v. Brunswick ts. Rensselaer co. N. Y., 4 m. E. from Troy, contains 15 or 20 dwellings.

MILLVILLE, v. Veteran ts. Chemung co. N. Y., on Catharines creek, has 25 or 30 dwellings.

MILLVILLE, v. Cumberland co. N. J., 12 m. E. from Bridgetown, and 79 from Trenton; has several stores, extensive glass works, 60 or 70 dwellings, &c. &c.

MILLVILLE, v. King George co. Va., a small village of about 20 houses.

MILLWOOD, v. Frederick co. Va., 139 m. from Richmond and 66 from W. C.

MILLWOOD, v. Knox co, O., on the Vernon river, 12 m. E. from Mount Vernon, and 54 NE. from Columbus; has several stores and mechanic shops, 25 or 30 dwellings, &c.

MILLWOOD, v. Dooly co. Geo., 82 m. from Milledgeville, 724 from W. C.

MILO, ts. Piscataquis co. Maine, 145 m. NE. from Portland, and 15 NE. from Dover; a good ts. of land. Pop. 756.

MILO, ts. and v. Yates co. N. Y., 189 m. W. from Albany. The village contains a church, and 15 or 20 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 3,986.

MILROY, v. in the S. part of Rush co. In., 57 m. from Indianapolis, 557 from W. C.

MILTON, v. Solebury ts. Bucks co. Pa., 30 m. NE. from Philadelphia.

MILTON, v. Laurens district, S. C., 65 m. NW. from Columbia.

MILTON, v. Rutherford co. Ten., in the northern part of the co.

MILTON, v. Gallatin co. Ken., 63 m. NNW. from Frankfort, and 577 from W. C.

MILTON, v. Wayne co. In., 75 m. E. from Indianapolis, 525 from W. C.

MILTON, v. Rye ts. Westchester co. N. Y., on an inlet of Long Island sound, has about 30 dwellings.

MILTON, ts. Chittenden co. Vt., on lake Champlain, 13 m. N. from Burlington, and 40 NW. from Montpelier. It has some mills and considerable trade. Pop. 2,134.

MILTON, ts. Strafford co. N. H., 30 m. NNW. from Portsmouth, 40 ENE. from Concord, a good agricultural township. Pop. 1,322.

MILTON, ts. Norfolk co. Mass., 7 m. S. from Boston. It is a pleasant town, and contains an academy, several paper-mills, and a chocolate-mill. It is watered by the Neponset, which is navigable to this town for vessels of 150 tons. This river separates the town in part from Dorchester. The prospect from Milton hill is said to be one of the finest in America. Pop. 1,822.

MILTON, v. Northumberland co. Pa., on W. branch of the Susquehannah, 15 m. N. of Sunbury; contains several stores, various mechanic shops, and considerable trade.

MILTON, v. Sussex co. Del., situated on Broadkill creek, about 7 m. from its mouth, and 30 S. by E. from Dover.

MILTON, ts. Saratoga co. N. Y., 30 m. N. from Albany. It contains the villages of Ballston Spa, Factory village, and Rock City, which see. Pop. 3,166.

MILTON, t. Richelieu co. L. C., in the great bend of the Riviere à la Tortue, 35 m. E. from Montreal.

MILTON, large v. Litchfield co. Ct., 5 m. W. of Litchfield. In this village there is an elegant Gothic church, belonging to the Episcopalians, built after the draught of old Trinity church in New York.

MILTON, v. on Hudson river, in the SE. part of Ulster co. N. Y., 11 m. above Newburgh, has several stores and 30 dwellings.

MILTON, v. Morris co. N. J., 68 m. N. of Trenton, 15 N. from Somerville, and 240 from W. C.

MILTON, v. Albemarle co. Va., on the Rivanna river, 5 m. below Charlotteville.

MILTON, v. Caswell co. N. C., 80 m. from Raleigh and 251 from W. C.

MILTON, v. Trumbull co. Ohio, 150 m. NE. from Columbus, and 53 SE. from Cleveland; has several stores and 15 or 20 dwellings.

MILTONVILLE, v. Middletown ts. Wood co. O., 7 m. from Perrysburg, a small village of 12 or 15 dwellings.

MILTONVILLE, v. Madison t. Butler co. Ohio, has 8 or 10 houses.

MILTONVILLE, v. Wayne co. Miss., 140 m. from Jackson, and 1,027 from W. C.

MILWAUKEE, co. in the SE. part of Wisconsin, on lake Michigan, bounded by Washington on the N. and Racine and Walworth S. Chief town and capital is Milwaukee. Pop. 5,605.

MILWAUKEE, t. and cap. of Milwaukee co. Wis., on lake Michigan, at the mouth of Milwaukee river. It is growing rapidly, and contains a population of more than 2,000.

MINA, ts. and v. Chatauque co. N. Y., 13 m. SW. from Maysville. The village contains 12 or 15 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 871.

MINAVILLE, v. Florida ts. Montgomery co. N. Y., on the Chuctenunda creek, 4 m. S. from the Erie canal; contains several stores and about 50 dwellings.

MINDEN, ts. Montgomery co. N. Y., on the Mohawk, 25 m. W. from Johnston, 62 W. from Albany. It contains the villages of Fort Plain and Hallsville. Pop. 3,507.

MINERAL FORK, r. Miso., a branch of Big river, which flows into the Merrimack.

MINERAL POINT, t. and cap. of Iowa co. Wis. This town is surrounded by the most valuable lead and copper mines, and is increasing rapidly in population and wealth.

MINE RIVER, r. Howard co. Miso., which flows into the S. side of the Missouri, 200 m. above its mouth. It is navigable 40 miles.

MINERSVILLE, boro. Schuylkill co. Pa. It is beautifully situated in the valley of the west branch of Schuylkill river, surrounded by mines and coal hills, 10 m. NW. by W. from Orwigsburg, 85 NW. from Philadelphia, and 71 NE. from Harrisburg. It contains several stores, an academy, various mechanic shops, and is a flourishing business place. Pop. about 600.

MINERVA, v. Stark co. Ohio, 7 m. S. from Paris, 18 from Canton, has a large merchant mill, 6 or 8 stores, 2 large canal basins, several mechanic shops, and 50 or 60 dwellings.

MINERVA, ts. Essex co. N. Y., 40 m. SW. of Elizabethtown, 92 m. NE. from Albany. Pop. 455.

MINERVA, t. Mason co. Ken., 13 m. from Washington, a small village.

MINGAN ISLANDS, islands near the S. coast of Labrador, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, 30 m. W. from Anticosti. Lon. 64° W. Lat. 50° 15′ N.

MINISINK, ts. Orange co. N. Y., 10 m. W. of Goshen, 25 W. of Newburgh, contains the villages of Slate Hill, Centreville, Ridgebury, Westtown, Unionville and Greenville. Pop. 5,093.

MINOT, ts. Cumberland co. Me., on the Androscoggin, 33 m. N. of Portland, and 35 from Augusta; contains numerous manufactures by water power. Pop. 3,550.

MIRAMACHI, bay and river of the E. coast of New Brunswick, 60 m. S. from Chaleur bay. The river rises about 120 m. inland.

MIRANDA, v. Lincoln co. N. C., 163 m. S. of W. from Raleigh.

MISHAWAKA, v. St. Joseph co. In., on St. Joseph's river, 2½ m. above South Bend.

MISSASSAGA ISLAND, U. C., lies opposite the mouth of the Trent, and about the same distance from the portage at the head of the bay of Quinte.

MISSASSAGA POINT, U. C., in the t. of Newark, lies on the W. side of the entrance of the river Niagara, and opposite the fortress of Niagara.

MISSASSAGA RIVER, r. U. C., runs into lake Huron, between Le Serpent and Thessalon rivers, on the N. shore.

MISSIGUINNIPPI LAKE, lake, Canada, 100 m. N. from Quebec. Lon. 71° 30′ W. Lat. 48° 3′ N.

MISSIGUINNIPPI RIVER, r. Canada, which runs into the Saguenay. Lon. 71° 10′ W. Lat. 48° 22′ N.

MISSISQUE, r. in Vt., runs into Missisque bay in the NE. part of lake Champlain.

MISSOURI, one of the U. States. See p. 146.

MISSOURI, the longest river in N. America, is formed of three principal branches, the Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin, which rise among the Rocky Mountains, between 42° and 48° N. Lat. and unite at one place in Lat. 45° 10′ N. Lon. 110° W. From this confluence, its course is northerly for about 250 m. to the Great Falls; thence easterly to the Mandan villages; thence it runs, first S. and then SE. to its junction with the Mississippi, in Lon. 90° W. and Lat. 38° 51′ N. Its whole length, from its source to the Mississippi, is 3,217 m. Although it loses its name at its confluence with the latter, it is much the longer stream of the two, but the Mississippi having been first discovered and explored, it has retained its name to the gulf of Mexico. This error being now past remedy, the Missouri must be considered as a tributary of the Mississippi. If we add to the Missouri the length of the Mississippi below their confluence, we have a river 4,490 m. in length, which exceeds by nearly 1,000 m. any other river on the globe. During this whole distance there is no cataract or considerable impediment to the navigation, except at the Great Falls, which are 2,675 m. from the Mississippi. At these falls, the river descends, in the distance of 18 m., 362 ft. The first great pitch in ascending the river is 98 feet; the second, 19; the third, 47; and the fourth, 26. The width of the river is here about 350 yards, and, from every description, the cataracts are, next to those of Niagara, the grandest in the world. About 100 m. above the falls, is the place called the Gates of the Rocky Mountains. The rocks here rise perpendicularly from the water's edge, to the height of nearly 1,200 ft., through a distance of more than 5 m. and the river is compressed to the width of 150 yards. Nothing can be imagined more gloomy than the passage through this dark chasm.

MISSISSIPPI, a river of the U. S. This magnificent stream has already been the subject of so many minute descriptions, that, to give the reader a correct account of it without considerable repetition, would be scarcely possible. It rises in high table-land, in the great Northwestern Territory W. of lake Superior. A medium of the authorities respecting the

point of its origin, would give it to be in lat. 47° 47′ N. though in speaking of the source of large rivers, which are formed of a great number of tributaries, it is not often possible to say, precisely, which particular branch carries the most water, or ought to be called the parent stream. It is 1,600 m. from its source to its junction with the Missouri, and 1,310 from that junction to its mouth at the Gulf of Mexico, making its whole length 2,910 m. Its general course is south. Its most important branches, beginning at its mouth, are the Red river, the Arkansas, and the Missouri, on the west, the latter of which is, by far, the greatest tributary which it receives. Its two principal branches on the east, are the Ohio and the Illinois. Ships rarely ascend the Mississippi higher than Natchez, which is 322 m. by the river, above New Orleans, but it is navigated by steam-boats to the Falls of St. Anthony, a distance of more than 2,000 m. from its mouth. Down these falls, the river, which is here about half a mile wide, precipitates its waters in a perpendicular descent of sixteen or seventeen feet. For a long distance below these falls, it is a clear, placid, and beautiful stream, with wide and fertile bottoms. Its medial current is not more than 2 m. an hour from the falls to the mouth of the Missouri, except at the rapids, a few miles below the mouth of the river Des Moines, which are about 9 m. in length, and are a considerable impediment to the navigation during a part of the summer. Where it receives the Missouri, it is a mile and a half wide. The Missouri itself enters with a mouth not more than half a mile wide. The united stream below, has thence, to the mouth of the Ohio, a medial width of little more than three quarters of a mile. This mighty tributary seems rather to diminish than increase its width; but it perceptibly alters its depth, its mass of waters, and, what is to be regretted, wholly changes its character. It is no longer the gentle, placid stream, with smooth shores and clean sand-bars; but has a furious and boiling current, a turbid and dangerous mass of sweeping waters, jagged and dilapidated shores, and, wherever its waters have receded, deposits of mud. Below the Missouri its rapidity should be rated considerably higher than has been commonly done. Its medial rate of advance is perhaps four miles an hour. The bosom of the river is covered with prodigious boils, or swells, that rise with a whirling motion, and a convex surface, two or three rods in diameter, and no inconsiderable noise, whirling a boat perceptibly from its track. In its course, accidental circumstances shift the impetus of its current, and propel it upon the point of an island, bend, or sand-bar. In these instances, it tears up the islands, removes the sand-bars, and sweeps away the tender alluvial soil of the bends, with all their trees, and deposits the spoils in another place. At the season of high waters, nothing is more familiar to the ear of the people on the river, than the deep crash of a land-slip, in which larger or smaller masses of the soil on the banks, with all the trees, are plunged into the stream. The circumstances that change the aspect and current of the river, are denominated, in the vocabulary of the watermen, chutes, races, chains, sawyers, planters, points of islands, wreck-heaps, and cypress-bends. It occurs more than once, that in moving round a curve of twenty-five or thirty miles, you will return so near the point whence you started, that you can return back to that point, by land, in less than a mile. There are, at present, bends of this sort on the Missouri and the Mississippi, particularly at Tunica bend, where you move round a curve of thirty miles, and come back to the point, where you see through the trees, and at the distance of three quarters of a mile, the point whence you departed. The divinity most frequently invoked by boatmen, seems to have imparted his name oftener than any other to the dangerous places along the river. The "devil's" race-paths, tea-table, oven, &c. are places of difficult or hazardous navigation, that frequently occur. They are serious impediments to the navigation of this noble stream. Such is its character from Missouri to the Balize; a wild, furious, whirling river—never navigated safely, except with great caution. On the immense wreck-heaps, where masses of logs, like considerable hills, are piled together, the numerous wrecks of boats, lying on their sides and summits, sufficiently attest the character of the river, and remain standing mementoes to caution. Boats propelled by steam-power, which can be changed in a moment, to reverse the impulse and direction of the boat, are exactly calculated to obviate the dangers of this river. No person who descends this river for the first time, receives clear and adequate ideas of its grandeur, and the amount of water which its carries. If it be in the spring, when the river below the mouth of the Ohio is generally over its banks, although the sheet of water that is making its way to the gulf is, perhaps, thirty miles wide, yet finding its way through deep forests and swamps that conceal all from the eye, no expanse of water is seen, but the width that is curved out between the outline of woods on either bank; and it seldom exceeds, and oftener falls short of a mile. But when he sees, in descending from the Falls of St. Anthony, that it swallows up one river after another, with mouths as wide as itself, without affecting its width at all; when he sees it receiving in succession the mighty Missouri, the broad Ohio, St. Francis, White, Arkansas, and Red rivers, all of them of great depth, length, and volume of water; when he sees this mighty river absorbing them all, and retaining a volume apparently unchanged—he begins to estimate rightly the increased depths of current, that must roll on in its deep channel to the sea. From the sources of the river to the mouth of the Missouri, the annual flood ordinarily commences in March, and does not subside until the last of May; and its medial height is fifteen feet. At the lowest stages, four feet of water may be found from the Rapids of Des Moines to the mouth of the Missouri. Between that point and the mouth

of the Ohio, there are six feet in the channel of the shallowest places at low-water, and the annual inundation may be estimated at twenty-five feet. Between the mouth of the Ohio and the St. Francis, there are various shoal places, where pilots are often perplexed to find sufficient depth of water, when the river is low. Below that point, there is no difficulty for vessels of any draught, except to find the right channel. Below the mouth of the Ohio, the medial flood is fifty feet; the highest, sixty. Above Natchez, the flood begins to decline. At Baton Rouge, it seldom exceeds thirty feet; and at New Orleans, twelve. Some have supposed this gradual diminution of the flood to result from the draining of the numerous effluxes of the river, that convey away such considerable portions of its waters, by separate channels to the sea. To this should be added, no doubt, the check which the river at this distance begins to feel from the reaction of the sea, where this mighty mass of descending waters finds its level. The navigation upon this river is very great. The number of steam-boats upon the Mississippi and its tributaries is about 300. Their size is from 540 tons downward. The passage from Cincinnati to New Orleans and back, has been made in 19 days. From New Orleans to Louisville the shortest passage has been 8 days and 2 hours, the distance being 1,650 m. and against the current. The steam-boats have generally high pressure power, and many fatal explosions have happened upon these waters. The first steam-vessel here was built in 1810. New Orleans is the out-port of this river, and the largest city on its banks. Its waters pass into the gulf by several channels which intersect a flat and marshy tract. The main entrance is at the Balize.

MISSISSIPPI, one of the U. States. See page 115.

MISSISSIPPI CITY, t. S. part of Grant co. Wis., on the Mississippi river, nearly opposite Dubuque.

MISSISSIPPI, co. Ar., bounded N. by Missouri, E. by the Mississippi river, S. by Chittenden, and W. by Jackson cos., seat of justice uncertain, it being recently formed. Pop. 1,410.

MISTAKEN POINT, a promontory on the W. of Cape Race, at the SE. point of the island of Newfoundland.

MISTASSIN, *Lake*, a lake of New Britain, lying E. of the S. part of James' bay, and surrounded by mountains called the Great Mistassins. It is above 250 m. in circuit, of a very irregular shape, being much intersected by long and narrow projections of land, and contains several islands. It is formed of the Mistassin and other rivers from the mountains, and its outlet is the river Rupert.

MITCHELL'S SETTLEMENT, St. Clair co. Il., 6 m. E. from Belleville, a fine tract of country.

MIRVILLE, v. Alleghany co. N. Y., 15 m. NW. from Angelica, upon the Wiskoy creek, where, in the space of 60 rods, there is a fall of 75 feet, giving an abundance of water for manufacturing purposes. The village contains several mills, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

MOBILE, city and port of entry, and cap. of Mobile co. Alabama, is situated on the western channel of Mobile river, near its entrance into Mobile bay. It is 1,033 m. from W. C., 226 S. from Tuscaloosa, 33 N. from Mobile point, 15 WNW. from Blakely, 50 WNW. from Pensacola, 40 by water below Fort Stoddart. Lat. 30° 40′ N. Pop. about 10,000. Mobile is the only town of any great importance in the lower part of the state. It is situated considerably above the overflow of the river, in a dry and pleasant situation. Access to it is rendered somewhat difficult to vessels by a swampy island opposite the town. But when once they have entered, they are perfectly secure from winds, storms, and enemies; and can come directly to the town. It has swampy lands and stagnant waters back of it, and near it a sterile country of pine woods. From these causes, though it had been one of the earliest settled towns in the country, it never became, under the Spanish and French regime, more than a military post. Under the government of the United States, it has received a new impulse of prosperity.

But a few years since, little cotton was raised in the whole country connected with Mobile; and none was exported directly from this place. It is now a great shipping port for cotton; and a large number of square-rigged vessels take their freight from this city. There is no other port, perhaps, in the United States, of the same size, that has so large an amount of export. After New Orleans and Charleston, it is the largest cotton port in the country. It is enlivened, too, by the coming and departing of many steam-boats, that ply on the noble river above the city. In addition to the great number of packet-schooners that sail between this place and New Orleans, some by the lake, and some by the Mississippi, there is now a steam-boat communication between the two cities, by the way of lake Ponchartrain. Of course, except during the sickly months, it is a place of great activity and business. The public buildings are a court-house and a jail, four churches, one for Roman Catholics, one for Episcopalians, one for Presbyterians, and one for Methodists, and 2 banks. A Roman Catholic college is at Spring Hill, six miles from the city. It exports annually from 110,000 to 200,000 bales of cotton.

MOBILE, r. Alabama, is formed by the union of the Alabama and Tombigbee, 40 m. above Mobile. After a course of 3 m. it divides and enters Mobile bay, in several channels. The main western channel is called the Mobile; the main eastern channel, the deepest and widest, is called the Tensaw. The eastern channel passes by Blakely.

MOBILE, co. Al., bounded by the gulf of Mexico S. Mississippi W. Baldwin and Monroe cos. in Al. N. and West Florida E. Length 58 m., mean width 45. Chief towns, Mobile and Blakely. Pop. 18,741, of whom 6,191 were slaves.

MOBILE BAY, a bay at the mouth of Mobile river, 30 m. long, and, on an average, 12 broad. It communicates with the gulf of Mexico by two straits, one on each side of Dauphin island. The strait on the W. side will not admit the passage of vessels drawing more than five feet of water; that on the E. side, between the island and Mobile point, has 18 feet of water, and the channel passes within a few yards of the point. There is a bar, however, across the bay, near its upper end, over which there is only 11 feet water.

MOBILE POINT, is a long, low, sandy, and narrow peninsula, which bounds Mobile bay on the S. extending from the bay of Bon Secours, the south-eastern extremity of the former, towards Dauphin island, to which it approaches within 3 m. This point has been rendered remarkable, by the erection of a military post on its extreme W. extension, called Fort Bowyer. This fort was attacked Sept. 15th, 1814, by a British squadron, consisting of two vessels of 28 guns each, and one of 18 guns, with a land force of 200 Indians, and 110 marines. The British were repulsed, with the loss of the Hermes, and about 100 men killed and wounded. After their defeat at, and retreat from New Orleans, the British attacked and took Fort Bowyer, on the 15th of Feb., 1815.

MOBILE ISLAND, isl. formed by the divided stream of the river Mobile, about 26 m. long, and 5 wide. Lon. 87° 55′ W. lat. 31° N.

MOBJACK, bay, Va., which sets up from Chesapeake bay, N. of the mouth of York r.

MOCKSVILLE, v. Rowan co. N. C., 141 m. from Raleigh and 370 from W. C.

MODESTTOWN, v. Accomack co. Va., 228 m. from Richmond, and 192 from W. C., a small village.

MOHAWK, r. N. H., which runs W. into the Connecticut, in Colebrook.

MOHAWK, r. N. Y., which rises about 20 m. N. from Rome. It flows into the Hudson by 3 mouths between Waterford and Troy. Its length from Rome to the Hudson is about 117 m. It is connected with Wood creek, by a canal 1½ miles long. There are also canals at German Flats and Herkimer. A boat navigation has been opened for several years from Schenectady through the Mohawk, Wood creek, Oneida lake, and Oswego river, to the lake Ontario. This river, about 2 m. west of the Hudson, has remarkable falls, called *Cahoes* or *Cohoes*. The river, just above the falls, is between 300 and 400 feet wide, and descends at high water in one sheet near 70 feet. Above three-fourths of a mile below, a bridge is erected across the river, from which there is a most sublime and beautiful view of the cataract.

MOHAWK, r. in Del. co. N. Y., which unites with the Popachton and forms the Delaware.

MOHAWK, v. on the Grand River, or Ouse, U. C., is the principal village of the Six Nations. This is the residence of their principal chief. The village is beautifully situated, has a neat church with a steeple, a school-house, and a council-house; and not far from it is a grist and saw-mill.

MOHAWK, v. German Flats ts. Herkimer co. N. Y., on the Erie canal and Mohawk river, 2 m. from Herkimer, contains several stores and forwarding houses, and about 50 dwellings.

MOHAWK, v. Mill Creek ts. Hamilton co. O., a small village of 10 or 15 houses.

MOHAWK SETTLEMENT, bay of Quinte, U. C., is W. of Richmond, and comprehended between the river Shannon and Bowen's creek.

MOHEGAN, v. of U. C., on the right bank of the Thames, 5 m. below Norwich. Here reside the remnant of the Mohegans.

MOHEGAN, Indian v. New London co. Ct., on W. side of the Thames, 4 m. S. from Norwich. Here are the remains of the Mohegan tribe.

MOHICCANVILLE, v. Mohiccan ts. Wayne co. O., 14 m. W. from Wooster, has 15 or 20 houses.

MOHICCON, r. Ohio, N. branch of the Muskingum.

MOIRA, r. U. C., which falls into the bay of Quinte, in lake Ontario.

MOIRA, ts. and v. Franklin co. N. Y., 225 m. NW. from Albany, and 14 W. from Malone. The village contains about 35 houses. Pop. of ts. 962.

MOLE, *The*, a port in the NW. part of the island of St. Domingo, 2 leagues E. of Cape St. Nicholas. Though inferior to Cape François and Port au Prince, it is the first port in the island for safety in time of war, being strongly fortified both by nature and art. It is 14 m. S. by W. from Jean Rabel, 69 W. from Cape François. Lon. 73° 26′ W. Lat. 19° 51′ N.

MOMAPANE LAKE, lake, Canada, 160 m. N. from Quebec. Lon. 71° W. Lat. 49° 40′ N.

MONA and MONITA, i. e. *The Monkey and his Club*, 2 islands of the West Indies, in the middle of the great passage between Hispaniola and Porto Rico.

MONACASY, r. Md., which runs S. into the Potomac, 50 m. above Georgetown.

MONADNOCK, a lofty mountain in the SW. corner of N. H., between Jaffrey and Dublin. Its base is 5 m. from N. to S. and 3 from E. to W., and its height is 3,254 feet above the level of the sea. It may be seen at the distance of 60 m. in almost every direction.

MONGOQUINON or LIMA, v. and cap. of Lagrange co. In., in the N. part, 191 m. N. by E. from Indianapolis.

MONGUAGO, v. Wayne co. Mich., 14 m. from Detroit, and 512 N. from W. C.

MONISTIC, r. N. America, which runs into lake Michigan.

MONITOU, two islands in lake Michigan. Lon. 85° 35′ W. Lat. 44° 55′ N.

MONKEY ISLAND, small isl. in Currituck sound, near the coast of N. Carolina. Lon. 76° 4′ W. Lat. 36° 22′ N.

MONKTON, ts. Addison co. Vt., 23 m. from Burlington. Here are found vast quantities of porcelain earth, from which attempts have been made to manufacture porcelain, but without success. There is also a curious cavern in this township—after descending about 16 feet, you arrive at a room 30 feet long and 16 wide. From this is a passage leading to a second apartment, which is not so large, but more pleasant. Pop. 1,310.

MONMOUTH, ts. Kennebeck co. Me., 17 m. WSW. from Augusta, 156 NNE. from Boston. Here is an academy in high repute. Pop. 1,882.

MONMOUTH, co. N. J., bounded NW. by Middlesex co. N. by Raritan bay, E. by the Atlantic, and SW. by Burlington co. Pop. 32,909. Chief town, Freehold.

MONMOUTH, v. Monmouth co. N. J. See Freehold.

MONMOUTH, v. and cap. of Warren co. Il., situated in the prairie and on the S. side of the timber of Henderson's river, and contains the county buildings, several stores and taverns, and 20 or 25 dwellings.

MONODY CREEK, r. Pa., which joins the Swetara 12 m. W. from Lebanon.

MONOKA, r. Md., runs into the Chesapeake. Lon. 76° 53′ W. Lat. 38° 10′ N.

MONOMONIE, r. Wis. Territory, which gives name to a tribe of Indians, and which runs into Green bay. Lon. 87° 21′ W. Lat. 44° 46′ N.

MONONGAHELA, r. which rises from the Laurel mountains in Va., runs N. into Pa., and unites with the Alleghany at Pittsburg, to form the Ohio. It is navigable for light steam-boats to Brownville, Pa., and bateaux and barges ascend as far as Morgantown in Va. Length nearly 300 miles.

MONONGALIA, co. NW. part of Va., bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Maryland, S. by Randolph co. W. by Harrison co. and NW. by Ohio co. Chief town, Morgantown. Pop. 17,368, of whom 260 were slaves, and 146 free colored.

MONROE, ts. Waldo co. Me., 59 m. NE. from Augusta, and 14 N. from Belfast. Pop. 1,602.

MONROE, ts. and v. Orange co. N. Y., 19 m. S. from Newburgh, and 50 N. from New York. The village, 11 m. S. from Goshen, contains a Presbyterian church, and 10 or 12 dwellings. In the township are extensive iron works. Pop. of ts. 3,914.

MONROE, v. Bucks co. Pa., 18 m. NE. from Doylestown, and 113 from Harrisburg, contains 10 or 15 dwellings.

MONROE, co. Geo., bounded N. by Butts co. E. by Ocmulgee river, SE. by Bibb, S. by Crawford, and W. by Upson and Pike cos. Forsythe is the capital. Pop. 16,275, of whom 8,447 were slaves.

MONROE, t. and cap. Washitaw parish, La., situated on Washitaw river, about 80 m. NNW. in a direct line from Natchez, and about 225 from New Orleans.

MONROE, co. Miso., bounded N. by Shelby and Marion, E. by Ralls, S. by lands attached to Callaway, and W. by Randolph. It is watered by Salt river and branches. Pop. 9,505, of whom 1,687 were slaves.

MONROE, co. Ark., situated between St. Francis and Black rivers; bounded N. by St. Francis, E. by Phillips, S. by Arkansas cos. and W. by White r. Clarendon is the seat of justice. Pop. 936, of whom 148 were slaves.

MONROE, ts. Franklin co. Mass., 105 m. WNW. from Boston, and 2 NW. from Greenfield. Pop. 282.

MONROE, ts. Fairfield co. Ct., 15 m. NW. from New Haven, and 12 SE. from Danbury. A variety of minerals have been found here, such as tungsten, tellurium, native bismuth, native silver, magnetical and common iron pyrites, copper pyrites, galena, blende, tourmaline, &c. Pop. 1,351.

MONROE, co. Florida, bounded N. by Alachua and Musquito cos., E. by the Atlantic, S. by the Florida channel, and W. by the gulf of Mexico. It embraces all the S. part of Florida from Charlotte bay to Hillsborough inlet, the interior of which is very little known. Pop. 633.

MONROE, co. in the E. part of Pa., bounded N. by Wayne and Pike, NE. by Pike, SE. by Delaware r. and Northampton, and S. and SW. by Northampton. Watered chiefly in the E. part by Broadhead cr. and branches, besides the Delaware, and in the W. part by the Lehigh and branches. Much of the county is diversified with mountain ridges and valleys varying in fertility, but it is but little improved, and most of it remains an unbroken wilderness. Stroudsburg is the county seat. Pop. 9,879.

MONROE, v. Lincoln co. Miso., on the Cuivre river.

MONROE, v. Cass co. Il., 8 m. SE. from Beardstown.

MONROE, v. Pleasant ts. Brown co. O., a small village of 10 or 15 families.

MONROE, v. Clark co. O., 10 m. N. from Fairfield, has 12 or 15 houses.

MONROE, co. N. Y., bounded N. by lake Ontario, E. by Wayne co. S. by Livingston co. W. by Genesee and Orleans cos. Chief town, Rochester. Pop. 64,902.

MONROE, co. Ala., on the river Alabama; bounded N. by Wilcox, E. by Conecuh, S. by Baldwin, and W. by Clarke cos. Chief town, Claiborne. Pop. 9,300, of whom 4,083 were slaves.

MONROE, co. E. part of Miss., bounded N. by Itawamba co. E. by Alabama, S. by Lowndes, and W. by Chickasaw cos. Pop. 10,680, of whom 5,229 were slaves. Chief town, Hamilton.

MONROE, v. Sussex co. N. J., 84 m. N.

from Trenton, and 236 from W. C., a small village of 8 or 10 houses.

MONROE, v. Bradford co. Pa., 190 m. N. from Harrisburg.

MONROE, co. Va., bounded SE. by Botetourt and Giles, SW. by Kenhawa r. or Giles, NW. by Greenbrier, N. by Nicholas, and NE. by Bath and Botetourt. Length 35 m., mean width 13. Pop. 8,422, of whom 868 were slaves. Chief town, Union.

MONROE, v. Warren co. N. C., 70 m. SE. from Raleigh.

MONROE, v. Walton co. Geo., 66 m. NNW. from Milledgeville. Lat. 33° 46′ N.

MONROE, co. Ohio, bounded E. by Ohio river, S. by Washington, W. by Morgan, NW. by Guernsey, and N. by Belmont. Length 38 m., breadth 18. Pop. 18,521. Chief town, Woodsfield.

MONROE, co. In., bounded N. by Morgan, E. by Brown, S. by St. Lawrence, and W. by Owen cos. Length 24 m., breadth 18. Pop. 10,143. Chief town, Bloomington.

MONROE, co. Ken., bounded by Ten. S. by Allen co. Ken. W. Barren N. Adair NE. and Cumberland E. It occupies the dividing ground between Cumberland and Big Barren rivers. Length 28 m., breadth 25. Chief town, Tompkinsville. Pop. 6,526.

MONROE, v. and seat of justice, Overton co. Ten., on a small branch of Obies river, 100 m. NE. by E. from Nashville. Lat. 36° 25′ N. Lon. from W. C. 8° 11′ W.; contains the county buildings, and is a pleasant place.

MONROE, co. E. Ten., bounded by N. Carolina E. the Cherokee lands S. M'Minn W. and Tennessee river or Blount and Sevier N. Chief town, Madisonville. Pop. 12,056.

MONROE, v. Butler co. O., 90 m. from Columbus, and 8 W. from Lebanon; contains several stores, 2 churches, 30 or 40 dwellings, various mechanics, &c. &c.

MONROE, v. Highland co. Ohio, a small village of 10 or 12 families.

MONROE, co. Il., on the Mississippi, bounded N. by St. Clair, Washington and Randolph cos., S. by Randolph co. and W. by the Mississippi river. Pop. 4,481. Chief town, Waterloo.

MONROE, v. Il., on the first high ground above the junction of the Illinois with the Mississippi, 28 m. above St. Louis, and 10 from St. Charles, on the Missouri.

MONROE, co. Michigan, bounded N. by Washtenaw and Wayne cos., E. by lake Erie, S. by Ohio, and W. by Lenawee co. Pop. 9,922. Chief town, Monroe.

MONROE, t. and cap. Monroe co. Michigan, on the river Raisin, 35 m. S. from Detroit, and 490 from W. C. It is a large and flourishing village; contains a court-house, jail, several churches, a number of stores, and various mechanic shops, and about 2,000 inhabitants.

MONROE, t. Hempstead co. Ark.

MONROEVILLE, v. Huron co. Ohio, 5 m. W. from Norwalk. A rail-road connects this with Sandusky city. It is a flourishing and beautiful village, and increasing rapidly.

MONSON, ts. Hampden co. Mass., on the line of Connecticut, 17 m. E. from Springfield, 72 WSW. from Boston. It contains 2 churches, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists; a flourishing academy, with which is connected a large boarding-house. Here are also manufactories of cotton and wool. Pop. 2,151.

MONSON, ts. Piscataquis co. Me., 83 m. NE. from Augusta, and 20 NW. from Dover. It is a good agricultural township. Pop. 656.

MONTAGUE, ts. Franklin co. Mass., on the E. side of Connecticut river, opposite Greenfield, with which it is connected by a bridge. It is 18 m. N. from Northampton, and 90 W. from Boston. It has various manufactures. Pop. 1,255.

MONTAGUE ISLAND, isl. near the NW. coast of America, at the W. side of the entrance into Prince William's sound. Lon. 147° to 148° W. Lat. 49° 50′ to 60° 30′ N.

MONTALBAN, v. Warren co. Miss., 81 m. W. from Jackson, and 60 NNE. from Natchez.

MONTAUK POINT, E. end of Long Island, in Southampton. The light-house is at Lon. from W. C. 5° 6′ E. Lat. 41° 4′ N.

MONTEBELLO, v. and settlement in Hancock co. Il., on the bluffs of the Mississippi; a considerable settlement.

MONTEVELLA, v. Shelby co. Ala., 45 m. E. from Tuscaloosa, and 815 from W. C.

MONTEZUMA, t. and cap. Covington co. Ala., situated on Conecuh river, 176 m. S. from Tuscaloosa, and 950 from W. C.

MONTEZUMA, v. Parke co. In., 77 m. W. from Indianapolis, and 649 from W. C.; a small but flourishing village.

MONTEZUMA, v. in Mentz ts. N. Y., 12 m. N. from Auburn. Here is an extensive manufactory of salt, and about 50 dwellings.

MONTEZUMA, v. and landing in Pike co. Il., on the Illinois river, 13 m. E. from Pittsfield.

MONTEZUMA, t. Texas, on the Colorado river, W. from San Felipe de Austin.

MONTEZUMA SALT WORKS, v. in the E. part of Casey co. Ten., 81 m. E. from Frankfort.

MONTGOMERY, ts. Franklin co. Vt., 40 m. NE. from Burlington, and 27 NE. from St. Albans. It is a mountainous township. Pop. 548.

MONTGOMERY, ts. Hampden co. Mass., 12 m. NW. from Springfield, and 100 SW. from Boston, and has good water power. Pop. 740.

MONTGOMERY, co. N. Y., bounded N. by Hamilton, E. by Saratoga, S. by Schenectady and Schoharie, and W. by Herkimer cos. The surface is pleasantly diversified, and the soil generally good. Pop. 35,818. Chief town, Johnstown.

MONTGOMERY, ts. and v. Orange co. N. Y., 12 m. W. from Newburgh, 10 N. from Goshen, 70 from New York. The village contains a manufactory for wood screws, several mills, 2 churches, an academy, a young ladies' seminary, several stores, and about 180 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 4,100.

MONTGOMERY, co. Pa., bounded by Philadelphia and Delaware cos. SE. Chester SW. Berks NW. Lehigh N. and Bucks NE.; length 30 m., width 15. The surface of this county is delightfully variegated by sloping hills and fertile valleys. The Schuylkill washes its S. border from its extreme W. angle to the mouth of the Perkiomen; it then enters the county, and runs through its S. corner. The Perkiomen also traverses this county, entering it at the N. angle, and emptying into the Schuylkill, a little above where the latter enters the county. The soil is generally productive, and the county is noted for its quarries of fine marble. Pop. 47,241. Chief town, Norristown.

MONTGOMERY, co. Va., bounded by the Blue Ridge or Franklin and Patrick cos. SE. Grayson and Wythe SW. Walker's mountain or Giles co. NW. and Botetourt NE. Length 42 m., mean width 22½. Pop. 7,405. Chief town, Christiansburg.

MONTGOMERY, v. Sycamore ts. Hamilton co. O., 14 m. NE. from Cincinnati, and 96 SW. from Columbus, and contains from 300 to 400 inhabitants.

MONTGOMERY, v. Wayne ts. Pickaway co. O., on the canal 6 m. S. from Circleville, and 31 S. from Columbus, a small village of 10 or 12 houses.

MONTGOMERY, v. Green co. Georgia, 35 m. N. from Milledgeville.

MONTGOMERY, t. and cap. Morgan co. Ten., on Sulphur branch of Obies river, 120 m. N. of E. from Nashville.

MONTGOMERY, v. Sumner co. Ten., 17 m. NE. from Gallatin, and 48 from Nashville.

MONTGOMERY, co. In., bounded by Tippecanoe N. Clinton NE. Boone and Hendrick E. Putnam S. Parke SW. and Fountain co. W. It is watered chiefly by Sugar creek with its branches, and Rackoon creek. Crawfordsville is the capital. Pop. 14,438.

MONTGOMERY, co. Il., bounded by Sangemon N. Shelby and Fayette E. Bond and Madison S. and Macoupin co. W. This county is watered by the branches of the S. fork of the Sangemon river, also by Shoal and Macoupin creeks. It contains a considerable portion of prairie, which is generally high and undulating. Hillsborough is the capital. Pop. 4,490.

MONTGOMERY, co. Md., bounded by Potomac river or by Fairfax and Loudon cos. Va. SW. Frederick co. Md. NW. Patuxent r. or Ann-Arundel NE. and Prince George and D. C. SE. Length 28 m., mean width 18. Pop. 14,669. Chief town, Rockville.

MONTGOMERY, co. N. C., bounded by Richmond and Anson S. Cabarras W. Rowan and Randolph N. and Moore E. Length 42 m., mean width 18. It produces cotton, grain, and tobacco. Pop. 10,780, of whom 2,487 were slaves. Chief town, Tindalsville.

MONTGOMERY, co. Geo., bounded by Oakmulgee river S. by Little Oconee river SW. Laurens W. and NW. and Emanuel or Great Ohoope river NE. Length 40 m., mean width 24. The Oconee and Oakmulgee, which meet at the southern extremity of this county, form the Alatamaha. Chief town, Mount Vernon. Pop. 1,616.

MONTGOMERY, co. Ohio, bounded by Warren and Butler S. Preble W. Miami N. Clarke NE. and Green E. Length 24 m., width 23. Chief town, Dayton. Pop. 31,938.

MONTGOMERY, co. Ken., bounded SE. and S. by Estil, W. by Clarke, NW. by Bourbon, NE. by Bath, and E. by Pike; length 38 m., mean width 12. Surface rather uneven than hilly; soil productive. Chief town, Mount Stirling. Pop. 9,322, of whom 2,735 were slaves and 188 free colored.

MONTGOMERY, co. Ten., bounded by Christian and Todd counties in Kentucky N. by Robertson co. in Ten. SE. Dickson S. and Stewart SW.; length 40 m., mean width, 17½. Chief town, Clarkesville. Pop. 16,927, of whom 7,059 were slaves, and 106 free colored.

MONTGOMERY, co. Al., bounded by Pike SE. Butler S. Wilcox and Dallas W. Alabama river or Autauga NW. and N., and the Muscogee or Creek lands NE.; length 50 m., mean width 30. Chief town, Montgomery. Pop. in 1830, 12,694, and in 1840, 24,574, of whom 15,486 were slaves, and 116 free colored.

MONTGOMERY, v. and seat of justice, Montgomery co. Al., on the Alabama r. 70 m. by land from Cahawba. Lat. 32° 20′ N. It contains the county buildings, several stores, and has some trade.

MONTGOMERY, co. Miso., bounded by Missouri river S. Howard co. W. Cuivre river or Lincoln N. and St. Charles E.; length 50 m., mean width 35. Danville is the seat of justice. Pop. 4,371, of whom 827 were slaves.

MONTGOMERY, v. Adams co. Il., a small village of 10 or 12 families.

MONTGOMERYVILLE, v. Montgomery co. Pa., 10 m. E. from Norristown.

MONTICELLO, t. and cap. Pike co. Al., situated on Conecuh river, 140 m. SE. from Tuscaloosa.

MONTICELLO, t. and cap. Jefferson co. Flor., in the N. part of the co., 31 m. NE. by E. from Tallahassee.

MONTICELLO, v. Carroll co. In., on the Tippecanoe river.

MONTICELLO, t. and cap. of Jefferson co. Miso., centrally situated 15 m. from Herculaneum, is a small but rapidly improving village.

MONTICELLO, t. and cap of Lewis co. Miso., centrally situated.

MONTICELLO, v. Walnut ts. Fairfield co. O., on the Ohio canal, 35 m. E. by S. from Columbus, a small village of 10 or 15 houses.

MONTICELLO, v. Richfield ts. Otsego co. N. Y., 16 m. NW. from Cooperstown.

MONTICELLO, v. and cap. Sullivan co. N. Y., 4 m. W. from Nevesink river, and about 40 a little N. of W. from Newburgh, contains the county buildings, 2 printing-offices, each issuing a weekly paper, a public library, and about 80 dwellings.

MONTICELLO, t. Fairfield district, S. C., 35 m. N. from Columbia.

MONTICELLO, v. and seat of justice, Jasper co. Geo., 32 m. NW. from Milledgeville. Lat. 33° 19′ N.

MONTICELLO, v. and cap. Lawrence co. Mis., on Pearl r. 90 m. E. from Natchez. Lat. 31° 32′ N. Lon. from W. C. 12° 55′ W.

MONTICELLO, t. and cap. Wayne co. Ken., 100 m. S. from Frankfort, and about 4 SE. from Cumberland river. Lat. 36° 50′ N. Lon. from W. C. 7° 40′ W.

MONTICELLO, the seat of the late Hon. Thomas Jefferson, the third President of the U. States, in Albemarle co. Va., 2 m. SE. from Charlottesville. Lon. 78° 48′ W. Lat. 38° 8′ N.

MONTMORENCY, v. Jefferson co. Pa., 28 m. NE. from Brookville, and 171 NW. by W. from Harrisburg.

MONTPELIER, v. Baldwin co. Al., 32 m. E. of N. from Blakely, and 142 W. of S. from Tuscaloosa.

MONTPELIER, ts. and cap. Washington co. Vt., and seat of government of the state, on the N. side of Onion river, at the confluence of two of its head waters; 36 m. SE. from Burlington, 140 NW. from Boston, 524 from W. C. The river is here bordered by rude, unsightly hills, which scarce allow room for the village. Its central situation in the state makes Montpelier a great thoroughfare, the travel going through it in all directions. The buildings are in fine style, some of which are elegant. The state-house is in form of a cross, the front centre 72 feet wide, and 2 wings each 39 feet, making the length 150 feet. The centre, including the portico, is 100 feet deep, and the wings are 50 feet deep. The portico is supported by six columns, of 6 feet in diameter at the bottom; the whole is built of granite wrought in a superior manner. Pop. 3,725.

MONTPELIER, the seat of the late Hon. James Madison, the fourth President of the U. States, in Orange co. Va., 20 m. NE. from Monticello.

MONTPELIER, v. Hanover co. Va., 24 m. from Richmond.

MONTPELIER, v. Richmond co. N. C., 105 m. SW. from Raleigh.

MONTREAL, isl. in St. Lawrence river, at the confluence of that stream and the Ottawa. It forms a county of the same name, 32 m. long, but very irregular in width.

MONTREAL, city, L. C. It is built upon an island of the same name in the St. Lawrence, 32 m. long, and at its centre 2 m. wide, at a point in the river just below the junction of the Ottawa. The river is here two miles wide, and capable of being ascended by vessels of any burden, although 500 miles from the sea. It is 180 m. SW. of Quebec, and 300 N. of New York. The town has a beautiful position, and shows to great advantage. The mountain, from which it has its name, rises on the left of the city, and seems placed there, like a rampart, to defend it from the blasts of winter. A thick forest covers the greater part of it; though a few neatly built houses show their roofs from the midst of the mountain groves. The new cathedral is, probably, the largest church in America. Its front is 225 feet, and its width 134. There are five public entrances, and the interior will conveniently contain 10,000 persons. There are seven altars, and the eastern window over the high altar is 64 by 32 feet. The circuit of this vast edifice is 1,125 feet. It is built of hewn stone from the mountain. The college is the next most conspicuous building, extending in front with the wings 220 feet. It contains on an average 300 students. This is a Catholic institution. There are 18 or 20 public buildings. The French style of building, the number of lofty spires and towers, and the glittering tin covering of the roofs, give the city a majestic and imposing appearance at a distance. The population is 40,000. The chief article of its commerce is furs. It is the emporium of the North-West Company; and of the trade between Canada and the United States. The only interruption to the navigation of the St. Lawrence up to this city, is the Rapids, about two miles below, which often occasion delay to inbound vessels, as they can be stemmed only by a strong wind.

MONTREAL BAY, bay, Canada, on the E. side of lake Superior. Lon. 84° 56′ W. Lat. 47° 10′ N.

MONTREAL, r. Wisconsin, which flows into lake Superior, 63 m. W. of the mouth of the Ontanagon. About 800 yards from its mouth it has falls, where the whole descent is 80 or 90 feet, and the descent at the last fall is 40 feet perpendicular. The South-West Fur Company have a post at lake Flambeau near the source of this river.

MONTROSE, t. and cap. Susquehannah co. Pa., 163 m. from Harrisburg, 271 from W. C. It contains a court-house, jail, an academy, bank, 10 or 15 stores, various mechanic shops, and is a pleasant and flourishing place. Pop. 633.

MONTROSE, t. Cumberland co. N. C.

MONTROSE, v. Lee co. Iowa, on the Mississippi below Madison.

MONTROUIS, t. St. Domingo, at the head of the Bight of Leogane, 5 leagues SE. from St. Mark, 15 NW. from Port au Prince.

MONTVILLE, ts. Waldo co. Me., 30 m.

NE. from Wiscasset, and 26 ENE. from Augusta, watered by branches of Sheeps river. Pop. 2,153.

MONTVILLE, ts. New London co. Ct. It is situated about 9 m. NW. of New London, 35 SE. from Hartford, and 7 S. from Norwich; and contains 2 woollen factories, an oil-mill, &c. Pop. 1,990.

MONTVILLE, v. Loudon co. Va., 154 m. N. from Richmond.

MONTVILLE, v. Moravia ts. Cayuga co. N. Y., 1 m. E. from Moravia, contains 10 or 12 dwellings.

MONTVILLE, v. Pequannock ts. Morris co. N. J., 10½ m. NE. from Morristown, has a Dutch Reformed church, 2 stores, and from 15 to 20 dwellings.

MONTVILLE, pts. E. part of Geauga co. Ohio, 178 m. NE. from Columbus. Pop. from 300 to 400.

MOOERS, ts. and v. Clinton co. N. Y., on the Chazy river, 180 m. N. from Albany, and 18 NNW. from Plattsburg. The village contains about 40 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,703.

MOORE, co. N. C., bounded by Cumberland SE. Richmond SW. Montgomery W. Randolph NW. and Chatham N. Length 38 m., width 28. Chief town, Alfordstown. Pop. 7,988, of whom 1,472 were slaves.

MOORESBOROUGH, v. Rutherford co. N. C., by post-road 226 m. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

MOORESBURG, v. Columbia co. Pa., 71 m. from Harrisburg, and 181 from W. C.

MOORSBURG, v. Hawkins co. Ten., 254 m. from Nashville, and 460 from W. C.

MOORESFIELD, or Moorestown, v. Burlington co. N. J., 13 m. E. from Philadelphia, 30 from Trenton, and 147 from W. C., has several taverns and stores, 2 churches, and from 50 to 60 dwellings.

MOORE'S PRAIRIE, St. Clair co. Il., 5 m. E. from Belleville. It is good land, and spread over with fine farms.

MOORE'S PRAIRIE, Jefferson co. Il., SE. of Mt. Vernon 12 miles, and contains from 80 to 100 families.

MOORE'S SETTLEMENT, Monroe co. Il., near Waterloo, and is an extensive settlement of industrious people.

MOORESVILLE, v. Limestone co. Ala., 124 m. N. from Tuscaloosa, and 740 from W. C.

MOORESVILLE, v. Maury co. Ten., 16 m. from Columbia, and 61 SSW. from Nashville.

MOORESVILLE, v. Morgan co. In., 16 m. SW. from Indianapolis, a small but flourishing village.

MOORESVILLE, v. Roxbury ts. Delaware co. N. Y., 28 m. E. by N. from Delhi, has 15 or 20 dwellings.

MOORFIELD, v. Nicholas co. Ken.

MOORFIELD, v. Harrison co. Ohio, 11½ m. SW. from Cadiz, and 112 E. from Columbus, a pleasant village of about 25 houses.

MOORFIELDS, t. and cap. Hardy co. Va., on the S. branch of the Potomac, 25 m. SSW. from Romney, 180 NW. from Richmond; contains, besides the usual county buildings, several fine houses.

MOORLAND, v. Wayne co. Ohio, 6 m. SE. of Worcester, a pleasant village of 15 or 20 houses.

MOOSE, isl. Me., in Passamaquoddy bay, on which is the town of Eastport.

MOOSE, small r. L. C. It is one of the head waters of the St. Francis.

MOOSE, r. N. H., which joins the Androscoggin, in Durand.

MOOSE, r. N. Y., which runs into the E. side of Black river.

MOOSEHEAD, lake, Me., the source of E. branch of Kennebeck river. Its length is about 50 miles, and its breadth about 12; extensive lumber business is carried on here.

MOOSEHILLOCK, mt. N. H., in Coventry. According to the measurement made by Capt. Partridge, the N. Peak is 4,636 feet above the level of the sea. The south peak is 4,536 feet. Baker's river has its source on its eastern side.

MOOSUP, r. which rises in R. I., and joins the Quinebaug, in Plainfield, Connecticut.

MORAVIA, ts. and v. Cayuga co. N. Y., 157 m. W. from Albany, and 20 SE. from Auburn. The village contains 2 churches, several stores, an academy, a cotton-mill, grist and saw-mills, &c., and about 60 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,010.

MOREAU, ts. Saratoga co. N. Y., on the Hudson, 16 m. NE. from Ballston Spa, 50 N. from Albany. It is at the great bend of the Hudson, and here are two falls in the river, Baker's Falls and Glenn's Falls. Ballston Spa, Factory village and Rock city are villages. Pop. of ts. 1,576.

MOREAU, r. Miso., which runs into the SW. side of the Missouri.

MORETOWN, ts. Washington co. Vt., on Onion river, 7 m. W. from Montpelier, a mountainous township. Pop. 1,128.

MORGAN, co. Va., bounded by Berkshire SE. Hampshire SW. and on all other sides by the Potomac river or Maryland. Length 30 m., mean width 15. Chief town, Frankfort. Pop. 4,253, of whom 134 were slaves.

MORGAN, co. Geo., bounded by Putnam SE. Jasper SW. Walton NW. and the Oconee river, or Clarke and Green NE. Length 22 m., mean width 20 m. Chief town, Madison. Pop. 9,121, of whom 5,641 were slaves.

MORGAN, co. Ohio, bounded N. by Muskingum and Guernsey, E. by Monroe, and S. by Washington and Athens. Length 32 m, breadth 18. Surface broken and hilly, though much of the soil is excellent. Chief town, M'Connelsville. Pop. 20,852. It is noted for its manufactures of salt.

MORGAN, ts. Orleans co. Vt., 50 m. N. from Montpelier, and 15 N. from Irasburg, and contains Knownton's lake, a beautiful sheet of water. Pop. 422.

MORGAN, v. Ashtabula co. Ohio, 162 m. NE. from Columbus. It is a flourishing place, containing several stores, 2 tanneries, a carding-machine, clothing works, 1 church and from 80 to 100 dwellings.

MORGAN, co. E. Ten., bounded by Cumberland and Wayne cos. Ken. N. Campbell E. Anderson SE. Roane and Bledsoe S. and Overton W. Length 40 m., mean width 19. Chief town, Montgomery. Pop. 2,660.

MORGAN, co. Ala., on the S. side of the Tennessee, bounded N. by Ten. river, E. by Dekalb, S. by Blount and Vermilion and W. by Lawrence co. Pop. 9,841. Chief town, Somerville.

MORGAN, co. In., bounded N. by Hendricks and Marion, E. by Johnson, S. by Monroe, SW. by Owen, and W. by Putnam cos. Martinsville is the capital. Pop. 10,741.

MORGAN, co. Ken., bounded N. by Lawrence, E. by Floyd, S. by Perry, and W. by Estill, Montgomery and Bath cos. Pop. 4,603. West Liberty is the seat of justice.

MORGAN, co. Il., bounded N. by Cass, E. by Sangamon, S. by Macoupin and Green, and W. by Illinois river, which separates it from Pike and Schuyler cos. Besides the Illinois river, this county is watered by Indian, Mauvaisaterre, Apple, and Sandy creeks. It is well proportioned into timber and prairie, and contains many extensive and well cultivated farms. This is the most thickly settled county in Illinois. Jacksonville is the capital. Pop. 19,549.

MORGAN, co. Missouri, bounded N. by Cooper, E. by Cole, S. by the Osage river, and W. by Benton and Pettis cos. A considerable portion of this county is rich prairie. Versailles is the seat of justice. Pop. 4,407, of whom 512 were slaves.

MORGANFIELD, t. and seat of justice, Union co. Ken., 12 m. SE. from the mouth of the Wabash, and 15 SW. from Henderson on the Ohio. Lat. 37° 41′ N., contains the county buildings, several stores, and is a pleasant and flourishing place.

MORGAN'S STORE, Montgomery co. N. C., by post-road 113 m. SW. from Raleigh.

MORGANSVILLE, v. Nottaway co. Va., 18 m. SW. by W. from Petersburg.

MORGANTOWN, v. Berks co. Pa., 7 m. from Reading.

MORGANTOWN, v. and seat of justice, Monongalia co. Va., on the right bank of Monongahela river, 20 m. SSW. from Uniontown, and 30 by land above Brownsville, Pa. It is situated on high ground, and contains the usual county buildings, and about 100 houses. Lat. 39° 33′ N. Lon. 3° 50′ W. from W. C.

MORGANTOWN, v. and seat of justice, Burke co. N. C., on the right bank of Catawba river, 30 m. NW. from Lincolnton. Lat. 35° 40′ N. Lon. 4° 42′ W. from W. C.

MORGANTOWN, v. Blount co. Ten., on Tennessee river, 30 m. SW. from Knoxville.

MORGANTOWN, v. and seat of justice, Butler co. Ken., 144 m. from Frankfort, and 692 from W. C., has a court-house, jail, and 10 or 15 dwellings.

MORGANTOWN, v. Green ts. Clinton co. Ohio, a flourishing village.

MORGANVILLE, v. Union ts. Morgan co. Ohio, a small village of 15 or 20 houses, about 5 m. S. of McConnellsville.

MORGANVILLE, v. Stafford ts. Genesee co. N. Y., 7 m. ENE. from Batavia, has about 30 dwellings.

MORGES, v. Rose ts. Carroll co. Ohio, and contains some 12 or 15 houses.

MORIAH, ts. Essex co. N. Y., 10 m. S. of Elizabethtown, and 112 N. from Albany. It contains iron ore, a quarry of marble, and some asbestos. Pop. 2,595.

MORNING SUN, v. Israel ts. Treble co. Ohio, 14 m. from Eaton, has some 15 or 20 houses.

MORRICHES, v. Brookhaven ts. Suffolk co. N. Y., on the S. side of Long Island, 72 m. E. from New York.

MORRIS, co. N. J., bounded by Essex SE. Somerset S. Hunterdon SW. Sussex NW. and Bergen NE. Length 26 m., mean width 19. The Pompton and Rockaway rivers unite and form the Passaic, on the eastern border of this co. 6 m. above the celebrated Falls of Passaic, at the village of Paterson. Soil productive in fruits, grain, and pasturage. Chief town, Morristown. Pop. 25,844.

MORRIS FLATS, Madison co. N. Y., between Morrison and Cazenovia.

MORRISTOWN, ts. Lamoille co. Vt., 19 m. N. from Montpelier, and 6 S. from Hyde Park, contains a beautiful village, and has considerable business. Pop. 1,502.

MORRISTOWN, t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., on the river St. Lawrence, 2 m. below Brockville, 190 m. NW. from Albany.

MORRISTOWN, v. and cap. Morris co. N. J., 19 m. NW. from Newark, 28 WNW. from New York, 55 from Trenton, 221 from W. C. It contains the usual county buildings, 2 banks, 2 printing-presses, an academy, 4 churches, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Baptists, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Episcopalians, 2 paper-mills, several taverns, 18 or 20 stores, and from 150 to 200 dwellings.

MORRISTOWN, v. Belmont co. Ohio, 27 m. from Warren, and 107 E. from Columbus, contains several taverns, 8 or 10 stores, 2 tanneries, a fulling-mill, a Presbyterian church, and is a considerable place.

MORRISTOWN, v. Henry co. Il., in the NW. part of the county, on the Rock river, at the mouth of Green.

MORRISTOWN, v. in the NE. part of Shelby co. In., 26 m. ESE. from Indianapolis.

MORRISVILLE, v. Hickman co. Ken., 313 m. SW. by W. from Frankfort.

MORRISVILLE, v. and cap. in Eaton, Madison co. N. Y., 15 m. S. of the Erie canal, 102 from Albany, contains a court-house, jail, several churches, an academy,

several mills, a furnace, a comb factory, and about 130 dwellings.

MORRISVILLE, v. Bucks co. Pa., on the Delaware, 1 m. below Trenton, 29 above Philadelphia, contains 12 or 15 dwellings.

MORRISVILLE, v. Green co. Pa., 238 m. from Harrisburg, and 245 from W. C., in the W. part of the county.

MORROW'S MILLS, v. Crown Point ts. Essex co. N. Y., on Putnam's creek, 20 m. S. from Elizabethtown.

MORSEVILLE, v. Jefferson t. Schoharie co. N. Y.

MORTONSVILLE, v. Woodford co. Ken., 80 m. SSE. from Frankfort.

MORVEN, v. Anson co. N. C., 132 m. SW. from Raleigh.

MORVEN, v. Shelby co. In., 42 m. SE. from Indianapolis.

MOSCOW, v. Lafayette co. Ten., 246 m. SW. by W. from Nashville.

MOSCOW, v. Hickman co. Ken., 320 m. SW. by W. from Frankfort.

MOSCOW, v. Rush co. In., 52 m. SE. by E. from Indianapolis.

MOSCOW, v. Leicester ts. Livingston co. N. Y., 4 m. SW. from Genesee. It is a very flourishing village, containing several stores, and about 50 dwellings.

MOSCOW, ts. Somerset co. Me., 28 m. N. from Norridgewock, and 58 N. from Augusta. It has a good soil, and is a pleasant village. Pop. 562.

MOSCOW, v. Sumter co. Ala., 75 m. from Tuscaloosa, and 925 from W. C., contains 15 or 20 dwellings.

MOSCOW, small village in the southern limits of Clermont co. O. It is situated on the N. bank of the Ohio river, 22 m. southerly from Williamsburg, and 120 south-westerly from Columbus.

MOSCOW, v. Union ts. Licking co. O., a small village of 12 or 15 houses.

MOSCOW, v. Musquetin co. Iowa, on Cedar creek, W. from Bloomington.

MOSCOW, v. Hillsdale co. Mich., 98 m. SW. from Detroit, and 547 from W. C., a small but increasing village.

MOSS CREEK, v. Jefferson co. Ten., 239 m. E. from Nashville.

MOSS'S SETTLEMENT, Pope co. Il., 20 m. NNW. from Golconda.

MOTTLE ISLE, isl. of Vermont, Grand Isle co. It is to the NW. from Grand Isle, and is 8 m. long and 2 wide.

MOTT'S CORNERS, v. Caroline ts. Tompkins co. N. Y., 7 m. SE. from Ithaca, contains 20 or 25 houses.

MOTTVILLE, v. St. Josephs co. Mich., 151 m. SW. by W. from Detroit.

MOULTON, v. Lawrence co. Ala., 100 m. from Tuscaloosa, and 780 from W. C. It is the seat of justice for the county, and contains the county buildings, and about 20 houses.

MOULTONBOROUGH, ts. Carroll co. N. H., N. of lake Winnipiseogee, 65 m. NW. from Portsmouth, 48 N. from Concord, and 20 E. from Plymouth. Pop. 1,752.

MOULTRIEVILLE, v. S. C., on Sullivan's island, 8 m. from Charleston.

MOUNDVILLE, v. Iowa co. Wis., on the road leading from Fort Winnebago to Galena, 74 m. N. of the latter, and 52 SW. by W. from the former.

MOUNTAIN ISLAND, v. Scott co. Ken.

MOUNTAIN SHOALS, v. Laurens co. S. C.

MOUNT AIRY, v. Surrey co. N. C.

MOUNT AIRY, v. Newcastle ts. Coshocton co. O., a small village of some 15 or 20 houses.

MOUNT AIRY, v. Pittsylvania co. Va., 177 m. SW. from Richmond.

MOUNT AIRY, v. Tuscaloosa co. Ala., 10 m. from the town of Tuscaloosa.

MOUNT AIRY, v. Bledsoe co. Ten., 153 m. SE. by E. from Nashville.

MOUNT ARIEL, v. Abbeville dist. S. C., 100 m. W. of Columbia, and 526 from W. C.

MOUNT BLANCHARD, v. Delaware ts. Hancock co. Ohio.

MOUNT CARMEL, v. Covington co. Miss., 110 m. E. from Natchez.

MOUNT CARMEL, v. Jackson co. Ten., 72 m. from Nashville, and 660 from W. C.

MOUNT CARMEL, v. Fleming co. Ken., 85 m. E. from Frankfort.

MOUNT CARMEL, v. and cap. Wabash co. Il., on the Wabash, opposite the entrance of White r. and Patoka, 24 m. by land below Vincennes, 25 above Harmony, contains the court-house, jail, various religious denominations, numerous mills, 12 or 15 stores, and is a place of considerable business.

MOUNT CLEMENS, t. and cap. Macomb co. Mich., on the river Huron of St. Clair, 4 m. from its mouth, 25 N. from Detroit, and 552 from W. C., contains a court-house, jail, and several stores, and is a pleasant and flourishing place.

MOUNT CLINTON, v. Hackensack ts. Bergen co. N. J., on the Palisade rocks, Hudson r., 5 m. NE. from Hackensack ts.

MOUNT CLIO, v. Sumpter district, S. C., 52 m. E. from Columbia.

MOUNT COMFORT, v. Hardiman co. Ten., 152 m. SW. by W. from Nashville.

MOUNT CRAWFORD, v. in the W. part of Rockingham co. Va., 152 m. SW. by W. from W. C.

MOUNT CROGHAN, v. Chesterfield dist. S. C., 110 m. NE. of Columbia.

MOUNT DEFIANCE, v. Augusta co. Va., 122 m. from Richmond, and 155 from W. C., a small village of 10 or 15 houses.

MOUNT DEFIANCE, mt. in S. part of Ticonderoga, N. Y., W. of lake Champlain.

MOUNT DESERT, isl. and ts. on the coast of Maine, in Hancock co., 40 m. E. from Castine, 295 NE. from Boston. The island is 15 m. long, and 12 broad. Pop. 1,887.

MOUNT DISCOVERY, mt. Essex co. N. Y., in the S. part of Lewis. It is one of the highest mountains in the co. of Essex.

MOUNT EATON, v. Wayne co. O., 104

m. NE. from Columbus, and contains from 25 to 30 houses.

MOUNT ELON, v. Darlington dist. S. C., 75 m. E. from Columbia.

MOUNT EPHRAIM, v. Gloucester ts. and co. N. J., 5 m. SE. from Camden, has 25 or 30 dwellings, a tavern, store, &c.

MOUNT FLORIDA, v. Musquetin co. Iowa, on the Mississippi below Bloomington.

MOUNT GALLAGHER, v. Laurens dist. S. C., 90 m. NW. from Columbia.

MOUNT GILEAD, v. Loudon co. Va., on the Kittoctin mountain near the centre of the county.

MOUNT GILEAD, v. Gilead ts. Marion co. O., 18 m. E. from Marion, 23 from Delaware, 22 from Lanburg, and 43 from Columbus; contains 18 or 20 mechanic shops, several stores, and 35 or 40 dwellings.

MOUNT GOULD, v. Bertie co. N. C., 144 m. N. of E. from Raleigh.

MOUNT HEALTHY, v. Springfield ts. Hamilton co. O., 10 m. from Cincinnati, and 107 SW. from Columbus, a small village of 12 or 15 houses.

MOUNT HOLLY. v. Wayne ts. Warren co. Ohio, has some 12 or 15 houses.

MOUNT HOLLY, ts. Rutland co. Vt., 25 m. W. from Windsor, and 60 S. from Montpelier; produces considerable quantities of wool, beef, butter, and cheese. Pop. 1,356.

MOUNT HOLLY, v. and cap. Burlington co. N. J., near Ancocus creek, 23 m. ENE. from Philadelphia, 21 from Trenton, 156 from W. C. It is a flourishing town, and contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, a bank, 4 houses of public worship, valuable mills, 200 dwelling-houses, a boarding-school for young ladies, 8 or 10 stores, a woolfen factory, a paper-mill, &c.

MOUNT HOLYOKE, in Hadley, Mass., E. from Connecticut river, 3 m. SE. from Northampton. It is 830 feet above the level of Connecticut river, and affords an extensive and beautiful view of the surrounding country.

MOUNT HOPE, v. Williamsburg dist. S. C., 81 m. SE. by E. from Columbia.

MOUNT HOPE, v. Lawrence co. Ala., 104 m. N. from Tuscaloosa, and 790 from W. C.

MOUNT HOPE, ts. and v. Orange co. N. Y., 121 m. SW. from Albany, and about 10 m. from Port Jarvis; the village is 12 m. from Goshen, and contains 15 or 20 dwellings. Finchville and Otisville are also in this ts. Pop. 1,565.

MOUNT HOPE, v. Shenandoah co. Va.

MOUNT HOPE, v. Morris co. N. J., about 4 m. N. of Rockaway. Here is a furnace for casting hollow ware.

MOUNT HOPE, hill, R. I., on the W. shore of Mount Hope bay, in the township of Bristol, 2 m. NE. of the town. It is of a conical form, with an acute and nearly pointed apex; and though of inconsiderable height, (less than 300 feet above full tide,) the prospect from the summit is peculiarly interesting. It is famous for being the former residence of king Philip.

MOUNT HOPE BAY, NE. part of Narraganset bay, extending up between Tiverton and Bristol, and a short distance into Massachusetts. Taunton river flows into the NE. part of it.

MOUNT HOREB, v. Jasper co. Geo., 24 m. NW. from Milledgeville, and 660 from W. C.

MOUNT INDEPENDENCE, mt. Orwell, Vt., on E. side of lake Champlain, opposite the old fort of Ticonderoga.

MOUNT JACKSON, v. N. Beaver ts. Beaver co. Pa., situated on Hickory creek, 22 m. NW. from the boro. of Beaver.

MOUNT JACKSON, v. Shenandoah co. Va., 157 m. NW. from Richmond.

MOUNT LEWIS, v. Lycoming co. Pa., 25 m. W. from Williamsport.

MOUNT LIBERTY, settlement, Liberty ts. Knox co. Ohio, 9 m. SW. from Mt. Vernon, and 36 from Columbus; has several stores, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

MOUNT MERIDIAN, v. in the W. part of Augusta co. Va., 176 m. SW. by W. from Washington.

MOUNT MORRIS, ts. and v. Livingston co. N. Y., at the head of boat navigation on the Genesee river, 36 m. S. from Rochester, and 6 SW. from Geneseo. It contains several churches, taverns, dry-goods stores, groceries, and manufactories of various kinds, and is a flourishing business place of about 100 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 4,576.

MOUNT MORRIS, v. Green co. Pa., 14 m. SE. from Waynesburg.

MOUNT MOURNE, v. Iredell co. N. C., 153 m. W. from Raleigh.

MOUNT OLYMPUS, v. Madison co. Miss., 144 m. NE. from Natchez.

MOUNT PINSON, v. Madison co. Ten., 166 m. SW. by W. from Nashville.

MOUNT PISGAH, v. Iredell co. N. C., 170 m. from Raleigh, and 430 from W. C.

MOUNT PLEASANT, ts. Westchester co. N. Y., on E. side of the Hudson, 36 m. N. from New York, 265 from W. C. This town possesses considerable trade. It contains the villages of Sing Sing, Pleasantville, Sparta, and Unionville. Pop. of ts. 7,307.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v. Westmoreland co. Pa., 10 m. NW. from Washington.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v. Lancaster co. Pa., 31 m. from Harrisburg, and 102 from W. C.; contains 12 or 15 houses.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v. Shenandoah co. Va., 13 m. SW. from Woodstock, 148 m. from Richmond, and 117 from W. C.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v. Jefferson co. Ohio, 10 m. NE. from St. Clairsville, 20 SW. from Steubenville. It is a flourishing town, and contains a market-house, a bank, and several churches. In the vicinity there are a woollen manufactory, a paper-mill, and other valuable mills, several salt works, fulling-mills, various mechanic shops, about 130 dwellings, &c.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v. Martin co. In., 142 m. SSW. from Indianapolis.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v. Maury co. Ten., 50 m. SW. from Murfreesborough, and 743 from W. C.

MOUNT PLEASANT, P. O., E. Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, 106 m. NW. from New Orleans.

MOUNT PLEASANT, mills and v. Union co. Pa., 46 m. N. from Harrisburg, 152 from W. C.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v. Rockingham co. N. C., 135 m. NW. from Raleigh, and 300 from W. C.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v. Fairfield co. S. C., 44 m. N. from Columbia.

MOUNT PLEASANT, ts. Wayne co. Pa., 170 m. from Harrisburg, and 270 from W. C.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v. Md., in Caroline and Queen Anne cos. 11 m. E. from Churchill.

MOUNT PLEASANT, t. Jefferson co. Ken. It contains a society of Friends.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v. Washington co. Pa., 11 m. NNW. from the borough of Washington, contains several stores, and 15 or 20 houses.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v. Clearfield co. Pa., 18 m. S. of the borough of Clearfield.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v. Alexandria ts. Hunterdon co. N. J., 9 m. NW. from Flemington, and 43 from Trenton, contains a church, and 8 or 10 dwellings.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v. Pequannock ts. Morris co. N. J., 10 m. NW. from Morristown, has a grist-mill, and some 10 or 12 dwellings.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v. Middletown ts. Monmouth co. N. J., 10 m. N. from Freehold, has a tavern, store, grist-mill, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v. Monroe co. Alabama, contains some 12 or 15 houses.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v. Wilkinson co. Miss., 10 m. N. from Woodville, and 23 S. from Natchez.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v. Williamson co. Ten., 21 m. S. from Nashville, a pleasant village.

MOUNT PLEASANT, t. and cap. Harlan co. Ken., pleasantly situated on the left bank of Cumberland river, 70 m. NNE. from Knoxville, Ten., and 153 SE. from Frankfort, contains the usual county buildings, several stores, and is a place of some business.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v. Racine co. Wis., W. from Racine.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v. Henry co. Iowa, on Skunk river.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v. NE. part of Montgomery co. In.

MOUNT PLEASANT, v. St. Charles co. Miso., on the Missouri river, a small village.

MOUNT PROSPECT, v. Edgecombe co. N. Carolina.

MOUNT PROSPECT, v. Warwick co. In., 197 m. from Indianapolis, in the SW. part of the state.

MOUNT PULASKI, v. in the NE. part of Sangemon co. Il., a small village of some 15 or 20 houses.

MOUNT REPUBLIC, v. Wayne co. Pa., 10 m. NW. from Bethany.

MOUNT RICHARDSON, v. Jackson co. Tennessee, a small village of 6 or 8 houses.

MOUNT SEIR, v. Mecklenburg co. N. C., 158 m. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

MOUNT SHARON, v. Blount co. Ala., 93 m. NNE. from Tuscaloosa.

MOUNT SIDNEY, v. Augusta co. Va., 130 m. SW. by W. from Washington.

MOUNT SOLUS, v. Hinds co. Miss., 70 m. S. from Jackson.

MOUNT STEPHEN'S, v. Rockingham co. Virginia.

MOUNT STERLING, v. Switzerland co. In., 103 m. SE. from Indianapolis.

MOUNT STERLING, t. and cap. Montgomery co. Ken., 60 m. from Frankfort, and 501 from W. C. It contains a court-house, jail, bank, and academy, and is a pleasant and flourishing village. Pop. 585.

MOUNT STERLING, v. Madison co. Ohio, about 30 m. W. from Columbus, a small village of some 10 or 12 houses.

MOUNT STERLING, v. Hopewell ts. Muskingum co. O., on the national road, 8 m. W. from Zanesville, and 45 E. from Columbus, contains 25 or 30 dwellings, several stores, 6 or 8 mechanic shops, a church, carding machine, &c.

MOUNT STERLING, v. Schuyler co. Il., 17 m. W. from Rushville, on the road to Quincy, has a Presbyterian church, several stores, various mechanics, and about 200 inhabitants.

MOUNT TABOR, ts. Rutland co. Vt., 26 m. W. from Windsor, and 66 SW. from Montpelier, and is a rough mountainous township. Pop. 226.

MOUNT TIRZAH, v. Person co. N. C., a small village of 8 or 10 houses.

MOUNT TOM, mt. Mass., on the W. side of Connecticut river, near Northampton.

MOUNT UNION, v. Mechanic ts. Holmes co. O., a small village of some 10 or 12 houses.

MOUNT UNION, v. partly in Lexington and partly in Washington ts. Stark co. Ohio, 19 m. NE. from Canton.

MOUNT UPTON, v. on Unadilla river, opposite the mouth of Butternut creek, Chenango co. N. Y., 10 m. SE. from Norwich.

MOUNT VERNON, v. Rowan co. N. C., 11 m. N. of Salisbury, and 131 W. from Raleigh.

MOUNT VERNON, v. Spartanburg dist. S. C., 9 m. W. of Spartanburg, and 105 NW. from Columbia.

MOUNT VERNON, v. Gadsden co. Florida, situated on Chattahooche river, 20 m. WNW. from Quincy, and 40 in the same direction from Tallahassee.



MOUNT VERNON.

MOUNT VERNON, seat of Gen. Washington, pleasantly situated on the W. bank of Potomac river, 18 m. below the city of Washington, and 9 m. below Alexandria.

MOUNT VERNON, v. Mobile co. Ala., 188 m. S. from Tuscaloosa.

MOUNT VERNON, v. Warren co. Miss., 60 m. NNE. from Natchez.

MOUNT VERNON, t. Boone co. Ken., on the Ohio, 24 m. from Cincinnati.

MOUNT VERNON, ts. Kennebeck co. Me., 14 m. NW. from Augusta, or Kennebeck r. It contains 3 pleasant villages, and a number of beautiful ponds. Pop. 1,475.

MOUNT VERNON, ts. Hillsborough co. N. H., 28 m. S. from Concord, and 3 m. N. from Amherst. It has a beautiful village. Pop. 720.

MOUNT VERNON, v. and seat of justice, Montgomery co. Geo., 90 m. from Milledgeville, and 730 from W. C. Lat. 32° 13′ N.

MOUNT VERNON, ts. and seat of justice, Knox co. O., on the N. bank of Owl creek, 20 m. from its mouth. The town contains a printing-office, a brick courthouse and jail, a merchant-mill and a sawmill, and within 6 m. there are 9 grist and saw-mills, 3 carding-machines, one of which is for cotton, about 20 stores, 4 taverns, an oil-mill, and various establishments of less note. Distance 40 m. W. from Coshocton, 54 NW. from Zanesville, and 44 NE. from Columbus. Pop. 2,362.

MOUNT VERNON, v. and seat of justice, Rockcastle co. Ken., 75 m. SE. from Frankfort. Lat. 37° 24′ N.

MOUNT VERNON, v. Bullit co. Ken., 25 m. SSE. from Louisville, is a pleasant village.

MOUNT VERNON, v. on the right bank of Ohio river, Posey co. In., 5 m. above the mouth of Wabash river, contains several stores, various mechanic shops, and is a pleasant and growing place.

MOUNT VERNON, v. and cap. Jefferson co. Il., 69 m. S. from Vandalia, contains the county buildings, several churches, 8 or 10 stores, various mechanics, and about 200 inhabitants. It is a place of some note.

MOUNT VIEW, v. Davidson co. Ten., 16 m. from Nashville.

MOUNTVILLE, v. Lancaster co. Pa., 6 m. S. from Lancaster city, and 33 SE. from Harrisburg.

MOUNT VINTAGE, v. Edgefield dist. S. Carolina.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, the highest of the White mountains, N. H. According to the measurement of Capt. Partridge, it is 6,634 feet above the level of the sea.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, ts. Berkshire co. Mass., 20 m. SSE. from Lenox, and 135 W. by S. from Boston. It keeps 600 sheep, and manufactures about 100,000 bushels of charcoal annually. Pop. 438.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, v. Bullit co. Ken., 7 m. NE. by E. from Shepherdsville, and 63 SW. by W. from Frankfort.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, v. Copiah co. Miss., about 55 m. E. from Natchez.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, v. Catahoola parish, La., 263 m. NW. from New Orleans.

MOUNT WELCOME, v. Lincoln co. N. C., 159 m. W. from Raleigh.

MOUNT WILLING, v. Edgefield dist. S. C., on a branch of Little Saluda, 12 m. NE. from Edgefield, and 40 W. from Columbia.

MOUNT WILLING, v. East Feliciana parish, La., 12 m. E. from St. Francisville.

MOUNT WILSON, v. Fentress co. Ken., 130 m. E. from Nashville.

MOUNT ZION, v. Lowndes co. Miss., 10 m. from Columbus, and 256 NE. from Natchez.

MOUNT ZION, v. Union co. Ken., 236 m. SW. by W. from Frankfort.

MOUNT ZION, v. Hancock co. Geo., 26 m. NE. from Milledgeville.

MOUNT ZION, v. Monroe co. Miso., 176 m. from St. Charles.

MOUREYTOWN, v. Highland co. Ohio, 12 m. SW. from Hillsborough, a small hamlet.

MOXAHALA, or Jonathan's creek, rising in the N. part of Perry co. Ohio, flows E. across Muskingum co. into Muskingum river, which it enters, 3 m. below Zanesville.

MUD CAMP, v. Cumberland co. Ken., 152 m. S. from Frankfort.

MUD CREEK, N. Y., joins Canandaigua creek in Phelps.

MUDDY RIVER, Il., runs into the Mississippi. It is navigable 40 m.

MUD ISLAND, fortified isl. Pa., in Delaware river, 7 m. below Philadelphia; the fort is now in ruins.

MUHLENBURG, co. Ken., bounded N. by Green river, E. by Butler, S. by Logan and Todd, and W. by Hopkins cos. Greenville is the seat of justice. Pop. 6,964, of whom 1,196 were slaves.

MULBERRY, r. runs into the N. side of the Arkansas, below Fort Smith.

MULBERRY, v. Lincoln co. Ten., 50 m. S. from Nashville.

MULBERRY, v. Autauga co. Ala., 81 m. S. from Nashville.

MULBERRY GAP, v. Claiborne county, Ten., 264 m. E. from Nashville.

MULLEN'S ISLAND, isl. Florida, in the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 82° 55′ W. Lat. 28° 1′ N.

MULLICA HILL, v. Gloucester co. N. J., 47 m. from Trenton, 153 from W. C., contains several stores, and 50 or 60 dwellings.

MULLICUS, r. N. J., runs into Little Egg harbor, 4 m. E. from Leeds. It is navigable 20 m. for vessels of 60 tons.

MULTNOMAH, or Wallaumut, r. falls into the Columbia from the S. about 100 m. from the Pacific. It is 500 yards wide near its mouth, and very deep.

MUMFORDSVILLE, t. and cap. Hart co. Ken., on Green river, 23 m. S. from Elizabethtown, and SW. from Frankfort; contains a court-house, jail, several stores, and is a pleasant and flourishing place. Pop. 300.

MUMFORDSVILLE, v. Monroe co. N. Y., on Allen's creek, 18 m. SW. from Rochester.

MUMMASBURG, v. Adams co. Pa., 5 m. NW. from Gettysburg, 33 m. from Harrisburg and 80 from W. C.; contains about 20 houses.

MUNCY CREEK, Pa., runs into the E. side of the Susquehannah, 23 m. above Northumberland.

MUNCY, boro. Muncy Creek ts. Lycoming co. Pa., near the Susquehannah; a small village of 10 or 15 houses.

MUNCYTOWN, t. and cap. Delaware co. In., 59 m. NE. from Indianapolis; contains the usual county buildings, several stores, and is a flourishing place.

MUNDFORDVILLE, t. and cap. Hart co. Ken., on Green river, 30 m. below Greensburg, 30 from Litchfield, 105 from Frankfort, and 656 from W. C.; contains the county buildings, and 274 inhabitants.

MUNSTER, v. Cambria co. Pa., 5 m. E. of Ebensburg; contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

MURFREESBOROUGH, t. Hertford co. N. C., at the head of navigation on Meherrin river, 50 m. NW. from Edenton, 117 from Raleigh and 228 from W. C. It is a place of considerable trade, and contains several stores, a church and an academy.

MURFREESBOROUGH, t. and cap. Rutherford co. Ten., and former capital of the state, 32 m. SE. from Nashville, 160 W. from Knoxville, and 685 from W. C. Lat. 35° 52′ N. Lon. 86° 35′ W. The surrounding country is level and very fertile, abounding with wheat, cotton, and tobacco. The town was made the seat of government in 1817, and contains a court-house, jail, academy, bank, meeting-house, and about 200 houses, and 1,000 inhabitants. The seat of government has since been removed to Nashville.

MURPHY'S SETTLEMENT, v. St. Genevieve co. Missouri, on the road from St. Louis to Arkansas and Red rivers.

MURR ISLANDS, small islands near the S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 59° 8′ W. Lat. 50° 32′ N.

MURRAY, co. Geo., bounded N. by Ten., E. by Gilmer, S. by Cass, and W. by Walker cos. Springplace is the seat of justice. Pop. 4,695, of whom 798 were slaves.

MURRAY, t. Northumberland co. U. C., on the bay of Quinte, at the mouth of the river Trent.

MURRAY, ts. Orleans co. N. Y., on lake Ontario, 18 m. NE. from Batavia. It contains the villages of Holly, Sandy Creek, North Murray and Scio. Pop. 2,675.

MURRAY HARBOR, harbor on the E. coast of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 62° 20′ W. Lat. 46° N.

MURRAY'S FERRY, v. Williamsburg co. South Carolina.

MURRAYSVILLE, v. Carlisle ts. Lorain co. O., 2 m. from Elyria, a small but pleasant village.

MURRAYSVILLE, v. Franklin ts. Westmoreland co. Pa., on the road from Ebensburg to Pittsburg, 12 m. NW. from Greensburg.

MURRAYSVILLE, v. Orangeburg co. S. C., 58 m. from Columbia, and 550 from W. C.; contains 15 or 20 houses.

MURRINSVILLE, v. Butler co. Pa., 18 m. from Butler; contains about 15 dwellings.

MURRAYSVILLE, v. Buncombe co. N. C., 260 m. from Raleigh, and 525 from W. C.

MUSCLE SHOALS, in Tennessee river, 250 m. above its mouth, and the same distance below the Suck. They extend about 25 m.; the river spreads to the width of 3 m. and is full of islands. The passage of the shoals is difficult, except when the river is high.

MUSCOGEE, co. in the western part of Geo., bounded N. by Harris, NE. by Talbot, E. by Marion, S. by Stewart, and W. by Chattahoochee river. Columbus is the cap. Pop. 11,699, of whom 4,700 were slaves.

MUSHANAN, r. Pa., which forms the boundary between Centre and Huntingdon cos., and falls into a branch of the Susquehannah.

MUSKEGO, v. Milwaukee co. Wis.

MUSKINGUM, co. Ohio, on the Muskingum r., bounded on the N. by Coshocton,

E. by Guernsey, S. by Morgan, and W. by Perry and Licking cos. It is 28 by 27 m. in extent. Pop. 38,749. Chief town, Zanesville.

MUSKINGUM, r. Ohio, rises in Portage co. and running S. 200 m. joins the Ohio at Marietta. At its mouth, it is 250 yards wide. It is navigable 100 m. to Coshocton for large boats, and for small boats to its source; whence there is a portage of only one mile to the Cuyahoga, which runs into lake Erie. At Zanesville there are considerable rapids in the river.

MUSKONGUS, r. Lincoln co. Maine, which flows through Waldoborough into a bay of the same name. Muskongus island, in this bay, contains 1,000 acres.

MUSQUETIN, co. Iowa, on the Mississippi, between Cook on the N. and Louisa on the S. Cedar river, the principal branch of the L. Iowa, intersects the western part of the county. The chief town is Bloomington. Pop. 1,942.

MUSQUITO, co. Florida, bounded N. by St. Johns and Alachua cos., E. by the Atlantic, S. by Monroe, and W. by the Seminole reserve and Alachua co. It is very extensive, embracing the most of the east coast of Florida. The most of it is unexplored. New Smyrna is the seat of justice. Pop. 73.

MYERSTOWN, t. Lebanon co. Pa., 32 m. E. from Harrisburg.

MYSTIC, r. Mass., which flows into Boston harbor. It is navigable for sloops to Medford, 4 m.

MYSTIC RIVER, v. New London co. Ct.

## N.

NAAMAN'S CREEK, r. Delaware, which runs into the river Delaware, near the line of Pa.

NACOGDOCHES, v. and seat of justice of Nacogdoches co. Texas, near the head waters of the Netches. Lon. 94° 17′ W. Lat. 31° 27′ N. It is a small town, 60 m. from the Sabine river.

NAGRACA, r. Missouri, which joins the Arkansas about Lon. 99° 20′ W. It is navigable 150 m.

NAHANT, a peninsula, Mass., in the township of Lynn, 9 m. S. from Salem, 14 m. NE. from Boston. It is connected with the main land by a narrow isthmus, more than a mile and a half in length. It is divided into Great Nahant, Little Nahant, and Bass Neck. On Great Nahant, the eastern division, containing 305 acres of highly cultivated and fertile land, there are several dwelling-houses. At the east end, at low water, in the pools among the rocks, is found the Animal Flower, or Rose Fish, adhering to small stones in water 4 or 5 feet deep. There is a chasm 30 feet in depth on the northern shore, called the *Spouting Horn*, into which, at about half-tide, the water rushes with great violence and a tremendous sound.

NAMASKET, r. Mass., which joins Bridgewater river, N. of Middleborough, to form the river Taunton.

NANGIRA, or *Neongee*, r. southerly branch of the Osage. About 20 m. from its mouth there is a cascade of 90 feet perpendicular, and near it are two smaller ones.

NANJEMOY, town and port of entry, Charles co. Md., near the river Nanjemoy, which flows into the Potomac, SW. from Port Tobacco. It is a place of some trade.

NANKIN, v. Richland co. Ohio, 15 m. NW. from Mansfield, has several stores, and 15 or 20 houses.

NANKIN, v. Wayne co. Mich., 17 m. W. from Detroit, contains 15 or 20 houses.

NANSEMOND, co. SE. part of Va., bounded NW. by the Isle of Wight co. E. by Norfolk co. S. by N. C., and W. by Southampton co. Chief town, Suffolk. Pop. 10,795, of whom 4,530 were slaves, and 1,407 free colored.

NANSEMOND, r. Va., which runs into the Hampton Road. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons to Suffolk, and for those of 250 to Sleepy-Hole.

NANTICOKE, ts. Broome co. N.Y., 12 m. N. from Binghampton and 144 from Albany. In the NW. part of the town is a sulphur spring, much resorted to, near which is a hotel, and some 10 or 12 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 400.

NANTICOKE, creek of Broome co. N. Y., rises between Chenango and Owego rivers, and falls into the Susquehannah about midway between Chenango Point and Owego.

NANTICOKE, r. Md., which rises in Delaware, and runs SW. into Fishing Bay in the Chesapeake.

NANTICOKE FALLS, in Pa., on the Susquehannah, 7½ m. below Wilkesbarre.

NANTUCKET, isl. Mass., 10 m. E. from Martha's Vineyard, about 8 leagues S. from Cape Cod. Lon. 69° 56′ to 70° 13′ W. Lat. 41° 13′ to 41° 22′ N. It is of triangular form, about 15 m. long, and 11 broad in the widest place, containing 29,380 acres. The land is held in common by the inhabitants, and though of a good quality, is little cultivated by them, as they are generally employed in the whale fishery, in which employment their enterprise and success have gained them great celebrity. Nantucket, with several small islands near it, forms a county, and contains but one town, which is of the same name with the island. It employs about 75 vessels in the fishery, and imports annually upwards of one million gallons of sperm and whale oil; the amount of which is more than $1,000,000. Pop. 9,012.

NANTUCKET, ts. and s-p. on the above island, 40 m. SE. from Falmouth, 60 SE. from New Bedford, 123 SSE. from Boston. Lon. 70° 8′ W. Lat. 41° 16′ N. It is situated on an arm of a small bay in the NW. side of the island. This bay is formed by two projecting points, the longer of which, extending in a NW. direction, is called *Sandy Point*, on which is a light-house.

The town contains between 700 and 800 dwelling-houses, several houses of public worship, 2 banks, 2 insurance offices, a woollen manufactory, and 30 spermaceti works, which employ a capital of $600,000. The harbor is well land-locked, and safe from all winds. Its manufactures consist of vessels, whale-boats, bar iron, oil casks, candle-boxes, &c., total annual value about $2,500,000. Pop. 9,012.

NANTUXET CREEK, r. N. J., which runs into Delaware bay. Lon. 75° 16′ W. Lat. 39° 21′ N.

NAPANOCK, v. Wawarsing ts. Ulster co. N. Y., near the junction of the Rondout and Sandberg, on the canal, 26 m. from Kingston; contains a very extensive tannery, an edge tool and axe factory, besides several other mills of less note, and 25 or 30 dwellings.

NAPIERSVILLE, v. in the SW. part of Cook co. Il., 24 m. WSW. from Chicago, has several stores, and 30 or 40 families.

NAPLES, v. Morgan co. Il., on the Illinois river. Its commerce is considerable. Annual exports of produce about $970,000. Imports about $25,000. It has a number of stores, various mechanic shops, and about 100 dwellings.

NAPLES, ts. and v. Ontario co. N. Y., 18 m. S. from Canandaigua, 216 m. W. from Albany. The village contains 50 houses. Pop. 2,345.

NAPLES, ts. Cumberland co. Me., 63 m. SW. from Augusta, and 27 NW. from Portland. It has good mill privileges, and a productive soil. Pop. 758.

NAPLES BAY, or Henderson bay, extends from Hungry bay, SW. into Henderson, N. Y.

NAPOLEON, v. Ripley co. In., 67 m. SE. from Indianapolis.

NAPOLEON, v. Jackson co. Mich., 79 m. from Detroit, and 553 from W. C.

NAPOLEON, t. at the NW. corner of Lafayette co. Miso., on the Missouri river.

NAPOLEON, v. and cap. of Henry co. O., on the N. bank of the Maumee river, and promises to become of some note.

NAPOLEON, v. Arkansas co. Ar., 139 miles from Little Rock, and 1,089 from W. C.

NARKEETA, v. Kemper co. Miss., 115 m. from Jackson, and 964 from W. C.

NAPOLEONVILLE, v. Assumption co. La., 98 m. from New Orleans, and 1,301 from W. C.

NARRAGANSET, a beautiful bay which opens into the southern coast of R. I., between Seaconnet rocks on the E. and Point Judith on the W. extending N. 28 m. to the city of Providence, where it terminates. It has an average width of about 10 m., varying from 1 to 15. It has been suggested by the navy commissioners, that this bay would afford the most eligible site for a naval depot that could be found NE. of the Chesapeake.

NARRAGUAGUS, v. Washington co. Me., on the Narraguagus, 37 m. W. from Machias.

NARRAGUAGUS, r. Me., which runs into Narraguagus bay, at Harrington.

NARROWS, *The*, channel between Long Island and Staten Island, connecting New York bay with the Atlantic, 9 m. S. from N. York. The channel is a little more than a mile wide, and is well defended by forts and batteries.

NARROWS, *The*, in lake George, N. Y., opposite Bolton, 14 m. N. from Caldwell.

NASH, co. central part of N. C., bounded N. by Halifax, E. by Edgecombe, S. by Johnson, and W. by Franklin cos. Chief town, Nashville. Pop. 9,047, of whom 3,697 were slaves, and 409 free colored.

NASHABA, co. Miss., bounded N. by Winston, E. by Kemper, S. by Newton, and W. by Leake cos. Philadelphia is the seat of justice. Pop. 2,437, of whom 744 were slaves.

NASHUA, ts. Hillsborough co. N. H., 34 m. SE. from Concord, 12 SE. from Amherst, and 12 NW, from Lowell. The village of Nashua, on Nashua river, contains 8 churches, 50 stores, 8 or 10 taverns, a bank, and 5 large cotton-mills, which consume 4,500,000 lbs. of cotton per annum. The number of hands employed in these works is about 1,500; there are other manufactories on Nashua river and Salmon brook. A railroad connects this place with Lowell. Pop. of ts. 6,054.

NASHUA, r. which rises in Worcester co. Mass., and runs NE. into the Merrimack at Nashua Village, N. H., 1½ m. above the meeting-house. Length 40 m.

NASHAUN, one of the Elizabeth islands, Mass., E. of Buzzard's bay, NW. of Martha's Vineyard.

NASHPORT, v. Muskingum co. O., situated on the Ohio and Erie canal, 13 m. from Newark, and 48 from Columbus; has several stores, 3 warehouses, and 30 or 40 dwellings, and is increasing rapidly.

NASHVILLE, t. and cap. Davidson co., and capital of the state of Tennessee, on S. side of the Cumberland, 110 m. N. from Huntsville, 190 W. from Knoxville, 250 SW. from Lexington, 430 NE. by N. from Natchez, 714 SW. from Washington, 594 NE. from New Orleans, 294 SW. from Cincinnati, 288 S. from Indianapolis, and 937 SW. from N. Y. The town is adorned with one of the largest and handsomest market-houses in the western country. It is the seat of the university of Nashville, which, in regard to its professorships, library, chemical and philosophical apparatus, the estimation of its president, and the actual fruits of its utility, has taken a high place among western institutions of the kind. It was founded in 1806, and the number of students ranges from 70 to 100. Number of volumes in the libraries, 3,000. The commencement is on the first Wednesday in October. There are two vacations in a year; the first, from commencement 5½

weeks; the second, from first Wednesday in April 5½ weeks. This town contains, also, a number of churches, a lyceum, and many handsome private dwellings. It issues four or five gazettes, which rank among the most respectable in the West. The citizens in general evince an encouraging interest in the advancement of science, literature, and taste. Few towns impart more pleasant impressions of general hospitality and urbanity to strangers. There is a steamboat navigation from Nashville to New Orleans. The Cumberland is navigable to this place for vessels of 30 or 40 tons, 9 months in the year, and at certain times, for ships of 400 tons. Pop. 6,929.

NASHVILLE, v. Boone co. Mo., 31 m. from Jefferson city, and 1,011 from W. C.

NASHVILLE, v. Lowndes co. Miss., 150 m. from Jackson, and 916 from W. C.

NASHVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Nash co. N. C., 50 m. NE. by E. from Raleigh, 273 from W. C.

NASHVILLE, v. Holmes co. O., 11 m. NW. from Millersburg, and 80 NW. from Columbus; contains several stores, various mechanic shops, about 25 dwellings, &c.

NASHVILLE, v. Harrison t. Darke co. O., a small village of 15 or 20 houses.

NASHVILLE, v. and cap. Washington co. Il., about 35 m. SW. from Vandalia. It contains several stores, various mechanics, and 20 or 25 houses.

NASHVILLE LANDING, v. Boone co. Miso., on the Missouri river.

NASSAU, co. Florida, in the NE. corner; bounded N. by St. Mary's river, which separates it from Georgia, E. by the Atlantic, S. by Duval, and W. by St. Mary's river, separating it from Columbia co. Population, 1,892.

NASSAU, ts. and v. Rensselaer co. N. Y., 15 m. SE. from Albany, contains the villages of Nassau, East Nassau, Brainerd's Bridge and Alps. The village of Nassau, 11 m. from Albany, contains 3 churches, an academy, various mechanic shops, and about 50 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 3,236.

NASSAU, r. Florida, rising between St. John's and St. Mary's rivers, and flowing parallel to each, falls into the Atlantic Ocean between Talbot and Amelia islands, after a comparative course of about 70 m. Lat. 30° 44′ N. Lon. 81° 42′ W.

NATCHAUG, r. Ct., which joins the Shetucket, in Windham.

NATCHEZ, city and port of entry, Adams co. Mississippi, on E. bank of the Mississippi, 322 m. above New Orleans by the course of the river, 156 by land, 90 W. from Monticello, 430 SW. by S. from Nashville, 1,146 from W. C. The site of the town is very irregular, the principal part being built on a high bluff, and the remainder at its foot on the bank of the river. The streets of the upper town are regular, crossing at right angles. It contains a court-house, jail, a bank, an academy, several churches, and issues 3 or 4 weekly newspapers, and is a flourishing place. Pop. 4,800.

NATCHITOCHES, t. and cap. Natchitoches co. La., on the SW. bank of Red r., about 200 m. above its junction with the Mississippi, 200 in a right line NW. from New Orleans, and 1,448 from W. C. Lon. 93° 10′ W. Lat. 31° 46′ N. This town was settled before New Orleans, but continued until lately an inconsiderable village. It is now flourishing, and contains a Roman Catholic church, a jail, a U. S. factory, and about 2,000 inhabitants.

NATCHITOCHES, the north-western parish in Louisiana, bounded N. by Arkansas, E. by Washita parish, SE. by Rapides, S. by St. Landry parish, SW. by Sabine river, and W. by Texas. Natchitoches is the capital. Pop. 14,350.

NATICK, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., situated on Charles river, 17 m. W. of Boston, and 12 S. from Concord. It manufactures annually about 250,000 pairs of shoes. Pop. 1,285.



NATURAL BRIDGE.

NATURAL BRIDGE, in Rockbridge co. Va. This bridge, which is over Cedar creek, is one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world. See page 95.

NATURAL BRIDGE, v. Wilna ts. Jefferson co. N. Y., on Indian river, contains a post-office, and 12 or 15 houses.

NAUGATUCK, r. Ct., which flows S. and joins the Housatonic at Derby. Length 50 m.

NAVARRE, v. Bethlehem ts. Stark co. O., a small but pleasant village.

NAVARINO, v. Onondaga ts. and co. N. Y., 14 m. SSW. from Syracuse.

NAVARINO and ASTOR, two villages forming what is generally called Green bay t. and cap. Brown co. Wis., situated at the

southern extremity of Green bay, where Fox r. empties into it. The commerce of Green bay is very considerable, and it is increasing rapidly in population and importance.

NAVESINK, harbor on the coast of Monmouth co. N. J., 5 m. NW. from Shrewsbury. The *Navesink Hills*, 282 feet high, are the first land seen in approaching the coast.

NAVY ISLAND, in the Niagara, between Grand Isle and the Falls; 1 m. long, and 1 broad; 15 m. NNE. from Navy Hall.

NAZARETH, v. Northampton co. Pa., 7 m. NW. from Easton, 10 NNE. from Bethlehem, 62 N. from Philadelphia. This is a pleasant and handsome town, regularly built of stone, and contains a celebrated Moravian academy, several stores, various mechanic shops, and is a place of considerable business.

NEEDHAM, ts. Norfolk co. Mass., on the river Charles, opposite Newton, 6 m. WNW. from Dedham, 12 WSW. from Boston. Between this town and Newton the river has 2 falls, one of 20 feet. These afford many excellent mill-seats, and on Needham side there are 6 paper-mills, besides other mills. Annual value about $150,000. Pop. 1,488.

NEFFSVILLE, v. Manheim ts. Lancaster co. Pa., 4½ m. N. from the city of Lancaster, and 39 from Harrisburg.

NEHUMIKEAG, isl. in the Kennebeck, 14 m. above the Merrymeeting bay.

NELSON, formerly Packersfield, ts. Cheshire co. N. H., 8 m. NE. from Keene, 40 WSW. from Concord. Here is a cotton and woollen manufactory. The inhabitants are generally farmers of industrious habits. Pop. 835.

NELSON, ts. Madison co. N. Y., 35 m. SW. from Utica, and 109 W. from Albany; contains the villages of Nelson Flats and Erieville. Pop. 2,100.

NELSON, pts. Portage co. Ohio, 15 m. NE. from Columbus, and under a state of cultivation.

NELSON, English settlement in North America, on the W. side of Hudson's bay, at the mouth of the river Nelson, 250 m. SE. of Churchill Fort. It belongs to the Hudson Bay Company, who carry on a great trade in beaver and other skins. Lon. 92° 35′ W. Lat. 57° 7′ N.

NELSON, co. Va., bounded by James river or Buckingham SE. Amherst SW. the Blue Ridge or Rockbridge and Augusta NW. and Albemarle NE. Length 23 m., mean width 15. Besides being washed by James river, it is drained by Rock Fish and Tye rivers. Warminster, the chief town, is about 60 m. a little N. of W. from Richmond. Pop. 12,287, of whom 5,967 were slaves and 152 free colored.

NELSON, co. Ken., bounded E. and SE. by Washington, S. and SW. by the Rolling fork of Salt river, or Hardin, NW. by Bullit, and N. by Salt river or Shelby. Length 30 m., mean width 17. Chief town, Bairdstown. Pop. 13,637, of whom 4,643 were slaves.

NELSON'S RIVER, large r. of N. America, in Cabotia, or British America. It rises in lake Winnipeg, and flowing about 350 m. in a NE. direction, empties into Hudson's bay, in Lat. 57° 30′ N. Lon. 93° W.

NELSON'S FERRY, v. S. C., 50 m. N. from Charleston.

NELSON'S FLATS, v. Nelson ts. Madison co. N. Y., 7 m. W. from Morrisville; contains 2 or 3 stores and 15 or 20 houses.

NELSONVILLE, v. Athens co. O., on the Hockhocking river, 14 m. NW. from Athens, and 54 SE. from Columbus; has several stores, taverns, mills and about 25 dwellings.

NEMAHA, r. La., which runs into the Missouri, 380 m. from the Mississippi.

NEOPSCO CREEK, r. Va., which runs into the Potomac.

NEPONSET, a handsome village, partly in Milton and partly in Dorchester, Norfolk co. Mass., on both sides of Neponset river, 6 m. S. from Boston. It has a number of establishments, where paper, chocolate, cards, and other articles are manufactured; also fulling-mills, corn-mills, and various others.

NEPONSET, creek of Boston harbor, navigable four miles to Milton, for vessels of 150 tons.

NESCOPECK, r. Luzerne co. Pa., which runs into the Susquehannah, at Nescopeck Falls.

NESCOPECK, ts. Luzerne co. Pa., at the junction of the Nescopeck with the Susquehannah, about 38 m. ENE. from Northumberland; contains several stores, various mechanics, and is a place of considerable business.

NESHAMINY, r. Bucks co. Pa., which runs SE. into the Delaware, 5 or 6 m. below Bristol.

NESQUIHONING, v. Northampton co. Pa., on the Nesquihoning creek, at the foot of the Nesquihoning mountain. This village owes its existence to the coal region.

NETCHEZ, r. Louisiana, which runs southerly, west of the state of Louisiana, and flows into the Sabine lake.

NEUS, river of N. C., which enters Pamlico sound, below Newbern, where it is a mile and a half broad. It rises in Person co. interlocking sources with Dan river, branch of Roanoke, and flowing through Granville, Orange, Wake, Johnson, Wayne, Lenoir, and Craven cos., empties into Pamlico sound. It is navigable for boats to Raleigh.

NEVISINK, ts. Sullivan co. N. Y. It lies on the E. side of Rockland, 115 m. from N. Y., 104 from Albany, and 13 m. from Monticello. Pop. 1,681.

NEVERSINK, r. Ulster co. N. Y. It lies on E. side of Rockland, and runs into the Delaware.

NEVILLSVILLE, v. Clermont co. Ohio,

30 m. above Cincinnati, and 110 SW. from Columbus, and contains 25 or 30 houses.

NEVIS, one of the leeward Caribbee islands in the West Indies, divided from the E. end of St. Christopher's by a narrow channel. It has but one mountain, which is in the middle, very high, and covered with large trees to the summit. Here are springs of fresh water, and a hot bath, of a nature similar to those of Bath, in Eng. It is a small island, but very fruitful, and subject to the English. Charleston is the capital.

NEW ALBANY, handsomely situated t. and seat of justice for Floyd co. In. It is situated on the right bank of Ohio river, 4 m. below Louisville, and 2 below Shipping-port, in Ken. It contains a steam, saw and grist-mill, a ship-yard, a court-house, jail, a bank, several churches, an academy, numerous stores, various mechanic shops, and is a flourishing place, and the largest town in the state. Pop. 4,226.

NEW ALBANY, v. Green ts. Columbiana co. Ohio, a small, but pleasant village.

NEW ALBION, ts. and v. Cattaraugus co. N. Y., 10 m. from Ellicottville, 300 from Albany. Pop. 1,016.

NEW ALEXANDRIA, v. Cross creek ts. Jefferson co. Ohio.

NEW ALEXANDRIA, v. Westmoreland co. Pa., on Loyalhanna river, 11 m. NE. from Greensburg.

NEW ALEXANDRIA, small town of Columbiana co. Ohio, 5 m. from Rochester, 2 from Chambersburg, and 138 from Columbus; has several stores, and about 25 dwellings.

NEWARK, ts. Caledonia co. Vt., 44 m. NE. from Montpelier, and 19 NW. from Guildhall; the soil is cold and unproductive. Pop. 360.

NEWARK, U. C., is situated on the W. side, at the entrance of Niagara river, opposite the fortress of Niagara, on lake Ontario. This town was laid out in the year 1794. It now contains about 150 persons, 2 churches, a jail, and academy. The first provincial parliament met at this place, and the public offices of government have been held *pro tempore* here.

NEWARK, city, and seat of justice, Essex co. N. J., situated on the W. side of Passaic river, on a plain, 9 m. W. of New York, 6 NE. of Elizabethtown, 50 from Trenton, and 215 from W. C. It is the largest town in the state. It is laid out in broad streets, and has two spacious greens or commons, which are beautifully shaded and adorned with trees. It contains a splendid court-house, of stone, 3 banks, 12 churches, an academy in high repute, and about 40 schools. But the town is most noted for its manufactures, in which it is among the first in the United States. They consist of saddlery and harness, carriages, shoes, hats, iron and brass founderies, coach-lace, trunks, looking-glasses, 2 dyeing establishments, besides a great variety of other articles of less note. The total annual amount is about 2,000,000 of dollars. The commerce of Newark is considerable; it employs 40 vessels, averaging 100 tons, in the coasting trade. The Morris canal passes through the town; also, the New Jersey rail-road, which affords hourly communication with New York, and thus renders it a suburb of that city. Pop. in 1830, 10,953, and in 1840, 17,290.

NEWARK, ts. and v. Tioga co. N. Y., 160 m. SW. from Albany, 35 NE. from Elmira, and 8 m. N. of Owego; the village contains 3 churches, several stores, and is a pleasant and flourishing place. Pop. of ts. 1,616.

NEWARK, v. Arcadia ts. Wayne co. N. Y., 6 m. W. of Lyons, upon the canal; contains a Presbyterian and a Methodist church, 2 select schools, a machine-shop, a carriage manufactory, 10 or 12 stores, various mechanic shops, and 75 or 80 dwellings. It is a pleasant and flourishing place.

NEWARK, v. Newcastle co. Del., 14 m. SW. from Wilmington. It contains 3 or 4 stores, an academy, and a college founded in 1833; it is a pleasant village, and a delightful spot for the student.

NEWARK, v. Worcester co. Md., 120 m. from Annapolis.

NEWARK, v. Louisa co. Va., 25 m. NW. from Richmond.

NEWARK, v. and seat of justice, Licking co. Ohio. It is situated near the confluence of the principal branches of Licking river, 26 m. W. by N. from Zanesville, 26 N. by E. from Lancaster, and 33 E. by N. from Columbus. It contains a Presbyterian and a Methodist church, 10 or 12 stores, 5 taverns, 2 printing-offices, 2 large warehouses, upwards of 300 dwellings, and a court-house of brick. Pop. 2,705. The Ohio and Erie canal passes along one of the principal streets.

NEWARK BAY, sheet of water extending from Staten Island sound to the mouth of Passaic and Hackensack rivers, in a direction of NNE. 2 m. wide and 6 long.

NEW ASHFORD, ts. Berkshire co. Mass., 18 m. N. from Lenox, and 130 W. by N. from Boston; a mountainous township. Pop. 227.

NEW ATHENS, v. in the southern part of Harrison co. Ohio, 6 m. S. from Cadiz, and 120 E. from Columbus. It is seated on both sides of the line, dividing Cadiz from Short creek, lying, therefore, partly in both of those two townships, and contains a college in high repute, several stores, 15 or 20 mechanic shops, and 30 or 40 dwellings.

NEW BALTIMORE, v and ts. Green co. N. Y., on the Hudson, 18 m. below Albany. The village contains about 50 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,306.

NEW BALTIMORE, v. Fauquier co. Va., 45 m. from W. C. and 120 from Richmond.

NEW BALTIMORE, v. Hamilton co. Ohio, on the N. bank of the Miami river, 18

or 18 m. NW. from Cincinnati, 120 from Columbus, and 505 from W. C.

NEW BALTIMORE, v. Stark co. Ohio, 14 m. from Canton; a small village of some 12 or 15 dwellings.

NEW BALTIMORE, v. Smithfield ts. Jefferson co. Ohio, has 10 or 12 houses.

NEW BALTIMORE, v. Iowa co. Wisconsin, 7 m. S. from Mineral Point.

NEW BEDFORD, ts. and seaport of Mass. in Bristol co. on a small arm of Buzzard bay. It has a secure harbor. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is fishing, preparing whale oil, spermaceti, and candles, which articles they export in considerable quantities. The number of ships and brigs employed is about 175. It has 11 oil manufactories and manufactures of leather, boots, shoes, iron castings, vessels, salt, cordage, Prussian blue, paper-hangings, carriages, looking-glass frames, &c. &c., total annual value, including oil and candles, about $700,000. Pop. 12,087.

NEW BEDFORD, p. Mahoning t. Mercer co. Pa., 15 m. SW. from Mercer.

NEW BEDFORD, v. Coshocton co. O., 99 m. N. of E. from Columbus, and 16 m. N. from Coshocton, contains about 25 houses.

NEW BEDFORD, v. Bristol ts. Morgan co. Ohio, a small village of 10 or 12 houses.

NEW BERLIN, ts. Chenango co. N. Y., 90 m. W. from Albany, 346 from W. C. It contains the villages of New Berlin, South New Berlin, New Berlin Centre, and Amblerville. The first contains a church, 10 or 12 stores, a printing-office, issuing a weekly paper, oil-mill, paper-mill, rope factory, furnace, a woollen and cotton factory, besides several mills of less note, and 180 houses. South New Berlin, 9 m. E. from Norwich, contains about 50 dwellings, &c. New Berlin Centre has 15 or 20 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 3,086.

NEW BERLIN, v. and seat of justice, Union co. Pa., on Penn's creek, 11 m. W. from Sunbury, and 168 from W. C. Pop. 680, contains a court-house and several stores.

NEW BERLIN, v. Milwaukee co. Wisconsin.

NEW BERLIN, v. Stark co. Ohio, on the state road from Canton to Cleveland, 5¼ m. N. from Canton, and 10 NE. from Massillon, and is a pleasant village.

NEWBERN, v. in the E. part of Bartholomew co. In., 51 m. from Indianapolis and 58 from W. C.

NEWBERN, v. Montgomery co. Va., 225 m. from Richmond, and 300 from W. C.

NEWBERN, cap. of Craven co. N. C., situated on the S. bank of the river Neuse, at its junction with the Trent, 33 m. S. of Washington, on Pamlico river, and 81 S. by W. of Edenton, on Albemarle sound. This is a village and port of entry, the most populous in the state, and was the seat of government before the revolution. It contains a court-house, jail, several churches, 2 banks, a number of mercantile houses, and is a place of considerable trade. Pop. 3,690.

NEWBERRY, district of S. C. bounded by Lexington SE. Saluda river or Edgefield SW. Laurens NW. Ennoree river or Union N. and Broad river or Fairfield NE. Length 25, mean width 20 m. The soil is productive in cotton, which is the principal staple. Chief town, Newberry. Pop. 18,350.

NEWBERRY, v. Wayne co. Ken., 121 m. from Frankfort; a small village.

NEWBERRY, v. Lycoming co. Pa., on the W. bank of Lycoming creek, opposite Williamsport.

NEWBERRY, t. and seat of justice, Newberry district, S. C., 40 m. NW. from Columbia, and 493 from W. C.

NEWBERRY, v. York co. Pa., 5 m NW. from York Haven, contains some 12 or 15 houses.

NEW BIRMINGHAM, v. Guernsey co. O., on the Clear Fork of Wills creek, 104 m. N. of E. from Columbus, and 11 N. from Washington, has several stores, 30 or 40 dwellings, &c.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, v. Perry co. Pa., 25 m. SW. from Harrisburg.

NEW BOSTON, ts. Hillsborough co. N. H. It is situated on a branch of the Merrimack river, 50 m. westward from Portsmouth, and is a good agricultural township. Pop. 1,569.

NEW BOSTON, v. Berkshire co. Mass., 119 m. westerly from Boston.

NEW BOSTON, v. Clarke co. Ohio, on the western side of Mad river, 4 m. SW. from Springfield.

NEW BOSTON, v. and cap. Mercer co. Il., on the Mississippi river, 2½ m. above the mouth of Edwards river, contains the county buildings, and is increasing in population.

NEW BOSTON, v. Wayne co. N. Y., on L. Ontario, 26 m. NW. from Lyons.

NEW BOURBON, v. St. Genevieve co. Miso., containing about 70 houses and 350 inhabitants. It stands 2 m. below St. Genevieve.

NEW BOWLING GREEN, v. Washington co. Miso., 99 m. SSW. from St. Louis.

NEWBORN, v. Jasper co. Geo., 63 m. NW. from Milledgeville.

NEW BRAINTREE, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 18 m. WNW. from Worcester, and 60 W. from Boston, has a cotton-mill, and other manufactures. Pop. 752.

NEW BRIGHTON, v. on the N. side of Staten Island, Richmond co. N. Y., on the Kills, 5 m. from the city of New York. It contains many splendid private mansions, and is a place of great resort in the summer months for the citizens of New York.

NEW BRITAIN, v. of Berlin ts. Hartford co. Con., 10 m. SW. from Hartford. It contains a variety of manufactories, and is one of the most thriving and pleasant villages in the state.

NEW BROWNSVILLE, Wayne co. Ohio, on Jerome's fork. It is a flourishing place.

NEW BRUNSWICK, in British America. See page 167.

NEW BRUNSWICK, city, N. J., partly in Middlesex and partly in Somerset co. on SW. side of the Raritan, 17 m. by the course of the river above Raritan bay, 12 W. from Amboy, 16 NE. from Princeton, 30 SW. from N. York by land, and 40 by water, 56 NE. from Philadelphia, and 194 from W. C. It contains an elegant court-house of brick, a jail, a market-house, 1 bank, a college, in which is included a theological department, and several houses of public worship, 2 for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Dutch Reformed, 1 for Baptists, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Roman Catholics. A considerable part of the town is situated rather low, but it is accounted healthy, and has an extensive trade. The number of stores is about 125. Many of the houses are spacious and elegant, ornamented with fine gardens. The New Jersey rail-road passes through the city, by which passengers are taken 4 times a day to New York, besides a daily communication by steam-boat, which makes New Brunswick as a suburb of New York. The Delaware and Raritan canal enters the river here, by a lock 12 feet lift. From the canal a very important water power is obtained with a fall of 14 feet, on which are now erected a saw-mill, doing an extensive business, and 2 paper-hanging manufactories. All things considered, no place offers greater inducements to the manufacturer. The Raritan is navigable as far as this place for sloops of 80 tons. Rutgers College was founded in this place by ministers of the Dutch Reformed church, in 1770. The building is a handsome stone edifice, 3 stories high. It has 5 instructors, and the number of students ranges from 70 to 100. Commencement, 3d Wednesday in August. The first vacation is from commencement to Sept. 15th; the 2d, from Dec. 21st to Jan. 7th; the 3d, from April 7th to May 1st. The grammar school under the care of the college faculty is a flourishing institution, and has from 60 to 100 pupils. Pop. 963.

NEW BRUNSWICK, v. in the S. part of Clay co. In., on Eel river.

NEW BUFFALO, v. Berrien co. Mich., on L. Michigan, at the mouth of Galien r.

NEW BUFFALO, v. Buffalo t. Perry co. Pa., on the Susquehannah, 12 m. NE. from Bloomfield.

NEWBURG, v. Green co. In., on the W. fork of White river, 7 m. S. from Bloomfield.

NEWBURG, v. Warwick co. In., 181 m. SSW. from Indianapolis.

NEWBURGH, ts. Penobscot co. Me., 54 m. N. from Augusta, 14 SW. from Bangor. It is a good ts. of land. Pop. 963.

NEWBURGH, ts. and v. and half-shire Orange co. N. Y., on the W. bank of the Hudson, 95 m. S. of Albany, and 70 on the stage-road N. of N. Y. The village is pleasantly situated on the Hudson, 20 m. E. from Goshen. It contains a court-house, and several houses of public worship, for Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Dutch Reformed, Associate Reformed, and Covenanters, 2 banks, an academy for males, and 1 for females, several high schools, all flourishing, 2 spacious hotels, besides several taverns, a whaling company, 40 or 50 stores, a brewery, making the famed Newburgh ale, and about 800 houses. Near the village, on Chambers creek, are 2 paper-mills, 4 plaster-mills, a factory for cotton and woollen machinery, and a powder manufactory, making powder of a superior quality. Pop. of ts. 8,933.

NEWBURY, ts. Orange co. Vt., on Connecticut river, opposite Haverhill, 34 m. ESE. from Montpelier, and 47 above Windsor, contains a number of mineral springs of some celebrity in scrofulous and cutaneous complaints, and manufactures of various kinds. Pop. 2,578.

NEWBURY, ts. Essex co. Mass., on the S. bank of Merrimack river, opposite to Salisbury, with which it is connected by a bridge, 24 m. N. from Salem, 32 NNE. from Boston. It contains 2 academies, 5 Congregational churches, manufactures of cotton goods, leather, carriages, fishing-nets, bed-cords, cotton lines, &c. Annual value about $75,000. Pop. 3,789.

NEWBURY, ts. Merrimack co. N. H., 40 m. NW. from Amherst, and 3 W. by N. from Concord. The land is generally good. Pop. 816.

NEWBURYPORT, ts. and port of entry, Essex co. Mass., on the S. bank of the Merrimack, 3 m. from its mouth, 24 N. from Salem, 24 SSW. from Portsmouth, 33 NNE. from Boston. Its manufactures consist of cotton goods, bar iron, iron castings, vessels, snuff, cigars, organs, soap, candles, &c. &c. Annual amount about $350,000. Pop. 7,161.

NEW CARLISLE, v. Clark co. O., 12 m. W. from Springfield, and 55 from Columbus, has several stores and churches, various mechanic shops, and from 70 to 80 dwellings.

NEW CARLISLE, v. Walnut Creek ts. Holmes co. O., a small village of some 15 or 20 houses.

NEW CARTHAGE, v. Concordia parish, La., 284 m. NW. from New Orleans.

NEW CASTINE, v. Butler ts. Darke co. Ohio, a small hamlet of some 12 or 15 houses.

NEW CASTLE, v. Schuylkill co. Pa., 4 m. NW. from Pottsville. It is a very flourishing village, situated in the coal region. Pop. about 500.

NEW CASTLE, v. Botetourt co. Va., at the forks of Craig's creek, 15 m. S. of W. from Fincastle, and 252 SW. by W. from W. C.

NEW CASTLE, v. in the SW. part of McLean co. Il., a small but pleasant village.

NEW CASTLE, t. and cap. of Henry co. In., near the centre of the county, 49 m. ENE. from Indianapolis, contains a court-

house, jail, several stores, and is a pleasant and flourishing town.

NEW CASTLE, v. Mercer co. Va., 16 m. SW. from Mercer boro., at the confluence of Shenango and Neshannock creeks.

NEW CASTLE, v. Wilkes co. N. C., 175 m. N. of W. from Raleigh.

NEWCASTLE, ts. Lincoln co. Me., 7 m. NNE. from Wiscasset, 165 NE. from Boston. Here is an academy, and it is flourishing in its trade and navigation. Pop. 1,712.

NEWCASTLE, or Great Island, isl. and ts. Rockingham co. N. H., in the mouth of the Piscataqua, 2 m. E. from Portsmouth. On the NE. point are a light-house and a fort. Pop. 742.

NEWCASTLE, ts. and v. Westchester co. N. Y., 6 m. W. from Bedford, 37 N. from New York. The village, near the west boundary, contains about 30 dwellings, &c. Pop. of ts. 1,529.

NEWCASTLE, co. Del., bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Delaware river and bay, S. by Kent co. and W. by Maryland. The Chesapeake and Delaware canal crosses this co. Length 36 m., mean width 12; area 432 sq. ms. Pop. 33,120. Chief towns, Newcastle and Wilmington.

NEWCASTLE, t. and cap. Newcastle co. Delaware, on W. bank of the r. Delaware, 5 m. SSW. from Wilmington, 33 SW. from Philadelphia, 103 from W. C. Lon. 75° 35′ W. Lat. 39° 43′ N. It contains 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Episcopalians and 1 for Presbyterians, a court-house, a jail, an academy, a bank, and about 150 houses, and has some trade. A rail-road passes from this place to Frenchtown, Md.

NEWCASTLE, v. Mercer co. Pa., 232 m. from Harrisburg, and 264 from W. C.

NEWCASTLE, t. Hanover co. Va., on the Pamunky, 24 m. NE. from Richmond.

NEW CASTLE, v. Hardiman co. Ten., 170 m. from Nashville, and 861 from W. C.

NEWCASTLE, t. and cap. Henry co. Ken., on the river Kentucky, 18 m. S. from Westport, 556 from W. C. It contains the county buildings, a bank, and about 150 houses.

NEW CHESTER, ts. Grafton co. N. H., on the Merrimack, in the south-east part of the county.

NEW CHESTER, v. Strabane ts. Adams co. Pa., 9 m. NE. from Gettysburg.

NEW CITY, v. Clarkstown ts. Rockland co. N. Y., containing the court-house and county buildings, and 15 or 20 houses.

NEW COLUMBIA, v. Union co. Pa., situated on the W. branch of Susquehannah river, 12 m. NE. from New Berlin, and 68 from Harrisburg.

NEW COLUMBUS, v. Huntingdon ts. Luzerne co. Pa., contains 10 or 12 dwellings.

NEWCOME, v. Preble co. O., 94 m. from Columbus, 42 from Dayton. It is a flourishing village, and contains 60 or 70 dwellings. Its name was changed to Camden in 1835.

NEWCOMERSTOWN, settlement, in the SW. quarter of Tuscarawas co. O., 18 m. SW. by W. from New Philadelphia, 4 E. from Coshocton, and 82 NE. from Columbus. It is a flourishing village.

NEW CONCORD, v. Columbia co. N. Y., 48 m. from Albany, and 18 from the Hudson, has 15 or 20 houses.

NEW CONCORD, v. Muskingum co. O., on the national road, 15 m. E. from Zanesville; has several stores, a fulling-mill, carding-machine, and from 40 to 50 dwellings.

NEW COVINGTON, v. Luzerne co. Pa., 19 m. N. from Wilkesbarre, and 144 NE. from Harrisburg.

NEW CUMBERLAND, v. Allen ts. Cumberland co. Pa., situated on the Susquehannah, 3 m. S. from Harrisburg.

NEW CUMBERLAND, v. Tuscarawas co. O., 100 m. E. from Columbus, and 10 E. from New Philadelphia; contains several stores, and mechanic shops, and some 20 or 25 dwellings.

NEWDERRY, v. Derry ts. Westmoreland co. Pa., 6 m. E. from Greensburg.

NEW DESIGN, v. Trigg co. Ken., 217 m. SW. by W. from Frankfort.

NEW DESIGN, settlement in Monroe co. Il., 4 m. S. from Waterloo. This is one of the oldest American settlements in Illinois.

NEW DURHAM, ts. Strafford co. N. H., 40 m. NW. from Portsmouth, 3 NE. from Concord, and 32 from Dover. It contains a remarkable cave. Pop. 1,132.

NEW ECHOTA, v. and cap. Murray co. Geo., 177 m. from Milledgeville, and 639 from W. C.; contains the county buildings and some 15 or 20 houses.

NEW EGYPT, v. Monmouth co. N. J., 35 m. NE. by E. from Philadelphia; has a grist-mill, several stores, a Methodist church, and some 20 or 25 dwellings.

NEW ENGLAND, name given at an early period to all the country that lies between Canada and New York, and which at present comprises New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, and Maine.

NEW FAIRFIELD, ts. Fairfield co. Ct. It is situated between Brookfield and the state of New York, 64 m. SW. from Hartford. Pop. 956.

NEW FANE, ts. Windham co. Vt. It is situated on the E. side of West river, 8 m. NW. from Fulham, 100 from Montpelier. It contains 2 pleasant villages. Pop. 1,043.

NEWFANE, t. Niagara co. N. Y., 10 m. N. of Lockport, and 276 W. from Albany. Kempville and Charlotte are villages. Pop. 2,372.

NEWFIELD, ts. and v. Tompkins co. N. Y., 210 m. W. from Albany, and 9 from Ithaca. The village contains about 75 dwellings. Pop. 3,567.

NEWFIELD, ts. York co. Me., 40 m. NNW. from York, 99 from Augusta, and very productive of wheat and wool. Pop. 1,354.

NEWFOUND LAKE, lake, N. H., in Hebron, New Chester, Alexandria, and Bridgewater, 5 m. long from N. to S. and 2½ broad.

NEWFOUNDLAND, isl. on the E. coast of N. America, between 47° and 52° N. Lat. It was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1496, and, after many disputes with the French, it was ceded to the English in 1713. It is of a triangular form, from 300 to 350 m. on a side. It has several harbors, and there are about 500 or 600 English families settled here, beside the garrison of St. John, Placentia, and other forts. In the fishing season, which begins in May and ends in September, it is resorted to by at least 10,000 people, on account of the cod fisheries on the banks near it.

NEWFOUND RIVER, r. N. H., which flows from Newfound lake, and after a southerly course of 4 or 5 m. runs into the Merrimack near Bristol.

NEW FRANKLIN, v. Stark co. O., 15 m. E. from Canton, and 20 W. from New Lisbon; contains several stores and 20 or 30 houses.

NEW GARDEN, v. Guilford co. Va., 82 m. NW. by W from Raleigh.

NEW GARDEN, v. Wayne co. In., 84 m. E. from Indianapolis.

NEW GARDEN, v. Robinson co. N. C.

NEW GARDEN, v. Columbiana co. O., 142 m. from Columbus.

NEW GENEVA, v. Fayette co. Pa.; contains 15 or 20 houses.

NEW GERMANTOWN, v. Hunterdon co. N. J., 14 m. NE. from Flemington, 45 from Trenton, and 211 from W. C.; has 2 churches, several stores, about 30 dwellings, &c.

NEW GERMANTOWN, v. Perry co. Pa., 20 m. W. from Bloomfield, and 46 from Harrisburg.

NEW GILEAD, v. Moore co. N. C., 8 m. SW. from Carthage, and 63 from Raleigh.

NEW GLASGOW, v. Amherst co. Va. Here is an academy for young ladies.

NEW GLOUCESTER, ts. Cumberland co. Me., 23 m. N. from Portland, 38 from Augusta, and has mills of various kinds. Pop. 1,946.

NEW GOSHENHOPPEN, v. Montgomery co. Pa., 21 m. NW. from Norristown, and 37 from Philadelphia.

NEW GUILFORD, v. Coshocton co. O., 55 m. NE. from Columbus, and contains from 80 to 100 inhabitants.

NEW HAGERSTOWN, v. Carroll co. O., on Conoten creek, 124 m. NE. from Columbus, and 12 SW. from Carrolton, has several stores, 1 church, and 35 or 40 dwellings.

NEW HAMBURG, v. Dutchess co. N. Y., on both sides of Wappinger's creek at its mouth, 10 m. S. from Poughkeepsie, contains about 25 dwellings, &c.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, one of the U. S. See p. 48.

NEW HAMPTON, ts. Belknap co. N. H., on the Merrimack, 30 m. above Concord. It has an academy and theological institution in high repute. Pop. 1,809.

NEW HAMPTON, v. Hunterdon co. N. J., 21 m. N. by W. from Flemington, 40 NW. from New Brunswick, and 41 from Trenton, has several stores, 25 or 30 dwellings, &c.

NEW HANOVER, co. N. C., bounded by the Atlantic ocean SE. Cape Fear river or Brunswick SW. Bladen W. Sampson NW. Duplin N. and Onslow E. Length 50 m., mean width 25. Surface mostly flat, and in part marshy. Staples, cotton and tobacco. Chief town, Wilmington. Pop. 13,312, of whom 6,376 were slaves, and 565 free colored.

NEW HANOVER, v. Posey co. In., 171 m. from Indianapolis, and 732 from W. C.

NEW HARRISBURG, v. Wayne ts. Jefferson co. O., a small village of 12 or 15 houses.

NEW HARTFORD, ts. Litchfield co. Ct., 22 m. W. by N. of the city of Hartford, and 12 m. NE. of Litchfield, the shire town. Pop. 1,703.

NEW HARTFORD, ts. and v. Oneida co. N. Y., 4 m. W. from Utica, on the Chenango canal; the village contains 2 churches, several extensive cotton factories, a dyeing and printing factory, a paper-mill, several stores, and 130 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 3,819.

NEW HAVEN, ts. Addison co. Vt., on Otter creek, 30 m. from Montpelier, and 7 NW. from Middlebury. It has some manufactures. Pop. 1,503.

NEW HAVEN, co. Ct., bounded by Long Island sound S. Housatonic river or Fairfield SW. Litchfield NW. Hartford N. and Middlesex NE. Length 27 m., mean breadth 22. This county is one of the most pleasingly diversified of any in the United States. A chain of mountains of moderate elevation, pervades it from SSW. to NNE. and the surface is in general undulating, except near the Sound. Chief town, New Haven. Pop. 48,619.

NEW HAVEN, city, seaport, and cap. of New Haven co. Ct., and semi-capital of the state, stands at the head of a bay which opens 4 m. into the land, from Long Island sound. It is surrounded by a beautiful and extensive plain, bounded on all sides, except towards the water, by lofty hills, which rise in some places to the height of 300 or 400 feet. It is laid out with great regularity and neatness; the streets are 64 feet in width, and their intersections rectangular. A square in the centre is laid out as a public ground. It is adorned with rows of handsome shade trees and spacious walks. On this square stand the public buildings, the college edifices, and 4 churches. For beauty, there are few squares in the Union to compare with this. Two of the churches are for Congregationalists, and are very elegant structures. Another is for Episcopalians, and is a most superb Gothic edifice

of stone. The state-house, which stands in front of this square, is one of the handsomest buildings of the kind in the United States. This city contains also a Methodist meeting-house, a jail, an alms-house, a museum, an observatory, 5 banks, a large gun factory, and manufactories of paper and cotton, besides a great variety of other articles of less note, employing an extensive capital, and a large number of hands. Yale College, at this place, was founded in 1700, and ranks as the second literary institution in the Union. The college library contains 8,500 volumes, and the students', 9,000. The philosophical and chemical apparatus is excellent and complete. The faculty consists of a president, 10 profe-sors, and 5 tutors. The whole number of students ranges at about 400, divided among the departments of law, medicine, theology, and the academic course. The students attend the lectures of the several professors on their respective branches, and have frequent exercises in speaking and composition. Commencement is held on the 2d Wednesday in September. There are 3 vacations; the 1st from commencement, 6 weeks; the 2d from the 2d Wednesday in January, 3 weeks; the 3d from the Wednesday immediately preceding the 2d Thursday in May, 3 weeks. There is connected with the college, a Medical Institution, which was established in 1813, and has 4 professors, one of materia medica and botany, one of the theory and practice of physic, surgery, and obstetrics, one of chemistry and pharmacy, and one of anatomy and physiology. The Medical College is an elegant edifice of stone. There are belonging to this department a valuable anatomical museum, and a medical library. The lectures commence on the 1st of November. The course of each professor includes about 100 lectures. There are besides 40 well conducted academies and private schools, some of which are of an elevated character, for females. There are here from abroad more than 1,000 persons constantly, for the purposes of education. The other literary and scientific societies are the Connecticut academy of arts and sciences, the American Geological Society, the Yale Natural History Society, Mechanics' Society for the promotion of useful arts, and encouragement of industry and merit, and the Young Mechanics' Institute. The village of Fair Haven, on both sides of the Quinnipiack, a part in the city limits, has 2 churches, and a flourishing high school, called the Fair Haven Institute. It carries on an extensive business. The village of Westville contains about 800 inhabitants, and various manufactures. New Haven is the largest seaport in the state, and has a large amount of shipping. Total amount, 9,500 tons. A line of packets plies between this and New York city, and it has daily communication with it by steam-boats. It is also connected with Hartford by a rail-road, and with Northampton by a canal. Pop. 12,960.

NEW HAVEN, ts. and v. Oswego co. N. Y., 160 m. from Albany, productive in grass. The village contains about 25 dwellings.

NEW HAVEN, v. Huron co. Ohio, 22 m. N. from Mansfield, 28 from Huron, and 90 E. from Columbus; contains several stores, a tin and sheet iron manufactory, and is a flourishing place.

NEW HAVEN, ts. New Haven co. Ct., and containing New Haven city. Pop. 14,390.

NEW HAVEN, v. Gallatin co. Il., 74 m. SSE. from Vandalia; has a saw and flouring mill, several stores, and about 20 families.

NEW HAVEN, v. Nelson co. Ken., 66 m. from Frankfort, and 617 from W. C.

NEW HAVEN, v. Fayette co. Pa., on the W. bank of the Youghiogeny river, 12 m. NE. from Uniontown.

NEW HOLLAND, v. Pickaway co. O., 40 m. SW. from Columbus, and 15 W. from Circleville, and is a beautiful village.

NEW HOLLAND, t. Lancaster co. Pa., 13 m. NE. from Lancaster; contains 15 or 20 houses.

NEW HOPE, v. Spartansburg district, S. C., 112 m. from Columbia, and 485 from W. C.

NEW HOPE, v. Hancock co. Geo., 20 m. from Milledgeville.

NEW HOPE, v. Bucks co. Pa., on the Delaware river, 11 m. E. from Doylestown, and 34 NE. from Philadelphia. At this place there is a fine bridge over the Delaware, 1,050 feet long, and 33 wide, erected in 1814. The village contains several stores, 2 taverns, an iron-foundery, several mills, and various mechanic shops, and is a place of considerable business. It has about 25 houses.

NEW HOPE, v. Augusta co. Va., 152 m. SW. by W. from Washington.

NEW HOPE, v. Lincoln co. Ten., 56 m. S. from Nashville.

NEW HOPE, v. Scott ts. Brown co. O., 97 m. SW. from Columbus; has several stores, a merchant-mill, and 20 or 25 dwellings.

NEW HOPE, v. Augusta co. Va., 114 m. WNW. from Richmond, and 152 SW. by W. from Washington.

NEW HOPE, settlement, in the NW. part of McDonough co. Il.

NEW IBERIA, v. Louisiana, parish of St. Martin's, on the right bank of Teche, 48 m. above its mouth, consisting of one street along the river, containing about 40 houses, and 200 inhabitants. The bank is here something higher than it is either above or below; schooners drawing 4 or 5 feet water come up to New Iberia at all seasons. Lat. 30° N.

NEWINGTON, ts. Rockingham co. N. H., on the E. side of Great bay, 5 m. NW. from Portsmouth. This place is connected with Goat Island, by a bridge 2,600 feet

long, and 4 wide, which cost $65,401. Pop. 543.

NEW IPSWICH, ts. Hillsborough co. N. H., 52 m. N. from Boston. It contains an academy and a number of mills, 4 cotton-factories, &c. &c. Pop. 1,578.

NEW JERSEY, one of the states of the U. S. See page 74.

NEW KENT, co. Va., bounded N. by Pamunky river, E. by James City co. S. by Charles City and Henrico cos., and W. by Hanover co. Chief town, New Kent C. H. Pop. 6,230, of whom 3,385 were slaves, and 373 free colored.

NEW KENT, v. and cap. New Kent co. Va., 30 m. E. from Richmond, and 133 SW. from W. C.

NEW LANCASTER, v. Warren co. Il.

NEW LEBANON, v. Carroll co. In., on Wild Cat creek.

NEW LEBANON, v. Sullivan co. In., 6 m. ESE. from Merom.

NEW LEBANON, ts. and v. Columbia co. N. Y., on the road from Pittsfield to Albany, 21 m. from the latter place. This town is remarkable for a tepid spring which has become a watering place of much resort. The village, at the springs, contains 7 taverns, of which 2 are large and elegant hotels, and 30 or 40 dwellings. The spring is 10 feet in diameter, and 4 feet deep, and discharges water enough to turn several mills. The Shakers own 3,000 acres of land in this town, and have a very flourishing settlement near Lebanon village, containing about 50 neat buildings. They have a church which cost $30,000. Pop of ts. 2,536.

NEW LEBANON, v., one m. and a half from the springs, has 12 or 15 dwellings.

NEW LEBANON, v. and cap. Camden co. N. C., 220 m. NE. from Raleigh, and 248 from W. C.

NEW LEXINGTON, v. Knox co. O., 13 m. E. from Mount Vernon.

NEW LEXINGTON, v. in the eastern part of Preble co. O., on Twin creek, upon the road from Dayton to Eaton, 6 m. E. from Eaton, 19 W. from Dayton, and 85 W. by S. from Columbus.

NEW LEXINGTON, v. Van Buren co. Iowa.

NEW LEXINGTON, v. Highland co. O., 10 m. N. from Hillsborough, 34 W. from Chillicothe, 34 E. from Lebanon, and 50 SW. from Columbus; has several stores, 2 tanneries, 2 churches, various mechanics, and from 50 to 60 dwellings.

NEW LEXINGTON, v. Perry co. O., on Big Rush creek, 8 m. nearly S. from Somerset, and 50 SE. from Columbus, has 2 churches, 2 taverns, several stores, and 25 or 30 dwellings.

NEW LEXINGTON, v. Highland co. O., 2 m. W. from Leesburg, a small village of 12 or 15 families.

NEW LEXINGTON, v. Morgan co. Il., 8 m. NW. from Jacksonville, has several stores and 15 or 20 dwellings.

NEW LIBERTY, v. Owen co. Ken., 40 m. by post-road from Frankfort, and 544 from W. C.

NEWLIN'S SETTLEMENT, Crawford co. Il., 10 m. NW. from Palestine, and contains from 80 to 100 families.

NEW LISBON, ts. Otsego co. N.Y., 10 m. SW. from Cooper's-town; surface hilly, well adapted to the grazing business. Pop. 1,909.

NEW LISBON, v. Montgomery co. Md., near the E. side of Cattail creek, branch of the Patuxent, and on Frederick turnpike, 22 m. W. from Baltimore.

NEW LISBON, flourishing v. and seat of justice, Columbiana co. O., 35 m. S. from Warren in Trumbull co. 56 m. NE. from Pittsburg, 160 NE. from Columbus. It contains some elegant county buildings, a bank, 6 meeting-houses, and upwards of 260 dwelling-houses. In the vicinity are a furnace, glass factory, paper-mill, and other valuable mills and manufacturing establishments. It is rapidly increasing. Pop. 1,500.

NEW LONDON, ts. Merrimack co. N. H., 30 m. NW. from Concord, and 12 E. from Newport. It is a good agricultural ts. Pop. 1,019.

NEW LONDON, SE. co. of Ct., bounded by Rhode Island E. by Long Island sound S. by Middlesex co. Ct. W. Hartford and Tolland NW. and Windham N. Length 30 m., mean width 20. Connecticut r. forms part of its W. boundary; but beside this stream, New London co. is in a remarkable manner indented with bays and rivers. The soil is productive in fruits, grain, and pasturage. Staples, grain, flour, live-stock, lumber, fish, &c. Chief town, New London. Pop. 44,463.

NEW LONDON, city, sea-port, and, alternately with Norwich, seat of justice for New London co. Ct., is situated on the W. side of the Thames, 3 m. above its mouth, 14 m. below Norwich, and 42 SE. from Hartford. Beside the ordinary county buildings, it contains 2 banks, a marine insurance office, several churches, and 2 or 3 printing-offices. Having a depth of 5 fathoms water, the harbor is the best between N. York and Newport, and is very seldom obstructed by ice. The city is defended by forts Griswold and Trumbull, the former on Groton side opposite the city, and the latter on the New London side of the harbor. Distance from W. C. 354 m. Pop. 5,519.

NEW LONDON, Ann-Arundel co. Md., 5 m. SSW. from Annapolis.

NEW LONDON, v. Campbell co. Va., 18 m. SW. from Lynchburg.

NEW LONDON, pts. in the SE. quarter of Huron co. O., 16 m. from Norwalk.

NEW LONDON, v. Jefferson co. In., on Ohio river, 30 m. above Louisville, contains several stores, and is a pleasant and flourishing village.

NEW LONDON, v. and seat of justice, Ralls co. Miso., on Salt river, about 100 m. NW. from St. Louis, contains a brick court-house, a jail, a church, several stores, and is a flourishing place.

NEW LONDON, t. and cap. Campbell co. Va., 123 m. WSW. from Richmond. It contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, and about 130 houses.

NEW LONDON, v. Chester co. Pa., 68 m. from Harrisburg, and 93 from W. C.

NEW LONDON, v. Oneida co. N. Y., on the Erie canal, 7 m. W. from Rome, contains several stores and about 50 dwellings.

NEW MADISON, v. Darke co. Ohio, 100 m. a little N. of W. from Columbus, and 10 from St. Mary's.

NEW MADRID, v. and seat of justice, New Madrid co. Miso., 70 m. below the mouth of the Ohio. It contains about 60 houses and 500 inhabitants. It does an extensive shipping business in stock, lumber and corn; of the latter about 80,000 bushels are shipped annually. The public buildings are a court-house, jail, a Catholic church, and a nunnery.

NEW MADRID, co. Miso., bounded by Mississippi river SE. Arkansas S. St. Francis river NW. and Cape Girardeau N. Length 60 m., mean width 25. Staples, Indian corn, pork, cotton, and other articles. Chief town, New Madrid. Pop. 4,554, of whom 801 were slaves.

NEWMAN, t. and cap. Coweta co. Ga., 129 m. NW. by W. from Milledgeville, 722 from W. C., contains the county buildings and 15 or 20 houses.

NEWMANSTOWN, v. Berks co. Pa., 15 m. W. from Reading, a small village of 15 or 20 houses.

NEWMARKET, v. York co. Pa., 20 m. NW. from the borough of York, contains 10 or 15 dwellings.

NEW MARKET, v. Middlesex co. N. J., 7 m. N. from New Brunswick, has a tavern, store and about 20 dwellings.

NEWMARKET, v. Green co. Pa., 240 m. from Harrisburg and 232 from W. C., contains some 15 or 20 houses.

NEW MARKET, v. Abbeville dist. S. C., 80 m. W. from Columbia.

NEW MARKET, v. Washington co. Ken., 13 m. SSW. from Springfield, and 63 from Frankfort.

NEW MARKET, v. Jefferson co. Ten., 30 m. NE. from Knoxville.

NEW MARKET, ts. Rockingham co. N. H., 11 m. W. from Portsmouth, and 36 SE. from Concord. Lamprey river falls into Great Bay, near the NE. corner of this town, where there is a considerable village, and about 2 m. distant from this there is another pleasant village, containing an academy. Here is a bridge crossing a branch of the Piscataqua, which connects this town with Stratham. Pop. 2,730.

NEW MARKET, v. Kent co. Md., 56 m. from Annapolis and 90 from W. C.

NEWMARKET, v. Dorchester co. Md., 9 m. E. from Cambridge, contains 10 or 12 houses.

NEWMARKET, v. Frederick co. Md., 13 m WSW. from Fredericktown, 68 from Annapolis, and 50 from W. C.

NEWMARKET, v. Shenandoah co. Va., 22 m. SSW. from Woodstock, 50 NE. from Staunton. It contains a handsome Episcopal church, and 80 or 100 houses.

NEWMARKET, v. King and Queen co. Va., 32 m. from Richmond and 125 from W. C.

NEWMARKET, v. Prince William co. Va., 107 m. from Richmond and 45 from W. C.

NEWMARKET, v. Amherst co. Va., on James river, 100 m. above Richmond.

NEWMARKET, t. Bertie co. N. C.

NEWMARKET, v. Highland co. Ohio, 68 m. SW. from Columbus and 42 W. from Chillicothe; has about 20 houses.

NEWNANSVILLE, v. and cap. Alachua co. Flor., 178 m. from Tallahassee and 875 from W. C.

NEW MARLBOROUGH, ts. Berkshire co. Mass., 23 m. SSE. from Lenox, 118 WSW. from Boston. A mineral spring has been discovered here. It has some manufactures. Pop. 1,682.

NEW MEXICO, v. SW. part of Green co. Wisconsin.

NEW MILFORD, v. Bergen co. N. J., 4 m. N. from Hackensack, has 2 mills, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

NEW MILFORD, ts. Litchfield co. Ct., 16 m. N. of Danbury, and 18 SW. of Litchfield, on the NE. side of Housatonic river, a good agricultural ts. with some manufactures. Pop. 3,974.

NEW MILLS, v. in Danvers, Mass., 2 m. NW. from Salem.

NEW MILLS, v. Burlington co. N. J., 8 m. E. from Mount Holly.

NEW OHIO, v. Colesville ts. Broome co. N. Y., on the line of the Hudson and Erie rail-road, contains 10 houses.

NEW ORLEANS, city, port of entry, and capital of Louisiana, stands on the left bank of the Mississippi river, 105 m. above its mouth. The city proper contains six complete squares, each having a front of 319 feet in length. Each square is divided into 12 lots. Many of the streets do not exceed 40 feet in width. The public buildings are a town-house, hospital, the Cathedral church of St. Louis, the barracks, custom-house, market-house, 5 banks, and two theatres, one for French, and the other for American actors. There is also a convent of Ursuline nuns. The Spanish and French modes of building prevail, and most of the houses are finished outside with stucco, which gives the city rather a fantastic appearance to a stranger. The ground on which it stands is lower than the surface of the river, which is confined within its channel by an artificial bank called *the levee*, which was raised at great expense, and extends 50 m. The land is so spongy that the houses are necessarily without cellars. It is very advantageously situated for commerce, the Mississippi and its numerous branches wafting to it the productions of a fertile country of more than 2,000 miles in extent. It is already one of the most important commercial ports in America, and is probably destined to become,




NEW ORLEANS.

at no distant period, the rival of the first in Europe. The harbor presents an area of many acres, covered with all the grotesque variety of flat-boats, keel-boats, and water craft of every description, that have floated from all points of the valley above. Sloops, schooners, brigs, and ships occupy the wharves, arranged below each other, in the order of their size, showing a forest of masts. The foreign aspect of the stuccoed houses in the city proper, the massive buildings of the Fauxbourg St. Mary, the bustle and movement on every side, all seen at one view in the bright coloring of the brilliant sun and sky of the climate, present a splendid spectacle. There have been counted in the harbor, 1,500 flat-boats at a time. Steam-boats are coming and departing every hour; and 50 are frequently seen lying in the harbor at a time. There are often 5 or 6,000 boatmen from the upper country here; and it is not uncommon to see 40 vessels advertised for Liverpool and Havre. No place in the United States has so much activity and bustle of commerce, crowded into so small a space, in the months of February and March. During the season of bringing in the cotton crop, whole streets are barricaded with cotton bales. The amount of domestic exports from this city exceeds 12 millions of dollars a year, being greater than that of any other city of the Union, except New York, and nearly equalling that. The greatest items that make this amount, are sugar and cotton. Its advantages of communication with the country immediately adjacent to it, have been overlooked, in comparison with those of its relation to the upper country. But even in these respects it is unrivalled. By the basin of the canal, and the Bayou St. John, it communicates with lake Ponchartrain, and the connected lakes; with the opposite Florida shore, with Mobile, Pensacola, and the whole Gulf shore, east and west. Not a few vessels clear from the basin for the Atlantic and Mexican ports. The basin is scarcely distant a quarter of a mile from the ship-landing on the Mississippi. A person on the basin wharf can see the masts of the vessels, lying on the shore of the levee, and yet a vessel sailing from the basin, would have to sail through the lakes along the Gulf shore, and up the Mississippi, some hundreds of miles, to arrive at so little distance from her former position. Even the commerce and shipping of the basin would be sufficient for the support of a considerable city. There is an incorporation, to connect the lake with the Mississippi by a canal, directly from the one to the other. A most necessary and important canal is also contemplated, for connecting Attakapas with the city. A rail-road 4½ m. in length, from the city to lake Ponchartrain, has been recently finished. It is perfectly straight, and varies only 16 inches from a dead level from end to end. No city in the United States contains such a variety of inhabitants from every state in the Union, and from every nation in Europe; and there are not a few from the Spanish country, and the islands. There is an astonishing contrast of manners, language, and complexion. One half the population is black or colored. The French population probably as yet predominates over the American. Among the Americans, the inhabitants of the city of New York seem to have the greater number, and New Orleans has more intercourse with New York, than any other American city. The intercourse with Havana and Vera Cruz is great, and constantly increasing. The college is a respectable building, and has ample endowments, but has, as yet, done little for the literature of the country. There are a number of charitable institutions in this city, of respectable character; and when the epidemic yellow fever visits it, the manner in which the inhabitants bestow charity, nursing, shelter, and medical aid to the sick, is worthy of all praise. A library, for the use of the poorer reading young men of the city, has been instituted, and in the extent of her efficient and useful charities, New Orleans is not far behind her Atlantic

sisters. There are fewer churches in the city, than in any other town of the same size in the United States. There are but three Catholic places of worship, one Presbyterian, one Episcopalian, a Mariners' church, a Baptist and a Methodist place of worship. Very little observance of the Sabbath, as northern people estimate it, is seen in this city. It is well known, that the forms of the Catholic worship do not forbid amusements on the Sabbath. The city and Fauxbourgs (suburbs) contained, in 1830, 46,310 inhabitants, and in 1840, 86,000. It is about 1,000 m. below the mouth of the Ohio, and 1,203 from Washington.

NEW ORLEANS, parish, La., including the city of New Orleans, bounded by the gulf of Mexico S. the interior of Lafourche and German coast W. lake Ponchartrain N. the Rigolets and lake Borgne NE. and Plaquemine E. Length 80 m., mean width 16. Pop. 102,193, of whom 23,448 were slaves, and 19,226 free colored.

NEW OXFORD, v. Adams co. Pa., on the road from York to Gettysburg, 10 m. NE. from Gettysburg.

NEW PALTZ, ts. and v. Ulster co. N. Y., 15 m. below Kingston landing, and 7 m. S. from Poughkeepsie; the village, on the right bank of the Wallkill, contains a Dutch Reformed church, an academy, several stores, various mechanic shops, and 30 or 40 houses. Pop. of ts. 5,408.

NEW PALTZ LANDING, v. Ulster co. N. Y., on Hudson river, opposite Poughkeepsie.

NEW PARIS, v. Preble co. Ohio, 92 m. a little S. of W. from Columbus, contains several stores, 2 grist-mills, various mechanic shops, from 60 to 70 dwellings, &c.

NEW PETERSBURG, v. Highland co. O., 55 m. SSW. from Columbus, has 5 or 6 stores, 4 warehouses, various mechanic shops, a grammar-school, and 30 or 40 dwellings.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, v. Beaver co. Pa., on the S. side of the Ohio river, opposite the borough of Beaver.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, v. Washington co. In., E. from Salem, 101 m. from Indianapolis, and 611 from W. C.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, v. and seat of justice, Tuscarawas co. Ohio. It is situated on the left bank of Muskingum river, on a beautiful plain, opposite the mouth of Sugar creek. It contains the county buildings, several stores, 5 or 6 taverns, a printing-office, various mechanics, and is a flourishing village. It is 50 m. NE. from Zanesville, 314 from W. C., and 50 NE. from Columbus.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, v. Hardin co. Ken., 5 m. from Ohio river, 30 above Louisville.

NEW PITTSBURG, v. Wayne co. O., 9 m. W. from Wooster, and 80 NE. from Columbus, has several stores, 25 or 30 dwellings, &c.

NEWPORT, ts. Penobscot co. Me., 25 m. WNW. from Bangor and 56 NE. from Augusta, a good agricultural ts. very productive of wheat. Pop. 1,138.

NEWPORT, v. Indiana co. Pa., on the Blacklick creek, opposite Blairsville, 14 m. SSW. from the borough of Indiana.

NEWPORT, v. Perry co. Pa., on the Juniata canal, 6 m. NE. from Bloomfield, and 41 NW. from Harrisburg. It has considerable trade with the surrounding country.

NEWPORT, ts. Orleans co. Vt., 48 m. NE. from Montpelier, and 10 N. from Irasburg; watered by a branch of the Missisque river. Pop. 591.

NEWPORT, t. and cap. Vermillion co. In., situated a little below the junction of Little Vermillion and Wabash rivers, 86 m. W. from Indianapolis, and 658 from W. C., contains a court-house, jail, several stores, and is a flourishing business place.

NEWPORT, v. in the NE. part of Wayne co. In., 11 m. N. by W. from Richmond, 64 from Indianapolis, and 511 from W. C.

NEWPORT, v. Coshocton co. O., on the Ohio canal, 2 m. N. from the town of Coshocton; a small village of 10 or 15 houses.

NEWPORT, v. Meigs ts. Adams co. O., has several houses.

NEWPORT, v. Franklin co. Miso., 43 m. W. from St. Louis; a small town of 10 or 12 houses.

NEWPORT, v. Ralls co. Miso., on Salt river, 5 m. above Cincinnati.

NEWPORT, ts. and cap. Cheshire co. N. H., 8 m. E. of Claremont, 42 WNW. of Concord. Here is a cotton manufactory, and various other mills. Pop. 1,958.

NEWPORT, co. R. I. It comprises 7 towns, and a number of islands; valuable minerals are found here. Pop. 16,874. Newport is the seat of justice.

NEWPORT, ts. s-p. and cap. Newport co. on SW. end of the island of Rhode Island, 5 m. from the sea, 15 S. from Bristol, 30 S. by E. from Providence, 55 E. by N. from New London, 71 S. by W. from Boston. Among the public and other principal buildings, are a state-house, a jail, an academy, 2 banks, 2 insurance-offices, a public library, containing 1,600 volumes, and 11 houses of public worship; 2 for Congregationalists, 3 for Baptists, 1 for Sabbatarians or Seventh-day Baptists, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Friends, 1 for Methodists, 1 for Moravians, and a Jews' Synagogue. It has a very spacious and safe harbor, where a large fleet may ride at anchor, defended by three forts. Newport was once the greatest commercial seaport in the state, but its prosperity has of late years greatly declined. Pop. 8,333.

NEWPORT, v. Franklin co. Ala., 119 m. from Tuscaloosa, and 796 from W. C.

NEWPORT, ts. and v. Herkimer co. N. Y., 15 m. N. from Herkimer, 95 NW. from Albany. The village contains a cotton factory, grist, saw, cording, and cloth-dressing mills, a furnace for casting iron,

several stores, and about 100 houses. Pop. of ts. 2,020.

NEWPORT, t. Newcastle co. Delaware, on Christiana creek, 3 m. SW. from Wilmington, 31 SW. from Philadelphia. It contains about 30 houses.

NEWPORT, v. St. Clair co. Mich., 56 m. from Detroit, and 582 from W. C.

NEWPORT, t. Charles co. Md., 11 m. SE. from Port Tobacco.

NEWPORT, t. Wood co. Va., on the Ohio, at the junction of the little Kenhawa, opposite Belpre.

NEWPORT, t. and cap. Campbell co. Ken., on the Ohio, opposite Cincinnati, and just above the entrance of the Licking, which separates it from Covington, 498 m. from W. C. It is situated on an elevated and beautiful plain, commanding a fine prospect of Cincinnati and Covington, and contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, a market-house, an academy, and a U. S. arsenal. Pop. about 500.

NEWPORT, t. and cap. Cocke co. Ten., 217 m. from Nashville, and 480 from W. C. It contains the usual county buildings, and 15 or 20 houses.

NEWPORT, t. Liberty co. Geo., 34 m. S. from Savannah.

NEW PORTAGE, v. Medina co. O., 110 m. NE. from Columbus.

NEW PORTLAND, ts. Somerset co. Me., 48 m. NNW. from Augusta, and 18 from Farmington, and is one of the finest farming townships in the county. It has various manufactures. Pop. 1,620.

NEW PRESTON, v. Litchfield co. Ct., 10 m. SW. by W. from Litchfield, and 43 a little S. of W. from Hartford.

NEW PROSPECT, v. Bergen co. N. J., 88 m. NE. from Trenton, has several stores, 2 paper-mills, 2 grist-mills, and a number of dwellings.

NEW PROVIDENCE, v. Floyd co. In., 15 m. SE. from Salem, 106 m. S. of Indianapolis, and 600 from W. C. It contains several stores, various mechanic shops, and 50 houses.

NEW RICHMOND, v. Clermont co. Ohio. It stands on Ohio river, 15 m. SW. from Williamsburg, and 106 from Columbus, has 2 carding machines, 10 or 12 stores, various mechanics, and about 140 dwellings.

NEW RIVER, small stream of Onslow co. N. C., entering the Atlantic ocean by New Inlet, 45 m. WSW. from cape Lookout.

NEW RIVER, small r. of Beaufort district, S. C., falling into the estuary of Savannah river, 18 m. E. from Savannah.

NEW RIVER, r. of La., draining the angle between the Mississippi and Amite rivers, flows E. and falls into the western extremity of lake Maurepas.

NEW ROCHELLE, ts and v. Westchester co. N. Y., planted originally by French Huguenots. It lies 20 m. NE. of the city of New York, on the road to Connecticut; the village contains 3 churches, and 25 or 30 dwellings.

NEW ROCHESTER, v. Freedom ts. Wood co. Ohio, a small village of some 12 or 15 dwellings.

NEW ROCHESTER, v. Williams co. O., 14 m. W. from Defiance, and 36 E. from Fort Wayne, has 12 or 15 dwellings, &c.

NEW ROWLEY, v. Essex co. Mass., 35 m. NNE. from Boston.

NEW RUMLEY, v. Harrison co. Ohio, 11 m. northerly from Cadiz, and 130 NE. from Columbus, a flourishing village, and contains 4 or 5 stores, 3 taverns, 2 carding machines, a full supply of mechanics, 30 or 40 dwellings, &c. &c.

NEWRY, ts. Oxford co. Me., 24 m. NW. of Paris, and 63 W. from Augusta. Pop. 463.

NEWRY, v. Huntingdon co. Pa., near the west boundary of the county, on the rail-road which crosses the Alleghany mountains.

NEW SALEM, ts. Franklin co. Mass., 74 m. WNW. from Boston; has manufactures of palm-leaf hats, boots, shoes, leather, straw-bonnets, and ploughs. Pop. 1,035.

NEW SALEM, v. Westmoreland co. Pa., 8 m. N. from Greensburg.

NEW SALEM, v. Fayette co. Pa., 7 m. W. from Uniontown, and 179 SW. from Harrisburg.

NEW SALEM, v. Ontario co. N. Y., 12 m. NW. from Canandaigua, has 12 or 15 dwellings.

NEW SALEM, v. Randolph co. N. C., 77 m. W. from Richmond, and 358 from W. C.

NEW SALEM, v. Fairfield co. O., 10 m. from Lancaster, a small village of some 12 or 15 houses.

NEW SALEM, v. Rush co. In., 5 m. SE. from Rushville, 45 from Indianapolis, and 548 from W. C.

NEW SALEM, v. Sangemon co. Il., on the SW. side of Sangemon river, NW. from Springfield, has 4 or 5 stores, and 30 or 40 families.

NEW SALSBERRY, v. Miami ts. Clermont co. Ohio.

NEW SCOTLAND, v. New Scotland ts. Albany co. N. Y., 8 m. SW. from Albany, contains about 50 houses. Pop. of ts. 2,912.

NEW SMYRNA, v. and cap. Musquito co. F. T., 370 m. from Tallahassee, and 919 from W. C.

NEW STRASBURG, v. Amanda ts. Fairfield co. Ohio.

NEW SWITZERLAND, v. Switzerland co. Ohio, on the right bank of Ohio river, 65 m. below Cincinnati. The inhabitants are mostly Swiss emigrants, who have made some not unsuccessful attempts to cultivate the vine.

NEWTON, co. Miss., bounded N. by Nashoba, E. by Lauderdale, S. by Jasper, and W. by Scott cos. Decatur is the seat of justice. Pop. 2,527.

NEWTON, v. and cap. Baker co. Geo., 170 m. from Milledgeville, and 812 from W. C.

NEWTON, v. Hinds co. Mis., 27 m. from Jackson, and 1,062 from W. C.

NEWTON, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., on the river Charles, opposite Needham, 9 m. W. of Boston. The falls on the river between Newton and Needham afford many excellent mill-seats; and on the Newton side there are five paper-mills, iron manufactories, several snuff-mills, and manufactures of vitriol, barilla, chaises, morocco, and various others; annual value about $800,000. Pop. 3,351.

NEWTON, v. and cap. Sussex co. N. J., 106 m. NNE. from Philadelphia, 76 N. from Trenton, 288 from W. C. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, and contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, a bank, 2 printing-offices, about 140 compact houses, and has a manufactory of iron carried on in a furnace and 4 forges, several taverns, 8 or 10 extensive stores, and 3 churches, 2 seminaries, 6 common schools, a public library, &c. &c. Here is a remarkable cave called the Devil's Hole.

NEWTON, co. Geo., bounded N. by Gwinnet, E. by Walton, S. by Butts, and W. by Henry and Dekalb cos. Pop. 11,628, of whom 3,720 were slaves. Covington is the chief town.

NEWTON, v. and cap. of Jasper co. Il., on the W. side of Embarras river, near the centre of the county. It is a pleasant and thriving village.

NEWTON, co. Mo. A new county not yet organized. Pop. 3,790, of whom 169 were slaves.

NEWTON, co. NW. part of Indiana, bounded N. by Porter, E. by Stark and Pulaski, S. by White and Jasper, and W. by Illinois. Watered chiefly by the Kankakee and Iroquois rivers, and their branches. Pop. not given.

NEWTOWN, v. Fountain co. In., on Coal creek, 76 m. from Indianapolis and 189 from W. C.

NEWTOWN. v. Washington ts. Tuscarawas co. Ohio.

NEWTOWN, v. Green co. Pa., 8 m. SE. from Waynesburg, and 231 SW. from Harrisburg.

NEWTOWN, ts. Rockingham co. N. H., 10 m. NNW. from Newburyport, 26 SW. from Portsmouth, and 40 SE. from Concord. Pop. 541.

NEWTOWN, ts. Fairfield co. Ct., 9 m. E. by N. from Danbury, 25 WNW. from New Haven. It is a pleasant town, and contains an academy, 1 cotton, 1 hat, 1 comb, and 2 woollen factories, &c. Pop. 3,189.

NEWTOWN, ts. and v. Queens co. N. Y., on Long Island, 8 m. E. from New York. Near the centre of the township there is a pleasant village containing 3 houses of public worship. From this place come those well-known apples called "Newtown Pippins." The village contains about 80 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 5,054.

NEWTOWN, v. Bucks co. Pa., 10 m. W. from Trenton, 22 NNE. from Philadelphia. It is situated on a branch of the Nashiminy, and contains a Presbyterian church, an academy, several stores, and has considerable trade.

NEWTOWN, t. Frederick co. Md., 160 m. from Annapolis and 80 from W. C.

NEWTOWN, v. Worcester co. Md., 120 m. from Annapolis and 160 from W. C.

NEWTOWN, v. King and Queen co. Va., 41 m. NE. from Richmond.

NEWTOWN, v. Loudon co. Va., 55 m. from W. C.

NEWTOWN, v. Hamilton co. Ohio, on Little Miami, 6 m. above its mouth, and 96 SW. from Columbus, contains a church, a distillery, several stores, and 25 or 30 dwellings.

NEWTOWN-SQUARE, v. Delaware co. Pa., 12 m. NW. from Chester, and 94 SE. from Harrisburg.

NEWTOWN or STEPHENSBURG, v. Frederick co. Va., 8 m. S. from Winchester, 79 NW. by W. from Washington, and 158 from Richmond.

NEWTOWN TRAP, v. Frederick co. Md., 9 m. SW. from the city of Frederick, and 51 NW. from Washington.

NEW TROY, v. Luzerne co. Pa., near the junction of Abraham's creek with Susquehannah river. Anthracite coal is found in its vicinity. It contains several stores, and is a pleasant place. The land is excellent and highly cultivated.

NEW UTRECHT, ts. and v. Kings co. N. Y., on the W. end of Long Island; the village contains 15 or 20 houses. Pop. of ts. 1,283.

NEWVILLE, v. Worthington ts. Richland co. Ohio, 80 m. NE. from Columbus, contains several stores, 10 or 12 mechanic shops, 2 carding machines, a distillery, an ashery, and from 30 to 40 dwellings.

NEWVILLE, v. Barnwell district, S. C., 110 m. SW. from Columbia.

NEWVILLE, v. Cumberland co. Pa., 12 m. nearly W. from Carlisle.

NEW VIRGINIA, settlement in Bond co. Il., 2 m. E. from Greenville, an excellent tract of country.

NEW WAKEFIELD, v. Washington co. Ala., 177 m. from Milledgeville and 1,005 from W. C.

NEW WASHINGTON, v. Clarke co. In., 105 m. SSE. from Indianapolis.

NEW WILMINGTON, v. Mercer co. Pa., 8 m. SW. from the borough of Mercer, and 242 W. from Harrisburg.

NEW WOODSTOCK, v. Madison co. N. Y., 15 m. from Morristown; contains two churches, an academy, and about 40 dwellings.

NEW YORK, one of the U. States. See p. 66.

NEW YORK, v. Switzerland co. In., 114 m. SE. from Indianapolis, and 554 from W. C.

NEW YORK, v. Albemarle co. Va., 143 m. SSW. from Washington, and 101 from Richmond.




NEW YORK AND ITS ENVIRONS.

NEW YORK, city and co. of New York, situated on Manhattan island, between Hudson river, East river, New York bay, and Haerlem river. Lat. 40° 42′ N. and Lon. 74° W. from London, and 3° E. from W. C., 150 m. below Albany, 90 NE. from Philadelphia, and 210 SW. from Boston. Manhattan island, which forms the county of N. York, is about 12 m. long, and has an average width of 1½ m., containing about 18 sq. ms. The city of New York is the grand commercial emporium of the United States. The harbor is deep, safe, and not subject to be frozen, and so spacious as to accommodate any number of vessels of any size. The shipping belonging to this port exceeds 350,000 tons. In its exterior, New York has a more imposing appearance than any other city in the U. States. Its principal street, Broadway, which nearly bisects the city, is 80 feet wide, and more than 3 m. in length, and generally built up with noble and elegant buildings. The Battery is a place of great public resort in the southern part of the island. Castle Garden is also much frequented, and Niblo's in Broadway. These are the only two public gardens of note in the city. The Park is a beautiful common, finely shaded with trees, and contains 6 acres of ground. In this square stands the City Hall, a superb and massive structure of white marble, 216 ft. in length by 105 in breadth. It contains the Police Office, the Municipal Court rooms, and the Common Council chamber, ornamented with portraits of distinguished revolutionary heroes.

The New York Institution is of brick, 260 feet by 44, and is appropriated to associations of literature and the fine arts, such as the Literary and Philosophical Society, the Historical Society with its library, the American Academy of Fine Arts with its paintings, and the New York Lyceum of Natural History with its collections. The state prison, in the eastern part of the city, is 204 feet in length, by 200 in depth, and built of free-stone. The Alms House is still further east. It is an inclosure, containing the work-house and penitentiary. The dimensions of the first are 320 by 50 feet, the next 200 by 25, and the third 250 by 50. There are 4 theatres. The Park theatre and the Bowery theatre are conspicuous buildings. St. Paul's church, containing the monument and remains of Gen. Montgomery, and Trinity church, (which is now building,) are spacious Episcopalian churches, both in conspicuous points on Broadway. St. John's church in Hudson Square, one of the finest in the city, has the tallest spire in N. York. The Medical College is a large and conspicuous edifice. The establishment is amply endowed, and generally contains from 2 to 300 medical students. The following are all spacious public buildings: The Astor, City, and Holt's Hotels, St. Patrick's Cathedral, and several other churches, Columbia College, the new Custom House and new Exchange, the Arcade, and the Arcade Baths, the New York Baths, the Public Marine Bath, the Manhattan Water Works, the Exhibition Room of the National Academy of the Arts of Design, Masonic Hall, Orphan Asylum, Fever Hospital, House of Refuge for juvenile delinquents, Lunatic Asylum, the Mansion House, the National Hotel, the Franklin House, Tammany Hall and many other spacious hotels. The city has 10 market-houses, 18 or 20 banks, between 20 and 30 insurance offices, over 100

houses of public worship, of which those of Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Dutch Reformed, and Methodists, are the most numerous. There are 8 spacious buildings appropriated to public schools, valued with their furniture at $150,000. The High School of this city is an interesting institution, and the largest establishment of the kind in the U. States. There are a number of public libraries.

The Astor Hotel is the largest in the U. States, and perhaps in the world, built by John Jacob Astor, opened May 31st, 1836. It is built of Quincy granite, 5 stories high, fronts 201 feet on Broadway, opposite the Park, 154 on Barclay street, and 146½ on Vesey street. It is 77 feet high, and contains about 400 rooms. The basement story is divided into stores.

The new Custom House and New Exchange in Wall street are splendid edifices of marble, well adapted to the great commercial and financial business of the city.

*Columbia College* was founded in 1754; it has a president, five professors, and the number of students ranges from 120 to 150. The libraries contain 14,000 volumes. Commencement is on the first Tuesday in August; vacation from commencement to the first Monday in October. The course of instruction now existing, is to be maintained and denominated *the full course*. Another course is established, called *the literary and scientific course*; the whole, or any part of which, matriculated students may attend. Those in the scientific and literary course study the modern languages, instead of the Latin and Greek. In other studies, the two courses are similar, except that the literary and scientific has some additional studies. Persons not matriculated, may attend the literary and scientific course. Matriculated students, who may pass through the new course, receive testimonials of the same. The fees in the new course do not exceed $15 per annum for each professor. Enlarged instruction is given in Greek and Roman literature. The two courses may be united at the lectures. Various public bodies in New York are entitled to have two students always in the college, free of all charges of tuition; every school from which, in any one year, 4 students shall be admitted into college, is to have the privilege of sending one free of expense; every religious denomination in the city may educate one who is designed for the ministry, free of expense. The above course embraces lyceum, high school, and college instruction.

The University of the City of New York was incorporated in 1831, authorized to hold estates not exceeding an annual income of $20,000; and subject to the visitation of the regents of the State University. It is managed by a council composed of 32 shareholders, the Mayor and 4 members of the Common Council of the city for the time being. The building which it has erected is one of the most splendid in the United States, built of Sing Sing marble; it is on Washington Square, fronting west. It is 180 feet long, and 100 wide. The plan of instruction comprises the whole range of general science and of the useful and liberal arts. The price of tuition is 80 dollars per annum to those who pursue the whole course. Those who pursue particular branches pay 20 dollars per annum for each branch. The number of students ranges from 270 to 350. The annual commencement is on the 3d Wednesday of July, from which time there is a vacation till the first Monday of October; besides this there is a vacation of two weeks from the 25th of December.

*The College of Physicians and Surgeons* was founded in the year 1807 by an act of the legislature of New York, at the recommendation of the Regents of the State University, by whose immediate government it is controlled. Lectures commence on the first Monday of November annually, and continue four months. Degrees conferred by the regents of the University at the recommendation of the board of trustees. The college building is situated in Barclay street, New York. The whole expense of all the courses is $100.

During the night of the 16th of December, 1835, New York was visited by the most extensive conflagration ever witnessed on this continent. The fire broke out in Merchant street, in the triangular block formed by Wall, William and Pearl streets, about nine o'clock in the evening. A strong north-west wind caused the flame quickly to spread, while the intense cold weather frustrated in a great degree the efforts of the firemen and citizens to subdue its power. It continued to rage until 674 buildings were consumed. The total loss was estimated at twelve millions and a half. The New York Exchange, a beautiful white marble building, adorned with columns, and a noble statue of Hamilton, was involved in the general ruin. The fire was at length retarded by blowing up with powder the nearest buildings on all sides, which it threatened to invade. Thus deprived of the means of spreading, the flame fed upon the immense property already in its grasp. Heavy as was this blow upon the wealth and enterprise of the city, the whole space is now rebuilt, and presents even a greater appearance of business activity than formerly.

The literary and scientific institutions, and those connected with the arts, are Columbia College, The University of the City of New York, Mechanics' School, which commonly has about 250 pupils of each set, numerous select schools, and about 40 distinguished seminaries for females. Besides which, the common school system affords the means of instruction to all classes of persons. The New York Historical Society, New York Society Library, New York Athenæum, Lyceum of Natural History, The

American Lyceum, New York City Lyceum, New York Literary and Philosophical Society, Apprentices' Library, Mercantile Library Association, New York Law Institute, American Academy of Fine Arts, National Academy of Design, Clinton Hall Association, General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, Mechanics' Institute, American Institute, and the Institution for the Blind; besides which there are many other associations of less note.

*Public Journals.*—There are 12 or 15 daily papers, semi-weekly 10, tri-weekly 3, weekly 30, semi-monthly 3, monthly 20, quarterly 2; making a total of about 100.

Besides the places of public amusement in the city, there are in the vicinity several places of great resort in the summer months. The following are within a half hour ride by steam-boats: Staten Island, Jersey City, Weehawken, and Hoboken. At the last, on the Hudson river, opposite New York, the grounds are liberally opened to the public, and laid out with great taste.

The city of New York has suffered much from want of an abundant supply of pure and wholesome water, but this is about to be remedied by the introduction of the Croton river, Westchester county, 41 miles distant. It is brought through a stone aqueduct, inclining 15 inches to the mile, to Murray's Hill, 3 miles north of the city, 114 feet 10 inches above tide, being 7 or 8 feet higher than the highest roofs. From thence it is conducted through the city by iron pipes; those in Broadway are 2½ feet in diameter. The minimum quantity of water is estimated at 30 millions of gallons daily, and the ordinary quantity 50. The water is to be let into the pipes the present season, 1842.

The government of the city of New York is composed of a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 16 assistants. This city has been constantly and rapidly increasing for the last 30 or 40 years. It more than doubled its population within the last 20 years. Packets sail from New York to Liverpool and London every week; to Havre every 10 days, and to Hull, Greenwich, Belfast, Vera Cruz, Carthagena, and all the chief ports of the United States at different times. It is the second commercial city in the world, as the amount of shipping owned here is equal to more than half that of London. Pop. in 1790, 33,131; in 1800, 60,489; in 1810, 96,373; in 1820, 123,706; in 1830, 203,007; and in 1840, 312,710.

NEW YORK, t. Clinton co. Iowa, on the Mississippi river.

NEW YORK, v. Albemarle co. Va., 23 m. W. from Charlotte, 100 m. from Richmond, and 143 from W. C.

NEW YORK, v. Montgomery co. Ten., 90 m. from Richmond, and 760 from W. C.

NIAGARA, r. in North America, which carries the surplus waters of lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie, into lake Ontario. Its general course from lake Erie to lake Ontario is N. For the first 2 miles its current is rapid—it then becomes smooth and gentle, with a width varying from half a mile to a mile and a half, and flows 7 m. to Grand Isle, where it divides into two large branches, which unite again at the foot of this island (which is 18 m. long) three miles above the Great Falls. Its width here is upwards of a mile; but now its breadth gradually diminishing as its velocity increases, it becomes reduced to ¼ of a mile in width, when its waters are poured down a precipice of 160 feet perpendicular, accompanied with a tremendous roar, which is heard at the distance of 15 miles. There is a small island in the river, just above the brink of the falls, which divides the stream into two parts, but they unite long before they reach the bed of the river below. This river, which is the boundary line between N. Y. and Upper Canada, is 35 m. in length. This stupendous cataract is justly regarded as one of the most sublime and imposing spectacles exhibited in nature. It may well be supposed that so magnificent a spectacle should attract thousands of visitors. It has become a place of great fashionable resort; and during the summer months, it is thronged with visitors from every quarter of the civilized world. It may appear singular, yet it is affirmed to be true, that some persons have lived and grown old within hearing of the roar of these falls without ever having seen them, while many have made journeys of thousands of miles for the purpose, and thought themselves richly rewarded for their curiosity.

NIAGARA, co. N. Y., bounded N. by lake Ontario, E. by Orleans, Genesee co., S. by Tonnewanta creek, which separates it from Erie co. and W. by Niagara river. Pop. 31,132. Chief town, Lockport.

NIAGARA, ts. and v. Niagara co. N. Y., on the Niagara river, on a high ridge. The village is situated opposite the Great Falls, 20 m. from Lockport, and 20 from Buffalo city, 7 m. from ship navigation at Lewistown. The facilities for manufacturing establishments at this place are very great. There are now two spacious canals for mill purposes, which may be extended as occasion may require. The village contains 2 churches, an academy, several mills, and about 100 houses. Pop. of ts. 1,277.

NICETOWN, v. Philadelphia co. Pa., on the Germantown road, 4½ m. from Philadelphia.

NICHOLAS C. H. or SUMERVILLE, t. and cap. Nicholas co. Va., 286 m. NW. from Richmond, and 310 W. from Washington.

NICHOLAS, co. of Western Va., formed in 1818, of a part of Greenbrier co. Pop. 2,515, of whom 72 were slaves. Seat of justice, Nicholas.

NICHOLAS, co. Ken., bounded N. by Bracken and Sharon, E. by Fleming and Bath, S. by Bourbon, and W. by Harrison

cos. Pop. 8,745, of whom 1,253 were slaves. Chief town, Carlisle.

NICHOLAS POINT, v. Huron ts. Wayne co. N. Y., on Sodus bay.

NICHOLSBURG, v. Indiana co. Pa., 18 m. NW. from the borough of Indiana.

NICHOLSVILLE, v. Montgomery co. N. Y., on the East Canada creek, 23 m. NW. from Johnstown.

NICHOLVILLE, v. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., 2 m. E. from Hopkinton village.

NICHOLASVILLE, t. and cap. Jessamine co. Ken., 20 m. SW. from Lexington, 546 from W. C., and 37 from Frankfort. Pop. 632.

NICOLET, r. L. C., rises in Buckingham co. by two sources, which flow NW. between Becançour and St. Francis rivers, unite about 60 m. and fall into the lower end of lake St. Peter, 10 miles above Three Rivers.

NILES, v. Berrien co. Mich., on St. Joseph river, 175 m. SW. by W. from Detroit. It contains several stores, various mechanics, and is a pleasant and flourishing place, and being at the head of steam-boat navigation, will doubtless become a place of great importance. Pop. about 1,000.

NILES, v. Portage co. O., 20 m. from Ravenna.

NIMISHILLEN CREEK, considerable stream, rising in the northern part of Stark co. Ohio, and running from thence in a S. direction, above 40 m. into the NE. quarter of Tuscarawas co. where it unites with Sandy creek, when the joint stream flows W. 5 m. into the E. side of Tuscarawas river.

NINE BRIDGES, v. Queen Anne's co. Md., contains some 15 or 20 houses.

NINE MILE PRAIRIE, Perry co. Il., 10 m. E. from Pinckneyville, and has a post-office of the same name.

NINEVEH, v. Frederick co. Va., 145 m. from Richmond, and 80 from W. C.

NINEVEH, v. Broome co. N. Y., on the line of the Hudson and Erie rail-road, 19 m. ENE. from Binghampton, has 25 or 30 dwellings.

NIPEGON LAKE, U. C., lies to the northward of lake Superior, about half-way between it and Albany river, James' bay.

NIPISSING LAKE, lies NE. of lake Huron, and is connected with it by the river François.

NITTANY, mt. Pa., which commences in Centre co. and extends between Lycoming and Northumberland cos., almost to the W. branch of the Susquehannah.

NIXON'S, v. Maury co. Ten., 50 m. SE. from Murfreesborough.

NIXONTON, v. Pasquotank co. N. C., on Little river, 28 m. ENE. from Edenton.

NOBLE, co. NE. part of Indiana, bounded N. by Lagrange, E. by De Kalb, S. by Allen and Whitely, and W. by Kosciusko and Elkhart. Watered chiefly by Elkhart r., Turkey creek, and the head branches of Eel river. Pop. 2,702. Sparta is the seat of justice.

NOBLESBORO', v. Alleghany co. Pa., 10 m. SW. from Pittsburg.

NOBLEBOROUGH, ts. Lincoln co. Me., situated on Damariscotta r. It is a place of considerable trade, carries on an extensive business in ship-building, and has a large number of vessels employed in the coasting trade. Pop. 2,210.

NOBLESVILLE, v. Hamilton co. In., 25 m. N. from Indianapolis, and 580 from W. C.

NOBLEVILLE, v. Otsego co. N. Y., 18 m. SW. from Cooperstown, has 15 or 20 dwellings.

NODDLE'S ISLAND, isl. Mass., in Boston harbor, three-fourths of a mile from Long Wharf, Boston. A strong fortress, called Fort Strong, is built on this island.

NOLACHUCKY, r. Ten. and N. C., rises in the northern part of Buncombe co. of the latter, and flowing W. enters Carter co. in the former, and crossing Carter, Washington, and Green, joins the French Broad r. 40 m. above its junction with the Holston at Knoxville.

NOLENSVILLE, v. Williamson co. Ten., 16 m. E. of S. from Nashville.

NOLIN'S CREEK, r. Hardin co. Ken., which runs WSW. into Green r.

NONAME, v. Green co. In., 88 m. from Indianapolis, and 660 from W. C.

NORFOLK, co. Mass., bounded NW. and W. by Middlesex co. E. by Boston harbor, S. by Plymouth and Bristol cos. and W. by Rhode Island and Worcester co. It has 46 cotton factories, 15 woollen factories, 33 slitting-mills and nail machines, 16 iron-works, and a glass factory. Pop. 53,140. Chief town, Dedham.

NORFOLK, ts. Litchfield co. Ct., 18 m. N. from Litchfield, 35 WNW. from Hartford, 42 ESE. from Hudson. It contains various mills and manufacturing establishments, among which are 2 forges, 2 woollen manufactories, and a scythe factory. Pop. 1,393.

NORFOLK, co. SE. part of Va., bounded N. by Hampton Road and Chesapeake bay, E. by Princess Anne co. S. by North Carolina, and W. by Nansemond co. Population, 27,569, of whom 9,735 were slaves, and 239 free colored. Chief towns, Norfolk and Portsmouth.

NORFOLK, bor. and port of entry, Norfolk co. Va., on NE. bank of Elizabeth r., 8 m. above its entrance into Hampton Road, and 32 from the sea, 110 m. by water below City Point, and 112 ESE. from Richmond. Lon. 76° 42′ W. Lat. 37° 12′ N. The Farmers' Bank, the orphan asylum, and the Lancasterian school, are among the most conspicuous buildings. The position of the town is not pleasant, being low, and in some places marshy; but it affords agreeable society, and the citizens are distinguished for their hospitality. It has a spacious and commodious harbor, strongly defended by 3 forts. It has more maritime commerce and shipping than any other town in the state.

The handsome marine hospital is on Washington Point, one mile distant, and a short distance up the river is a large U. S. navy-yard. It contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, a theatre, 2 insurance-offices, 3 banks, an academy, an orphan asylum, an athenæum containing about 1,000 volumes, and 6 houses of public worship, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Presbyterians, 2 for Baptists, 1 for Roman Catholics, and 1 for Methodists. Pop. 10,920.

NORFOLK, co. U. C., is bounded on the N. and E. by the co. of Lincoln and the r. Thames, on the S. by lake Erie.

NORFOLK, t. and v. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., 251 m. NNW. from Albany, and 26 E. from Ogdensburg. The village is at the head of boat navigation on the Racket river, 25 m. from the St. Lawrence. The river here falls 50 feet within a mile, which affords excellent sites for mills; contains several mills, 2 furnaces, and 30 or 40 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,728.

NORMAN'S KILL, or Creek, r. Albany co. N. Y., which falls into the Hudson, 2½ m. S. of Albany.

NORRIDGEWOCK, ts. and cap. Somerset co. Me., on the Kennebeck, 94 m. NNE. from Portland, and 205 NNE. from Boston. It is finely situated on both sides of the river, is a very pleasant town, and contains a court-house, a jail, a meeting-house, and has considerable trade. Here is an elegant bridge across the river. Pop. 1,865.

NORRIS' SETTLEMENT, Green co. Il., 12 m. NE. from Carrolton, and has a good soil.

NORRISTOWN, t. and cap. Montgomery co. Pa., on the N. side of the Schuylkill, 17 m. NW. from Philadelphia, 143 from W. C. It contains a court-house, a bank, and an academy, various mechanic shops, several stores, and is a place of considerable business. A rail-road connects this place with Philadelphia. Pop. 2,987.

NORRISVILLE, v. Wilcox co. Ala., 127 m. S. from Tuscaloosa.

NORTE, *Del*, or Rio Bravo del Norte, river, Mexico, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, near the sources of the Arkansas, about 41° N. Lat. runs SSE. and empties itself into the gulf of Mexico, Lon. 96° 40′ W. Lat. 26° N. Length about 2,000 m.

NORTH ALMOND, v. Almond ts. Alleghany co. N. Y., contains about 30 dwellings.

NORTH ARMENIA, v. Dutchess co. N. Y., 28 m. NE. from Poughkeepsie, has 2 churches and 15 or 20 dwellings.

NORTHAMPTON, see Allentown.

NORTHAMPTON, v. Clark co. Ohio, 9 m. N. of W. from Springfield, has several stores, and is a flourishing village.

NORTHAMPTON, v. on the NE. part of Peoria co. Il., 25 m. NE. of Peoria.

NORTHAMPTON, ts. Rockingham co. N. H., 10 m. SW. from Portsmouth, 50 m. SE. by E. from Concord. Pop. 885.

NORTHAMPTON, ts. and cap. Hampshire co. Mass., on the W. bank of Connecticut river, opposite Hadley, with which it is connected by a bridge, 1,060 feet long; 18 m. N. from Springfield, 21 S. from Greenfield, 40 E. from Pittsfield, 42 N. from Hartford, 95 W. from Boston. The compact part of the town is delightfully situated, and contains a very elegant brick court-house, a stone jail and several houses of public worship. It is 376 m. from W. C. It has manufactures of woollen and silk goods, boots, shoes, paper, brooms, iron, and numerous other articles; total annual value, about $350,000.

NORTHAMPTON, ts. and v. Fulton co. N. Y. The village is 42 m. from Albany, 17 from Johnstown; a very pleasant place, containing some 40 or 50 houses. Pop. of ts. 1,526.

NORTHAMPTON, co. E. side of Pa., bounded N. by Monroe co. E. by the Delaware, ESE. by Bucks co. SW. by Lehigh and Schuylkill co. NW. by Luzerne co. It is watered by the Delaware and Lehigh. Chief town, Easton. Pop. 40,996.

NORTHAMPTON, co. E. side of Va., bounded N. by Accomack co. E. by the Atlantic, S. by the entrance into Chesapeake bay, and W. by Chesapeake bay. Chief town, Eastville. Pop. 7,715, of whom 3,620 were slaves, and 754 free colored.

NORTHAMPTON, co. N. part of N. C., bounded N. by Va. E. by Hertford co. and W. by Roanoke river. Jackson is the seat of justice. Pop. 13,369.

NORTHAMPTON, v. in the W. borders of Portage co. Ohio, 15 m. W. from Ravenna.

NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, v. Bristol co. Mass., 29 m. SSW. from Boston, and 12 NNE. from Providence.

NORTH ARM, settlement in Edgar co. Il., 6 m. E. from Paris. The settlement is large and dense.

NORTH BEND, v. Hamilton co. Ohio, on the Ohio r. 16 m. below Cincinnati, and 520 from W. C.

NORTH BERWICK, ts. York co. Me., 91 m. SW. from Augusta and 13 NW. from York. It is well watered and very pleasant. Pop. 1,461.

NORTH BLENHEIM, v. Schoharie co. N. Y., 55 m. SW. by W. from Albany, about 45 SW. from Schenectady, and 15 from Schoharie, contains some 15 or 20 houses.

NORTHBOROUGH, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 11 m. from Worcester, and 32 W. from Boston; has manufactures of cotton goods, boots, shoes, leather, &c. Pop. 1,248.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 54 m. from Boston and 392 from W. C. Pop. 1,485. It has various manufactures; annual value, about $500,000.

NORTH BRIDGE, ts. on Pawtucket r., in the S. part of Worcester co. Mass., 35 m. SW. from Boston. Its manufactures consist of cotton and woollen goods, cotton machinery, boots, shoes, &c. Annual value, about $280,000. Pop. 1,449.

NORTH BRANCH, v. Somerset co. N. J., 4 m. WNW. from Somerville, 29 from Trenton, and 208 from W. C., contains a grist-mill and fulling-mill, and 20 or 25 dwellings, &c.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER, ts. Plymouth co. Mass., 29 m. S. from Boston, and 427 from W. C., and has some manufactures. Pop. 2,616.

NORTH CAROLINA, one of the U. S. See page 100.

NORTH CASTLE, ts. Westchester co. N. Y., on the E. side of Hudson river, about 16 m. from Kingsbridge, and 36 from New York. Surface hilly and stony. Pop. 2,058.

NORTH EAST, ts. and v. Dutchess co. N. Y., 24 m. NE. from Poughkeepsie, 100 NE. from New York, and 60 SE. from Albany; surface mountainous. The village contains 3 stores and about 25 dwellings. Pop. 385.

NORTH EAST, t. Cecil co. Md., contains 15 or 20 houses.

NORTH END, v. Matthews co. Va., 90 m. from Richmond, and 175 from W. C.

NORTHFIELD, ts. Franklin co. Mass., 83 m. NW. from Boston, has manufactures of leather, boots, shoes, ploughs, &c. Pop. 1,673.

NORTHFIELD, ts. Washington co. Vt., 9 m. SSW. from Montpelier. Here is a woollen factory, and other mills. Population, 2,013.

NORTHFIELD, ts. Merrimack co. N. H., 16 m. N. of Concord. There are several mills in this town. Pop. 1,413.

NORTHFIELD, ts. and v. Richmond co. N. Y., on the NW. part of Staten Island, 5 m. W. from Southfield. The village contains several churches, a number of mills and stores. Here is the asylum for disabled seamen, called the "Sailors' Snug Harbor." The building is a spacious and elegant one, of stone, with marble front, portico, and columns. It was founded by the testament of Robert Richard Randall. Pop. 2,748.

NORTH GEORGETOWN, v. Columbiana co. O., 14 m. W. from New Lisbon, and 150 NE. from Columbus, has several stores, various mechanic shops, and about 200 inhabitants.

NORTH HAVEN, ts. New Haven co. Ct., 7 m. NNE. from New Haven. Large quantities of brick are made here. Pop. 1,016.

NORTH HEMPSTEAD, ts. v. and cap. Queens co. N. Y., on Long Island sound, 9 m. E. from Jamaica, 22 E. from New York. The township is indented by 3 large bays, and between two of them, on a headland, called Cow Neck, there is a light-house, 10 m. N. from the C. H. Pop. 3,891.

NORTH HERO, ts. and cap. Grand Isle co. Vt., on an island of the same name, in lake Champlain, 32 m. N. from Burlington, and 545 from W. C. The county buildings are well situated, and the scenery about the village is very pleasant.

NORTH HOOSICK, v. Rensselaer co. N. Y., 26 m. NE. from Troy, contains a flannel factory, scythe factory, and 20 or 30 dwellings.

NORTH INDUSTRY, v. Stark co. O., 4 m. S. from Canton, on Nimishillen creek, and has a distillery, a large merchant grist-mill, 15 or 20 dwellings, and is fast improving. Pop. 716.

NORTH ISLAND, isl. in the Atlantic, at the mouth of the Great Pedee river, near the coast of South Carolina. Lon. 79° 3′ W. Lat. 33° 20′ N.

NORTH KINGSTON, ts. Washington co. R. I., 21 m. from Providence, and 60 NW. from Newport. It has numerous manufacturing establishments, and a number of vessels employed in the coasting trade. Pop. 2,909.

NORTH MIDDLETON, v. Bourbon co. Ken., 49 m. E. from Frankfort.

NORTH MOUNTAIN, a ridge which extends NE. through Franklin and Cumberland counties, Pa.

NORTH POINT, cape, on N. side of the entrance of the Patapsco into Chesapeake bay.

NORTHPORT, ts. Waldo co. Me., 14 m. NW. from Castine, and 46 E. from Augusta. Considerable ship-building is carried on here, and considerable business is done in coasting-trade. Pop. 1,207.

NORTH PROVIDENCE, ts. Providence co. R. I. It is distinguished for its manufactures. They consist of cotton goods, castings, anchors, nails, screws, &c. &c. See *Pawtucket, Mass.* Pop. 4,207.

NORTH RIVER, r. N. H., which joins the Lamprey r. in the N. part of Epping.

NORTH RIVER, r. N. C., runs into Albemarle sound. Lon. 76° 10′ W. Lat. 36° 6′ N.

NORTH RIVER, r. Mass., which runs E. into the sea, S. of Scituate.

NORTH RIVER. See *Hudson River.*

NORTH RIVER, branch of Fluvanna r., in Virginia.

NORTH STONINGTON, ts. New London co. Ct., 50 m. SE. from Hartford, and has some trade. Pop. 2,269.

NORTHUMBERLAND, ts. Coos co. N. H., on the Connecticut, 7 m. N. from Lancaster, and 130 N. from Concord. Cape Horn, an abrupt mountain of 1,000 feet in height, lies near the centre of this ts. It has some trade, and mills of various kinds. Pop. 399.

NORTHUMBERLAND, ts. Saratoga co. N. Y., on the Hudson, 11 m. NE. from Ballston-Spa, and 44 N. from Albany. Pop. 1,672.

NORTHUMBERLAND, co. central part of Pa., bounded N. by Lycoming co. E. by Columbia, S. by Dauphin, and W. by the Susquehannah r. It is watered by both branches of the Susquehannah. Pop. 20,027. Chief town, Sunbury.

NORTHUMBERLAND, boro. Northumberland co. Pa., on a point of land in the forks of the Susquehannah, 2 m. N. from Sunbury, and 124 NW. from Philadelphia. The town is regularly laid out, pleasant, and

flourishing, and contains an academy, a large number of stores, various mechanics, a bank, several churches, for different denominations, and is a place of extensive business. The north and west branch canal unite here. Here is a covered bridge across the N. branch of the Susquehannah. Pop. 1,500.

NORTHUMBERLAND, co. Va., bounded NE. by the Potomac, E. by Chesapeake bay, SW. by Lancaster and Richmond cos. and W. by Westmoreland co.; 151 m. from W. C. Pop. 7,924, of whom 3,243 were slaves, and 647 free colored.

NORTHVILLE, v. Wayne co. Mich., 26 m. from Detroit, and 552 from W. C.

NORTHVILLE, v. in the S. part of Cayuga co. N. Y., 20 m. S. from Auburn.

NORTH WALES, v. Montgomery co. Pa., 8 m. E. from Norristown.

NORTHWOOD, ts. Rockingham co. N. H., 20 m. E. from Concord, 27 WNW. from Portsmouth. Crystals, crystalline spars, and black lead, are found in this town. It has a number of beautiful ponds filled with fish. Pop. 1,172.

NORTH YARMOUTH, ts. Cumberland co. Me., on Casco bay, 12 m. NNE. from Portland, 127 NNE. from Boston. It is a large township, and contains 5 houses of public worship, 3 for Congregationalists, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists; an academy, a social library, a paper-mill, and has some trade in the fisheries. Population, 2,824.

NORTON, ts. Bristol co. Mass., 8 m. NNW. from Taunton, 36 SSW. from Boston. Here are manufactories of iron, cotton goods, copper and copper bolts, boots, shoes, leather, ploughs, shuttles, straw-bonnets, baskets, &c., annual value, about $400,000. Pop. 1,545.

NORTON, v. Delaware co. Ohio, 34 m. N. from Columbus, and 10 from Marion; contains several stores, and about 40 dwellings.

NORWALK, ts. Fairfield co. Ct., near the mouth of a small river of the same name, on Long Island sound, 31 m. WSW. from New Haven, 45 NE. from New York. It is a pleasant town, and has an academy, iron works, and some trade to New York and the West Indies. It has also a patent carpet manufactory, making 200 yards per day, besides various other establishments. Pop. 3,868.

NORWALK, v. and seat of justice, Huron co. Ohio, 14 m. from lake Erie, and 100 NE. from Columbus, and contains a court-house, jail, bank, several churches, 12 or 15 stores, a steam paper-mill, an insurance company, a lyceum, connected with a public library, 2 printing-offices, a seminary, besides many other establishments. Pop. 2,613.

NORWALK ISLANDS, cluster of small islands in Long Island sound, near the coast of Connecticut. Lon. 72° 22′ W. Lat. 41° 4′ N.

NORWAY, ts. Oxford co. Me., 5 m. SW. of Paris, 152 NNE. of Boston, and 47 from Augusta; is well watered by various streams and ponds. Pop. 1,786.

NORWAY, ts. and v. Herkimer co. N. Y., 20 m. N. of Herkimer, 90 NW. of Albany, the village contains about 30 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,046.

NORWICH, ts. Windsor co. Vt., on the Connecticut, opposite Hanover, 21 m. N. of Windsor. Here is an academy. Pop. 2,218.

NORWICH, ts. Hampshire co. Mass., 7 m. WSW. of Northampton, 150 W. of Boston. It has a cotton-mill, and manufactures of leather, boots, shoes, axes, spirits, &c. Pop. 750.

NORWICH, ts. and city, New London co. Ct., on the Thames, at the head of navigation, 14 m. N. from New London, 38 SE. from Hartford, 45 WSW. from Providence, 362 from W. C. It contains a court-house, a jail, 2 banks, several houses of public worship, a high school for boys, and one for girls, both flourishing, a large number of stores and mechanic shops, and is a place of considerable business. About a mile east of the landing is the village of Greenville, on the Shetucket, where are 4 or 5 large factories and paper-mills, and about 50 houses. At the falls are 8 or 9 manufacturing establishments. Norwich is a pleasant town, and considerable both for trade and manufactures. It is favorably situated, at the head of navigation, and has an extensive back country. The falls of the river afford seats for various mills and manufacturing establishments. The courts for the county are held alternately at this city and New London. Pop. of ts. 7,239, of which the city contains 4,200.

NORWICH, ts. v. and cap. Chenango co. N. Y., on the Chenango, 8 m. N. from Oxford, 100 W. from Albany, 392 from W. C., on the Chenango canal. It is a pleasant and flourishing village, containing a court-house, jail, bank, several stores, various mechanic shops, 4 churches for different denominations, several manufactories, and about 300 houses. Pop. of ts. 4,145.

NORWICH, v. Muskingum co. O., on the national road, 12½ m. E. from Zanesville, and 74 E. from Columbus, contains about 100 dwellings, 12 or 15 mechanic shops, 2 churches, a brewery, plenty of stores, &c. It is a flourishing place.

NORWICH, v. M'Kean co. Pa., on Potato creek, 8 m. SE. from Smithport, and 202 NW. from Harrisburg.

NORWOOD, v. Montgomery co. N. C., 159 m. S. from Raleigh.

NOTTAWAY, co. S. part of Va., bounded N. by Amelia co. E. by Dinwiddie co. S. by Lunenburg co. and W. by Prince Edward co. Pop. 9,716, of whom 7,071 were slaves, and 158 free colored.

NOTTAWAY, r. Va., which unites with the Meherrin in N. C. to form the Chowan.

NOTTINGHAM, ts. Rockingham co. N. H., 24 m. NW. of Portsmouth, and 25 from

Concord. Various minerals are found here. Pop. 1,193.

NOTTINGHAM, t. Prince George co. Md., on the W. side of Patuxent river, 27 m. SE. from W. C.

NOTTOWAY C. H., cap. of Nottoway co. Va., 67 m. SW. from Richmond, and 189 m. SSW. from Washington.

NOTTSVILLE, v. Daviess co. Ken., 152 m. from Frankfort, and 690 from W. C.

NOVA SCOTIA. See page 167.

NOWLAND'S FERRY, v. Loudon co. Va.

NOXUBEE, co. Miss., bounded N. by Lowndes co. E. by Ala. S. by Kemper, and W. by Winston cos. Macon is the seat of justice. Pop. 9,975, of whom 6,157 were slaves.

NULHEGEN, r. Vt., which is formed in Averill, and flows into the Connecticut, between Minehead and Brunswick.

NUNDA, ts. and v. Alleghany co. N. Y., on the Genesee, 14 m. N. from Angelica. The village called Nunda valley, contains 2 churches, several mills, 2 furnaces, and about 70 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,627.

NUTTSVILLE, v. in the northern part of Lancaster co. Va., 76 m. NE. by E. from Richmond.

NYACK, v. Rockland co. N. Y., on the W. side of the Hudson river, 28 m. from N. Y.

NYESVILLE, v. Meigs co. Ohio, 6½ m. SE. from Chester, and 90 SE. from Columbus, a small but pleasant village.

## O.

OAK CREEK, r. Ohio, which runs into the Ohio, a few miles above Augusta, Ken.

OAK GROVE, v. Jefferson co. Ten., 236 m. from Nashville and 491 from W. C.

OAK GROVE, v. Henry co. Geo., 79 m. from Milledgeville, and 693 from W. C.

OAKHAM, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 15 m. WNW. from Worcester, and 55 W. from Boston. It contains a sattinet factory and manufactures of straw-bonnets, palm-leaf hats, leather, ploughs, boots, shoes, &c. Pop. 1,038.

OAK HILL, v. Newton co. Geo., 70 m. from Milledgeville, and 670 from W. C.

OAKHILL, v. Jackson co. O., 7 m. SE. from Jackson village; has several stores, 10 or 12 dwellings, a number of mechanics, and increasing in population.

OAK HILL, v. Mecklenburg co. Va.; has 10 or 12 houses.

OAKINGHAM, v. Laurens district, S. C., 92 m. NW. from Columbia.

OAK ISLAND, small isl. on the coast of N. C., at the mouth of Cape Fear river.

OAKLAND, co. Mich., on Huron of lake St. Clair, lying NW. from Wayne, and W. from Macomb cos., and about 40 m. NW. from Detroit. Pop. 23,646. Chief town, Pontiac.

OAKLAND, v. St. Tammany parish, La.

OAKLAND, v. Oakland co. Mich., 40 m. NW. from Detroit, and 566 from W. C.

OAKLAND, settlement in Coles co. Il., 14 m. NE. from Charleston, and contains some excellent farms.

OAKLEY, v. Seneca co. O., on the W. bank of Sandusky river opposite Tiffin, 85 m. N. from Columbus. This village is sometimes called Fort Ball.

OAKMULGEE, r. Geo., which joins the Oconee to form the Alatamaha. Lon. 83° W. Lat. 32° 24′ N.

OAK ORCHARD, v. Orleans co. N. Y., 9 m. WNW. from Albion.

OAK RIDGE, v. Guilford co. N. C., 100 m. NW. by W. from Raleigh.

OAK'S CREEK, r. Otsego co. N. Y., which runs S. 10 miles, and unites with the Susquehannah.

OAKSVILLE, v. Otsego co. N. Y., 4 m. NW. from Cooperstown on Oak creek. It has a cotton-factory and calico-printing works.

OAKVILLE, Monroe co. Mich., 36 m. from Detroit, and 507 from W. C.

OAKTOMIE, v. Covington co. Miss., 110 m. E. from Natchez.

OAKVILLE, v. in the SW. part of Buckingham co. Va., 49 m. SW. by W. from New Canton.

OAKVILLE, v. Mecklenburg co. N. C., 125 m. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

OAKVILLE, v. Lawrence co. Ala., 111 m. from Tuscaloosa.

OAXACA, state of Mexico, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean S. Puebla W. and NW. Vera Cruz N. and NE. and Guatemala E. Length from E. to W. 240 m., mean width 180. Between Lat. 15° 40′ and 18° N. This state is one of the most delightful countries on this part of the globe. The beauty and salubrity of the climate, the fertility of the soil, and the richness and variety of its productions, all combine to minister to the prosperity of its inhabitants; and this province has, accordingly, from the remotest periods, been the centre of an advanced civilisation.

OAXACA, city of Mexico, and capital of the state of the same name, stands on one of the confluents of the Chicometepec river, 240 m. SSE. from the city of Mexico. Lat. 16° 55′ N. It enjoys an atmosphere of peculiar serenity, but the country is subject to earthquakes. Pop. 25,200.

OBED'S RIVER, r. Ten., which rises in Overton co. and runs into the Cumberland, in Jackson co., a few miles below the Kentucky line.

OBERLIN, settlement, Lorain co. Ohio, 32 m. SE. from Cleveland and 8 SW. from Elyria. It is the seat of 'Oberlin College and Institute.' The number of students ranges from 200 to 300.

OBION, co. W. Ten., bounded N. by Ken. E. by Wakeley, S. by Dyer and Gibson cos. and W. by the Mississippi river. Chief town, Troy. Pop. 4,814, of whom 587 were slaves.

OBIAN, r. Ten., which runs into the Mississippi. Lat. 35° 48′ N.

OCATAHOOLA, r. Louisiana, which runs SSE. through the greatest part of its course, then turns to the E. passes through a lake of the same name, and joins the Ouachitta, at the junction of the Tensaw.

OCCACHAPPO, r. Ala., which runs N. into the Muscle Shoals.

OCCONEACHEA ISLANDS, three small islands on the river Roanoke, belonging to Virginia. Lat. 36° 35′ N.

OCCOHAPPY, or Bear Creek, river, Ten., which runs into the Tennessee river.

OCCOQUAN, v. Prince William co. Va., 23 m. from W. C.

OCCOQUAN CREEK, r. Va., which runs into the Potomac, 7 m. SW. from Mount Vernon.

OCEANA, co. Mich., bounded N. by lands not yet laid out into cos., E. by Montcalm, S. by Kent, SW. by Ottawa co., and NW. by lake Michigan. Pop. 208.

OCHAPUSSA, v. Marshall co. Miss., 232 m. from Jackson, and 796 from W. C.

OCHESEE, t. Gadsden co. Flo., on the Apalachicola river.

OCONEE, r. Geo., which rises in Oconee Mountains, flows by Milledgeville, and unites with the Oakmulgee, and forms the Alatamaha.

OCTARARO CREEK, r. Pa., which divides Lancaster and Chester cos. and runs into the Susquehannah, in Md., about 5 m. below Pennsylvania line.

OCTIBBEHA, co. Miss., bounded N. by Chickasaw, E. by Lowndes, S. by Winston, and W. by Chacktaw cos. Harkville is the seat of justice. Pop. 4,276, of whom 2,197 were slaves.

OGDEN, ts. and v. Monroe co. N. Y., 2 m. S. from the canal, and 10 W. from Rochester. The village contains 2 churches and 10 or 12 houses. Pop. of ts. 2,404.

OGDEN, v. in the northern part of New Madrid co. Miso., 150 m. from St. Louis.

OGDENSBURG, v. Sussex co. N. J., on the Wallkill river, 75 m. N. from Trenton, and 9 from Newton, and contains about 20 dwellings.

OGDENSBURG, v. and port of entry and delivery, St. Lawrence co. N. Y., at the confluence of the Oswegatchie with the St. Lawrence, 116 m. N. from Utica, 212 NW. from Albany, 60 below Kingston, 130 from Montreal, 120 W. from Plattsburg and 63 NE. from Sacketts Harbor. It contains 6 churches, an academy, bank, 20 general stores, 15 groceries, numerous and extensive manufactories, and from 400 to 500 houses. It is a place of great trade, and increasing importance. The harbor is safe and spacious. Pop. 2,526.

OGEECHEE, r. Geo., which rises near the Apalachian mountains, flows SE. nearly parallel with the Alatamaha, into Ossabaw sound, at Hardwick. Length, 200 m.

OGLE, co. in the N. part of Illinois, bounded N. by Stephenson and Winnebago, E. by Kane, S. by La Salle and Putnam, and W. by Whiteside and Joe Daviess cos. Rock river passes diagonally through its north-western portion, and the creeks emptying into it water a great part of the county. Winnebago and several other swamps are in the southern part. Much of the surface is undulating, the soil deep and rich, and the country settling rapidly. Oregon city is the seat of justice. Pop. 3,479.

OGLE'S PRAIRIE, St. Clair co. Il., 5 m. N. from Belleville; covered with a flourishing settlement.

OGLETHORPE, co. NW. part of Geo., bounded N. by Madison, E. by Wilkes, S. by Green, and W. by Clarke. Lexington is the chief town. Pop. 10,868, of whom 6,331 were slaves.

OGLESVILLE, v. Trigg co. Ken., 232 m. from Frankfort, and 771 from W. C. It has some trade and is a pleasant village.

OHIO, r. U. S., formed by the union of the Alleghany and Monongahela, at Pittsburg, Pa. It separates Virginia and Kentucky on the S. from the states of Ohio and Indiana, and the Illinois territory on the N., and after a WSW. course of 949 m. joins the Mississippi, 193 m. below the Missouri, in Lon. 88° 58′ W. Lat. 37′ N. The Ohio, from its commencement, affords most delightful prospects. Rivers of romantic and beautiful character come in, almost at equal distances, as lateral canals. Its bottoms are of extraordinary depth and fertility; generally high and dry, and for the most part healthy; while the configuration of the country on the banks has all that grandeur, softness, or variety, still changing and recurring in such combinations as are requisite to destroy a monotonous effect. For thirty miles below Pittsburg its course is NW. It then slowly turns to the WSW. and pursues that general direction 500 m. Thence SW. 170 m. Thence W. 280 miles. Thence SW. 170 miles through that low and swampy country, in which it finds the Mississippi. Between Pittsburg and the mouth, it is diversified with 100 considerable islands, besides a greater number of tow-heads and sand-bars, which in low stages of the water greatly impede navigation. Some of these islands are of exquisite beauty, and afford most lovely situations for retired farms. The passages between them, and the sand-bars at their head, are among the difficulties of the navigation of this river. The Ohio at Pittsburg is 600 yards wide. At Cincinnati, which may be considered its mean width, it is not much more. Below the Cumberland, its average width is 1,000 yards. Its valley is deep, and heavily timbered, and has nowhere the slightest indication of prairie. It varies from 2 to 10 m. in width. It is bounded in its whole course by bluffs, sometimes towering sublimely from the shores of the river, and sometimes receding 2 or 3 miles. Beyond the immediate verge of the bottom is a singular line of hills, more or less precipitous, stretching

from 5 to 10 m. from the banks. They are known on the Ohio by the familiar appellation of the 'Ohio hills.' Different estimates have been made of the rapidity of its current. This rapidity being continually varying, it would be difficult to assign any very exact estimate. It is found, according to the different stages of the water, to vary between 1 and 3 miles. In the lowest stages of the water in the autumn, a floating substance would probably not advance a mile an hour. It is subject to extreme elevations and depressions. The average range between high and low water, is fifty feet. Its lowest stage is in September; and its highest in March. But it is subject to sudden and very considerable rises through the year. It has been known to rise 12 feet in a night. When these sudden elevations take place, at the breaking up of the ice, a scene of desolation sometimes occurs; and boats and everything in its course are carried away by the accumulated power of the ice and the water. Its average descent in a mile, is not far from six inches. At Cincinnati, the surface of the river at low water is supposed to be 130 feet below the level of lake Erie, and 430 above that of the tide-water of the Atlantic. Between Pittsburg and the mouth, it makes three and a half degrees of southing in latitude. The average time of the suspension of its navigation by ice, is five weeks. One-half of the remainder of the year, on an average, it is navigable for large steam-boats in its whole course. The other half, it can be navigated easily only by steam-boats of a small draft of water. Since the Louisville and Portland canal has been completed, steam-boats of small draft can descend at all times from Pittsburg to the Mississippi. Flat and keel-boats descend the river at all seasons; but in periods of low water, with frequent groundings on the sand-bars, and the necessity of often unloading to get the boat off.

It would be difficult to decide when the Ohio has the most beautiful appearance—in the spring, when it rolls along between full banks, or in autumn, when between the ripples it is calm and still, with broad and clean sand-bars; or in the ripples, where its transparent waters glide rapidly over the pebbly and shelly bottom, showing everything, as through the transparency of air. The Ohio, and all its tributaries, cannot have less than 5,000 miles of boatable waters; and taking all circumstances into consideration, few rivers in the world can vie with it either in utility or beauty.

The following table of distances is taken from Dr. Drake; the distances are founded on the surveys made by the U. S. on the north bank:

| From Pittsburg to | *miles.* | *whole dist.* |
|---|---|---|
| Big Beaver river, | 30 | 30 |
| Little Beaver river, | 13 | 43 |
| Steubenville, | 26 | 69 |
| Wheeling, | 26 | 95 |
| Marietta, | 83 | 178 |
| Great Kenhawa river, | 87 | 265 |
| Big Sandy river, | 47 | 312 |
| Scioto river, | 40 | 352 |
| Maysville, | 50 | 402 |
| Little Miami river, | 56 | 458 |
| Cincinnati, | 7 | 465 |
| Great Miami river, | 20 | 485 |
| Kentucky river, | 48 | 533 |
| Louisville, | 54 | 587 |
| Salt river, | 23 | 610 |
| Anderson's river, | 98 | 708 |
| Green river, | 52 | 760 |
| Wabash river, | 61 | 821 |
| Shawneetown, | 10 | 831 |
| Cave-in-rock, | 20 | 851 |
| Cumberland river, | 40 | 891 |
| Tennessee river, | 15 | 903 |
| Fort Massac, | 8 | 911 |
| Mississippi, | 38 | 949 |

OHIO, one of the U. States. See page 134.

OHIO, co. NW. part of Va., bounded NW. and W. by the Ohio, N. by Brooke co. and Pennsylvania, SE. by Monongalia and Harrison cos. and SW. by Wood co. Chief town, Wheeling. Pop. 13,375, of whom 212 were slaves, and 303 free colored.

OHIO, co. Ken., bounded by Butler SE. Green river or Muhlenburg S. and SW. Davies NW. Breckenridge N. and Grayson NE. Length 32 m., mean width 20. Chief town, Hartford. Pop. 6,592, of whom 823 were slaves.

OHIO CITY, v. Cuyahoga co. O., opposite Cleveland, separated from it by the Cuyahoga river. It has increased with great rapidity, and has become a large business place. It contains many elegant mansions, extensive blocks of warehouses, stores, shops, &c. &c. Population not given in the census.

OHIOPYLE FALLS, cataract in the river Youghiogeny, 20 feet perpendicular, about 30 m. from its union with the Monongahela.

OHIOVILLE, v. Beaver co. Pa., 15 m. SW. from the borough of Beaver.

OHLTON, v. Weathersfield ts. Trumbull co. Ohio; a small but pleasant village.

OIL CREEK, r. Pa., which runs into the Alleghany, 6 m. E. from Franklin.

OIL SPRING, v. Hinsdale ts. Cattaraugus co. N. Y.; contains some 10 or 15 houses.

OKAU SETTLEMENT, in the SE. part of Macon co. Il., 20 m. from Decatur, and contains some 25 or 30 families.

OKETIBBEHA, r. Ala., which joins the Tombigbee, at the dividing line of the Chickasaws and Chocktaws.

OK-LOCK-ONE, r. rises in Geo., and flowing SSW. falls into Ok-lock-one bay, 40 m. E. from the mouth of the Apalachicola river.

OK-LOCK-ONE BAY, is the extreme inland extension of the Apalache bay, and receives the Ok-lock-one and St. Mark's rivers. Lat. 30° 8′ N.

OLD BRIDGE, v. Middlesex co. N. J., 6

m. SE. from New Brunswick; a small village of 12 or 15 houses.

OLDHAM, co. Ken., bounded NW. by the Ohio river, NE. by Gallatin co. E. by Henry, S. by Shelby and Jefferson cos. Westport is the capital. Pop. 7,380, of whom 2,377 were slaves.

OLD FRANKLIN, v. Cooper co. Miso., 54 m. from Jefferson City, and 1,022 from W. C.

OLD MINES, v. Washington co. Miso., 6 m. N. from Potosi.

OLDTOWN, v. Lowndes co. Ala., 131 m. SE. from Tuscaloosa.

OLDTOWN, v. Greenup co. Ken., 126 m. from Frankfort, and 433 from W. C.

OLDTOWN, t. Jefferson co. Geo., on the Ogeechee, 12 m. SE. from Louisville.

OLDTOWN, v. Claiborne co. Ten., 223 m. from Nashville, and 511 from W. C.

OLDTOWN, t. Alleghany co. Md., on the N. side of the Potomac river, near the mouth of the SW. branch, 14 m. SE. of Cumberland, and 134 NW. of W. C.

OLDTOWN CREEK, r. N. C., which runs into Cape Fear river, Lon. 78° 9′ W. Lat. 34° 8′ N.

OLEAN, ts. and v. Cattaraugus co. N. Y., on the Alleghany, 173 m. NNE. from Pittsburg. The village, at the confluence of the Olean creek with the river, 18 m. SE. of Ellicottsville, contains 5 or 6 stores, several mills, an iron-foundery, and about 80 houses. Pop. of ts. 638.

OLIVERIAN, r. N. H., which runs into the Connecticut, in Haverhill.

OLIVESBURG, v. Richland co. O., 10 m. NE. of Mansfield, and 83 NE. from Columbus, has several stores, and 15 or 20 dwellings

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS, v. Bath co. Ken., 75 m. from Frankfort, and 516 from W. C.

OMPOMPONOOSUC, r. Vt., which runs into the Connecticut, 3 m. N. from Dartmouth College.

ONEIDA, co. N. Y., bounded N. by Lewis co. E. by Herkimer co. SW. by Madison co. and W. by Oswego co. Chief towns, Whitesborough, Utica, and Rome. Pop. 85,310.

ONEIDA, lake, chiefly in Oneida co. N. Y., 20 m. long, and 4 broad. It receives Wood creek on the E. end, and communicates with lake Ontario by the Oswego. It is a beautiful lake, abounding in fish.

ONEIDA, v. Vernon ts. Oneida co. N. Y., 22 m. W. of Utica, on the Oneida creek, contains several stores, and some 20 or 30 dwellings.

ONEIDA, v. Warren co. N. Y., 5 m. NNE. from Glen's Falls, contains 2 taverns and some 15 or 20 dwellings.

ONEIDA CASTLE, v. Oneida co. N. Y., 22 m. from Utica, 16 from Rome, has 2 churches, several stores and taverns, and about 30 dwellings.

ONEIDA CREEK, r. N. Y., which runs N. into E. end of Oneida lake. Length 25 m.

ONEONTA, ts. and v. Otsego co. N. Y., on the Susquehannah river, 22 m. S. from Cooperstown. It contains several stores, taverns, and mills of different kinds, 2 churches, and about 60 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,936.

ONION RIVER, r. Vt., which runs W. into lake Champlain, 4 m. NW. from Burlington village. It is one of the principal rivers of Vermont. Between Colchester and Burlington it has worn through a solid rock of lime-stone, forming a chasm of 70 or 80 feet deep, and at Bolton there is another similar chasm. Length 70 m.

ONO, v. Edgar co. Ala., 6 m. N. from Paris, and 112 NE. by E. from Vandalia.

ONONDAGA, co. N. Y., bounded N. by Oswego co. E. by Madison co. S. by Cortlandt co. and W. by Cayuga co. Pop. 67,911. Chief town, Syracuse.

ONONDAGA, ts. and v. Onondaga co. N. Y., 50 m. W. from Utica, 145 W. from Albany. It is a large and flourishing town, and has two villages, Onondaga-Hollow and West Hill. The latter is 2 m. W. of the former, and contains several churches and a printing-office, and about 80 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 5,658.

ONONDAGA, or Salt Lake, lake in Onondaga co. N. Y., 7 m. from Onondaga. It is 7 m. long, and 2 broad. It discharges its waters from N. end into Seneca river. On its borders are celebrated salt springs.

ONONDAGA-HOLLOW, v. Onondaga co. N. Y., 6 m. S. from Salina. It contains a state arsenal, an academy, a meeting-house, a printing-office, and considerable manufactures, and about 70 dwellings.

ONSLOW, co. SE. part of N. C., on the coast, having Jones co. on the N. Pop. 7,527, of whom 2,739 were slaves. Onslow is the seat of justice.

ONTARIO, co. in U. C., consists of the following islands: Amherst Island, Wolfe Island, Gage Island, and all the islands between the mouth of the Gananoqui, to the easternmost extremity of Point Pleasant.

ONTARIO, co. N. Y., bounded N. by Monroe and Wayne cos. E. by Seneca, S. by Steuben and Yates, and W. by Livingston. Pop. 43,501. Chief towns, Canandaigua and Geneva.

ONTARIO, ts. Wayne co. N. Y., on S. side of lake Ontario, 20 m. W. from Canandaigua. Ontario Corners, 24 m. NW. from Lyons, contains 15 or 20 dwellings. Pop. 1,889.

OOLENOY MOUNTAIN, S. C., in the vicinity of Table Mountain. It is remarkable for a cataract, the descent of which is from 600 to 700 feet.

OPELOUSAS, t. and cap. of St. Landry District, La., about 60 m. W. from Baton Rouge. Lat. 30° 32′ N. It contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, a Roman Catholic church, and some 20 or 30 houses.

OPPENHEIM, t. Fulton co. N. Y., on N. side of the Mohawk, 15 m. W. from Johnstown, 56 WNW. from Albany. St.

Johnsville and Brockettsville are villages. Pop. 2,169.

OQUAGO, v. Broome co. N. Y., on the Susquehannah, 16 m. E. from Chenango Point.

ORAZIMBA, t. Texas, on the W. side of the Brazos river above Columbia, at the head of tide on said river.

ORAN, v. Onondaga co. N. Y., in the NE. part of Pompey; has 8 or 10 houses.

ORANGE, co. E. side of Vt., bounded N. by Caledonia and Washington cos. E. by Connecticut river, S. by Windsor co. W. by Addison co. and NW. by Washington co. Iron and lead ores, slate and granite, are abundant, and it is extensively engaged in the growing of wool. Pop. 27,873. Chief towns, Chelsea, Newbury and Randolph.

ORANGE, ts. Orange co. Vt., 13 m. SE. from Montpelier. The products of the ts. in cattle and wool are considerable. Pop. 984.

ORANGE, ts. Grafton co. N. H., 14 m. SW. from Plymouth, and 40 NNW. from Boston. Ochre is found here in abundance. Pop. 463.

ORANGE, ts. Franklin co. Mass., 14 m. E. from Greenfield, and 75 WNW. from Boston. Its manufactures consist of iron castings, boots, shoes, leather, palm-leaf hats, card-boards, shoe-pegs, &c. Pop. 1,501.

ORANGE, co. N. Y., bounded N. by Sullivan and Ulster cos. E. by the Hudson, SE. by Rockland co. SW. by New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Pop. 50,739. Chief towns, Newburgh and Goshen.

ORANGE, v. Essex co. N. J., 4 m. W. from Newark. The buildings are scattered along the turnpike from Newark to Dover, extending about three miles; contains 4 churches, several stores, and about 250 dwellings. It carries on an extensive trade in leather, shoes, and hats.

ORANGE, co. In., bounded by Crawford S. Dubois SW. Owen W. Lawrence N. and Washington E. Length 22 m., mean width 18. Pop. 9,602. Chief town, Paoli.

ORANGE, co. central part of Va., bounded N. by Madison and Culpeper cos. SE. by Spottsylvania co. S. by Louisa and Albemarle cos. and WNW. by Rockingham. Pop. 9,125, of whom 5,364 were slaves, and 186 free colored. Chief town, Orange.

ORANGE, co. N. part of N. C., bounded N. by Caswell and Person, E. by Wake, S. by Chatham, and W. by Guilford cos. Pop. 24,356, of whom 6,954 were slaves, and 631 free colored. Chief town, Hillsborough.

ORANGE, ts. New Haven co. Ct., 5 m. SW. from New Haven. It contains silver and copper ores, and asbestos is found in abundance in serpentine rocks. Population, 1,329.

ORANGE C. H., t. and cap. Orange co. Va., at the foot of the south-west mt., 92 m. SW. by W. from Washington, and 80 NW. from Richmond. Pop. 503.

ORANGEBURG, v. Jefferson ts. Preble co. O., on the national road, a small village of 10 or 15 houses.

ORANGEBURG, district, central part of S. C., bounded N. by Lexington and Richland, E. by Sumter and Charleston, S. by Barnwell and Edgefield cos. Orangeburg is the capital. Pop. 18,519.

ORANGEBURG, t. and cap. Orangeburg district, S. C., on N. branch of the Edisto, 40 m. SSW. from Columbia, and 77 NNW. from Charleston. It contains a court-house, a jail, about 20 houses, and an academy.

ORANGETOWN, ts. Rockland co. N. Y., on W. side of the Hudson, 28 m. N. from New York. This town lies on the S. part of Tappan bay, an expansion of the Hudson. Major André was hanged here as a spy. Pop. 2,771.

ORANGEVILLE, ts. between Sheldon and Warsaw, Genesee co. N. Y., on the head of Tonnewanta creek, 20 m. S. from Batavia. The village contains about 20 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,445.

ORANGEVILLE, v. Columbia co. Pa., contains some 15 or 20 houses.

OREGON, v. Madison ts. Franklin co. Ohio, 14 m. from Columbus, a small village of 15 or 20 houses.

OREGON CITY, v. and seat of justice for Cole co. Il., on the N. side of Rock river, 10 m. above Grand Detour, and 15 above Dixonville; it is a pleasant village.

ORENDORF'S MILL, settlement in the S. part of Tazewell co. Il., on Sugar creek; the settlement is large, and the land good.

ORFORD, ts. Grafton co. N. H., on the Connecticut, opposite Fairlee, with which it is connected by a bridge, 10 m. S. from Haverhill, 64 NNW. from Concord. Here is a pleasant village, and the town contains a valuable quarry of soapstone, and limestone is found in abundance. Pop. 1,707.

ORISKANY FALLS, v. Oneida co. N. Y., on the Chenango canal, 21 m. SW. from Utica.

ORLAND, ts. Hancock co. Me., on E. side of the Penobscot, opposite Prospect, 14 m. N. from Castine, 238 NE. from Boston. It has a good soil, a pleasant village and great navigable facilities. Pop. 1,381.

ORLEANS, co. N. part of Vt., bounded N. by Canada, E. by Essex co. SE. by Caledonia co., S. by Washington co. and W. by Franklin co. Chief towns, Irasburg, Craftsbury, and Brownington. Population, 13,634.

ORLEANS, ts. Barnstable co. Mass., 20 m. E. from Barnstable, and 85 SE. from Boston. A large number of vessels belong to this place, engaged in the coasting trade, and it contains 50 establishments for the manufacture of salt. Pop. 1,974.

ORLEANS, v. Orange co. Il., 11 m. N. from Paoli.

ORLEANS, co. N. Y., bounded N. by L. Ontario, E. by Monroe, S. by Genesee, and W. by Niagara county. This county is watered by Oak Orchard, Johnson's, and Sandy creeks, and their branches. The sur-

face is divided into three terraces of unequal breadths, rising in succession from L. Ontario. The soil generally is highly fertile. Albion is the capital. Pop. 25,127.

ORLEANS, parish, La. New Orleans is the capital. See article New Orleans. Pop. 102,193, of whom 23,448 were slaves, and 19,226 free colored.

ORLEANS, v. Ontario co. N. Y., on Flint creek, 8 m. E. by N. from Canandaigua, contains about 35 dwellings.

ORLEANS, ts. Jefferson co. N. Y., 184 m. NW. from Albany, and 15 NE. from Watertown. It contains Le Fargeville and Stone Mill villages. Perch lake is also in this town, well stored with perch. Pop. 3,001.

ORONO, ts. Penobscot co. Me., on W. side of the Penobscot above Bangor, 43 m. N. from Castine, 246 NE. from Boston; large quantities of lumber are manufactured here for the Bangor market. Pop. 1,520.

ORPHAN ISLAND, isl. Me., near the mouth of the Penobscot, between Prospect and Orland, containing about 10,000 acres.

ORRESKANNY, v. Oneida co. N. Y., 110 m. NW. from Albany, has several stores and from 40 to 50 dwellings.

ORRINGTON, ts. Penobscot co. Me., on E. side of the Penobscot, opposite Hampden, 33 m. N. from Castine. It enjoys great navigable facilities. Pop. 1,680.

ORRINGTON, v. Sheridan ts. Chatauque co. N. Y., 140 m. from Albany, has a church, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

ORRSVILLE, v. Gwinnet co. Geo., 105 m. from Milledgeville, and 646 from W. C.

ORRVILLE, v. Onondaga co. N. Y., 128 m. NW. from Albany, has a church, and about 30 dwellings.

ORWELL, pts. Ashtabula co. Ohio, 180 m. NE. from Columbus.

ORWELL, ts. Rutland co. Vt., on lake Champlain, 58 m. SW. from Montpelier. It has a good mill stream and a pleasant village. Pop. 1,504.

ORWELL, ts. Oswego co. N. Y., 139 m. from Albany, 9 E. of Pulaski. Population, 808.

ORWICKSBURG, t. bor. and seat of justice, Schuylkill co. Pa. It stands on a rising ground, 7 m. above Schuylkill Water-gap, and 10 E. from the coal-mines near Mount Carbon, 26 m. NW. from Reading. It contains a court-house and jail, a number of stores, and an academy, and is a place of considerable business.

OSAGE, r. La., which joins the Missouri, 133 m. from the Mississippi. It is a very crooked river, and is navigable for boats about 600 miles.

OSAGE, t. and cap. Benton co. Miso., on the Osage river, at the head of steam-boat navigation.

OSBORNE'S BRIDGE, v. Fulton co. N. Y., 16 m. NE. from Johnstown.

OSBORNVILLE, v. Windham ts. Green co. N. Y., 24 m. NW. from Catskill, contains 20 or 30 dwellings.

OSEOLA, v. Grant co. Wisconsin, on the Mississippi river.

OSEOLA, v. Johnson co. Iowa, a small village of 5 or 6 houses.

OSNABURG, v. Stark co. Ohio, 5 m. E. from Canton, on the road leading to New Lisbon, 4¼ m. from Canton, has several stores and taverns, a church, 2 tanneries, 3 distilleries, and from 60 to 70 dwellings.

OSSIAN, t. Alleghany co. N. Y. Pop. 812.

OSSIPEE, ts. Carroll co. N. H., 55 m. NNW. from Portsmouth, and 60 from Concord. Pop. 2,190.

OSSIPEE, lake, N. H., chiefly in NE. part of the township of Ossipee, about 1,000 rods long from N. to S. and 600 broad.

OSSIPEE, r. which flows from Ossipee lake into the Saco, N. of Cornish, in Maine, 15 m. E. from lake Ossipee.

OSWEGATCHIE, ts. St. Lawrence co. on the St. Lawrence, at the N. end of Black lake; 416 m. N. from Utica, 212 NW. from Albany. It contains the village of Ogdensburg. Pop. 3,193.

OSWEGATCHIE, r. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., which runs into the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg. Length 120 miles.

OSWEGO, r. N. Y., which runs from Oneida lake into lake Ontario. After a very crooked course of 18 m. it meets Seneca river at Three River Point, whence to its mouth it is 34 miles. The principal fall is in Volney, 12 m. from Oswego. Its navigation is improved by locks and canals.

OSWEGO, co. N. Y., bounded NW. by lake Ontario, N. by Jefferson co. E. by Lewis and Oneida cos. S. by Oneida lake, Onondaga and Cayuga cos. and W. by Cayuga. Pop. 43,619. Chief towns, Oswego and Richland.

OSWEGO, ts. and v. Oswego co. N. Y., at the mouth of the Oswego; 114 m. W. from Utica, 379 from W. C., 38 from Syracuse, on the Erie canal. This is a flourishing commercial village. Great quantities of salt are brought here from the salt-works at Liverpool and Salina, and exported. It is well situated for manufacturing, the Oswego river forming a convenient water power, conducted to this place from the falls in a canal. There are 6 merchant mills, 2 cotton factories, 3 machine factories, a large foundery and iron works, and 4 saw-mills, &c. The Oswego canal enters the lake here. The village contains 4 churches, an academy, a bank, 7 taverns, 20 general stores, several forwarding houses, 3 printing-offices, &c. &c. The harbor is the best on the lake except Sacketts Harbor. Pop. of ts. 4,665.

OSWEGO FALLS, v. Oneida county, N. Y.

OTEGO, t. Otsego co. N. Y., 20 m. SW. of Cooperstown. Pop. 1,148.

OTEGO CREEK, r. Otsego co. N. Y., which runs into the Susquehannah, in the township of Otego. Length 28 m.

OTIS, ts. Berkshire co. Mass., 28 m. SE. of Lenox, 34 W. of Springfield, 116 W. of

Boston. It has some manufactures of leather, boots, shoes, &c. Pop. 1,177.

OTISCO, ts. Onondaga co. N. Y., 7 m. S. of Onondaga, 50 W. of Utica, and 140 from Albany. The village of Otisco Centre contains 15 or 20 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,906.

OTISCO CREEK, r. in Onondaga co. N. Y., which runs into Onondaga lake.

OTISFIELD, ts. Hancock co. Me., 82 m. SW. from Augusta. Watered by Union r. Pop. 88.

OTSEGO, co. central part of N. Y., bounded N. by Herkimer and Montgomery cos. E. by Schoharie co. S. by Delaware co. and W. by Chenango and Madison cos. Pop. 49,628. Chief town, Cooperstown.

OTSEGO, v. Allegan co. Mich., 168 m. from Detroit, and 661 from W. C.

OTSEGO, ts. Otsego co. N. Y., 66 m. W. of Albany, including Cooperstown and Oaksville. Pop. of ts. 4,120.

OTSEGO, lake, in Otsego co. N. Y., 66 m. W. from Albany; 9 m. long, and 3 broad.

OTSELIC, ts. and v. Chenango co. N. Y., 110 m. W. from Albany, and 20 NW. from Norwich. The village contains about 20 dwellings. Pop. 2,827.

OTSQUAGA CREEK, r. N. Y., which runs into the Mohawk, E. of Minden. Length 25 m.

OTTAWA, co. O., a new county not yet organized. Pop. 2,248.

OTTAWA, co. Mich., bounded N. by Oceana, E. by Kent, S. by Allegan co. and W. by lake Michigan. Chief town, Newton. Pop. 496.

OTTAWA, large r. of British America, rises N. from lake Huron, and flowing SE. falls into the St. Lawrence, 25 m. NW. from Montreal. It forms part of the boundary between Upper and Lower Canada. Its volume of water is very great, for its length of course. Though much obstructed by rapids, it is one of the channels of inland trade from Montreal to the NW.

OTTAWA, ts. and cap. of La Salle co. Il., situated at the junction of Illinois and Fox rivers, on the line of the canal, contains the county buildings, 8 or 10 stores, several taverns, and about 80 families. It bids fair to become a place of some note.

OTTERBURN, v. Iowa co. Wis., on the W. branch of the Peekatonokee r., SSE. from Mineral Point.

OTTER CREEK, r. Vt., which rises near Dorset, and running W. of N. flows into lake Champlain, at Basin Harbor, in Ferrisburg. It is navigable for sloops to Vergennes, 6 m. Length 85 miles.

OTTER CREEK, r. Ken., which runs into the Ohio.

OTTER CREEK, r. Va., which runs into the Staunton.

OTTSVILLE, v. Bucks co. Pa., 119 m. from Harrisburg, and 174 from W. C.

OVERTON, co. Ten., bounded by Cumberland co. in Ken. N. Morgan co. Ten. E. Bledsoe S. White SW. and Jackson W. Length 40 m., mean width 15. Chief town, Monroe. Pop. 9,279, of whom 889 were slaves.

OVID, ts. and v. and cap. Seneca co. N. Y., 20 m. S. by E. from Geneva, 41 N. from Elvira, 205 W. from Albany, and 317 from W. C. It is situated between Seneca and Cayuga lakes, and is a large and excellent agricultural town. The village contains 3 or 4 churches, a court-house, jail, an academy, 8 or 10 stores, a furnace, various mechanic shops, and about 100 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,721.

OWASCO, ts. and v. Cayuga co. N. Y., 3 m. SE. of Auburn, and 160 W. of Albany. The village contains about 20 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,319.

OWASCO, lake, in Cayuga co. N. Y., 11 m. long, and 1½ broad. Owasco creek runs from this lake and joins the Seneca. Length 15 m.

OWEGO, ts. and v. Tioga co. N. Y., on the Susquehannah, near the mouth of Owego creek, 10 m. S. from Spencer, 170 SW. from Albany. The village, 30 m. SE. from Ithaca, with which it is connected by a rail-road, is the seat of justice for the county, contains a court-house and other county buildings, several churches, a bank, an academy in high repute, several mills, 15 or 20 stores, and is a pleasant and flourishing place of about 200 houses. Pop. of ts. 5,340.

OWEGO CREEK, r. N. Y., which runs into the Susquehannah, near the village of Owego, 25 m. long.

OWEN, co. Ken., bounded by Kentucky r. W. Gallatin NW. Garrat N. Harrison E. and Scott and Franklin S. Length 20 m., mean width 12. Chief town, Owentown. Pop. 8,232, of whom 1,288 were slaves.

OWEN, co. In., bounded by Dubois S. Davies W. Martin N. and Lawrence and Orange E. Length 24 m., width 18. Pop. 8,359. Spencer is the seat of justice.

OWENSVILLE, v. Somers ts. Westchester co. N. Y.

OWENTON, v. and seat of justice, Owen co. Ken., on a branch of Eagle creek, 28 m. NNE. of Frankfort, and 536 from W. C.

OWENVILLE, v. Gibson co. In., 190 m. SW. from Indianapolis.

OWENBOROUGH, v. and cap. Davies co. Ken., on the Ohio river, 150 m. from Frankfort, and 688 from W. C.; contains the usual county buildings, several stores, various mechanic shops, and is a place of considerable trade.

OWINGSVILLE, v. Bath co. Ken., 70 m. E. from Frankfort.

OWL CREEK, r. Ohio, which joins the Mohiccon, on the borders of Coshocton county.

OXBOW, *Great*, remarkable bend of the river Connecticut, in the township of Newbury, Vt., containing 450 acres of the finest meadow land.

OXBOW, v. Jefferson co. N. Y., 25 m. NE. from Watertown, in the ts. of Antwerp; contains 25 or 30 houses.

OXBOW PRAIRIE, Putnam co. Il., 10

m. S. from Hennepin. It is overspread with fine farms.

OXFORD, v. Holmes co. O., 6 m. from Millersburg, and 77 NE. from Columbus; has several stores, a merchant-mill and 15 or 20 dwellings.

OXFORD, v. Chester co. Pa., 41 m. SW. from Philadelphia.

OXFORD, ts. Oxford co. Me., 52 m. SW. from Augusta, and 8 S. from Paris. It contains some excellent land, and 2 flourishing villages. Pop. 1,254.

OXFORD, v. Orange co. N. Y., 12 m. SW. from Hudson, and 8 from Goshen; contains about 20 dwellings.

OXFORD, co. W. part of Me., bounded E. by Somerset and Kennebeck cos. S. by Cumberland and Oxford cos. and W. and NW. by N. H. Chief town, Paris. Pop. 38,357. It keeps about 75,000 sheep.

OXFORD, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 11 m. S. from Worcester, 50 SW. from Boston. It contains 5 woollen and 4 cotton mills and manufactures of boots, shoes, &c. Annual value, about $500,000. Pop. 1,742.

OXFORD, ts. New Haven co. Ct., 16 m. NW. from New Haven, and 40 m. SW. from Hartford. It contains 3 large sattinet factories, and an extensive hat factory. Pop. 1,626.

OXFORD, ts. and v. Chenango co. N. Y., 8 m. S. from Norwich, 110 W. from Albany. The village contains 3 or 4 churches, 10 or 12 stores, an academy, 2 printing-offices, each issuing a weekly paper, a book store and bindery, and about 250 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 3,179.

OXFORD FURNACE, v. Sussex co. N. J., on a branch of the Pequest creek, a small hamlet of some 10 or 12 houses.

OXFORD, v. Adams co. Pa., 36 m. from Harrisburg, and 87 from W. C.

OXFORD, t. and port of entry, Talbot co. Md., on the Treadhaven, 8 m. above its mouth, 13 SSW. from Easton, 48 SE. from Baltimore. It is a place of considerable trade.

OXFORD, v. and cap. Lafayette co. Miss., 182 m. from Jackson, and 923 from W. C.

OXFORD, v. Caroline co. Va., 33 m. from Richmond, and 100 from W. C.

OXFORD, t. Granville co. N. C., 30 m. N. by W. from Raleigh. Here are a church and 2 academies.

OXFORD, v. Butler co. Ohio, 35 m. NW. from Cincinnati, 110 SW. from Columbus. The land of this township belongs to the Miami University. It was chartered in 1809. The land was given by Congress, for its support, which land at this time produces an annual income of $4,500. The funds of the institution are daily increasing, and it is believed that in a short time they will be exceeded by few in the western country. It also contains several stores, various mechanic shops, and is a flourishing place.

OYSTER BAY, ts. and v. Queens co. N. Y., on Long Island sound, 25 m. E. from New York. The village, 3 m. from the Sound, 12 from North Hempstead, contains about 50 houses. Pop. of ts. 5,865.

OYSTER RIVER, r. N. H., which rises in Lee, and flows through Durham into Great bay.

OZARK MOUNTAINS, U. S., an elevated and mountainous tract, commencing near the confluence of the rivers Missouri and Mississippi, and extending in a SW. direction across Arkansas territory into the province of Texas. It attains its greatest elevation in the NE. diminishing in height and increasing in breadth as you advance to the SW. It is traversed by the Arkansas and Red rivers; its western base is washed by the Illinois and the Osage, and on the E. it gives rise to the St. Francis, White river, and the Wachitta.

## P.

PACHUCA, t. Mexico, famous for its silver mines. Some authors say, that in the space of six leagues, there are not less than a thousand; one of which, called Trinity, is supposed to be as rich as any in the Spanish dominions, forty millions of silver having been taken from it in 10 years. It is 45 m. NNE. from Mexico.

PACOLET, r. which rises in N. C., and unites with Broad river, at Pinckneyville, in S. C. Pacolet springs are upon it, 17 m. above Pinckneyville.

PACTOLUS, v. Sullivan co. Ten., on Holston river, 80 m. NE. by E. from Knoxville, and 268 NE. from Nashville.

PADDOCK'S SETTLEMENT, Madison co. Il., 7 m. N. from Edwardsville. It is fertile and healthy.

PADDYTOWN, v. Hampshire co. Va., on the Potomac river, 20 m. by land above Cumberland, in Md., and 135 NW. from Washington.

PADUCAH, v. M'Cracken co. Ken., at the mouth of the Tennessee river, 19 m. E. from Wilmington, and 245 SW. by W. from Frankfort.

PAGE, co. Va., bounded NE. by Frederick co. E. by the Blue Ridge, separating it from Culpeper co., SE. by Madison and Rockingham, and W. by Shenandoah co. The Shenandoah passes through the whole length of this county. The soil is generally of the best quality of lime-stone valley land, a considerable portion being bottom on Shenandoah river, and Hawksbill and other creeks. Iron ore is found in different parts of the county, and copper and lead are also found in considerable quantities. Luray is the capital. Pop. 6,194, of whom 781 were slaves, and 216 free colored.

PAGESVILLE, v. Newberry district, S. C., 75 m. NW. from Columbia, and 523 from W. C.

PAINESVILLE, ts. and v. Geauga co. Ohio, on Grand river, near its mouth, about 30 m. E. from Cleveland. It is a very flourishing township, the largest in the coun-

ty, and has considerable trade. The village, situated near the centre of the ts., contains about 150 dwellings, 18 or 20 stores, a banking-house, several churches, 4 taverns, with a full supply of mechanics. It lies 170 m. NE. from Columbus.

PAINESVILLE, t. Amelia co. Va., 46 m. from Richmond, and 168 from W. C., contains 10 or 15 houses.

PAINESVILLE, v. Rockingham co. N. C., 106 m. NW. by W. from Raleigh, and 279 from W. C.

PAINESVILLE, v. Pike co. Miso., 8 m. S. from Clarksville.

PAINT CREEK, r. Ohio. It is a western branch of the Scioto, which it joins 5 m. below Chillicothe.

PAINT CREEK, v. Floyd co. Ken., 221 m. SSE. from Frankfort.

PAINTED POST, ts. and v. Steuben co. N.Y., on the Tioga, 20 m. SE. from Bath, 234 WSW. from Albany. The village contains about 50 dwellings, several stores, &c. It takes its name from a painted post near the Coshocton, supposed to be an Indian monument of great antiquity. Pop. of ts. 1,674.

PAINTER CREEK, western brook of Stillwater rivulet, emptying into said rivulet in Miami co. Ohio. It rises in Darke co.

PAINTLICK CREEK, r. Ken., which runs into the river Kentucky.

PALATINE, ts. and v. Montgomery co. N. Y., on N. side of the Mohawk, 10 m. SW. from Johnstown, 51 WNW. from Albany. The village, on the Utica rail-road, contains some 15 or 20 dwellings. Pop. 2,823.

PALATINE BRIDGE, v. Montgomery co. N. Y., 52 m. from Albany, has several stores, 25 or 30 dwellings, &c. &c.

PALERMO, ts. Waldo co. Me., 16 m. NE. from Augusta, and 24 W. from Belfast. It is a good ts. and very productive of wheat. Pop. 1,594.

PALERMO, ts. and v. Oswego co. N. Y., 14 m. SW. from Oswego. The village contains 2 stores, 10 or 12 dwellings, &c.

PALESTINE, v. German ts. Darke co. Ohio. A small place of some 12 or 15 houses.

PALESTINE, v. Ohio ts. Clermont co. Ohio; has from 15 to 20 houses.

PALESTINE, v. Unity ts. Columbiana co. Ohio. This was formerly called Mechanicsburg.

PALESTINE, v. Pickaway co. O., on Deer creek, 20 m. SW. from Columbus; has several stores, and 20 or 25 dwellings.

PALESTINE, t. Cooper co. Miso., 12 m. S. from Boonville; contains several stores, and 20 or 30 houses.

PALESTINE, v. Pickens co. Ala., 62 m. W. from Tuscaloosa.

PALESTINE, v. and cap. Crawford co. Il., 80 m. eastward from Vandalia. It has several stores, 3 taverns, 2 apothecaries, a land office, various mechanics, and from 45 to 50 inhabitants.

PALMER, ts. Hampden co. Mass., 16 m. E. Springfield, 71 WSW. from Boston. It contains 1 woollen and 2 cotton-mills, and manufactories of leather, boots, shoes, scythes, palm-leaf hats, and wagons; annual amount, about $180,000. Pop. 2,139.

PALMER'S SETTLEMENT, Knox co. Il., near the line of Fulton co.

PALMERSTOWN, v. Saratoga co. N. Y., 46 m. from Albany.

PALMYRA, ts. Somerset co. Me., 28 m. E. from Norridgewock, 215 NNE. from Boston; agriculture is the chief employment of the inhabitants. Pop. 1,500.

PALMYRA, t. and cap. Fluvanna co. Va., 59 m. NW. from Richmond, and 136 SW. from Washington.

PALMYRA, t. and cap. Marion co. Miso., 125 m. from St. Louis; contains the usual county buildings, and 100 houses.

PALMYRA, v. Warren co. O., 12 m. SW. from Lebanon, 20 NE. from Cincinnati, and 90 SW. from Columbus; contains several stores and taverns, a church, a number of mechanic shops, and 35 or 40 dwellings.

PALMYRA, v. Wabash co. Il., on the Great Wabash, 20 m. below Vincennes, and 40 NE. from Carmi. It is situated in a fine country; contains a number of stores, various mechanic shops, 30 or 40 dwellings, and is increasing in population.

PALMYRA, v. Lemuel co. Mich., 75 m. from Detroit, and 465 from W. C.

PALMYRA, pts. Portage co. O., 8 m. ESE. from Ravenna, 150 NE. from Columbus.

PALMYRA, t. Montgomery co. Ten., on the Cumberland, 15 m. below Clarkesville, 65 NW. from Nashville, and 758 from W. C.

PALMYRA, ts. and v. Wayne co. N. Y., near Mud creek, and on the Erie canal, 12 m. nearly N. from Canandaigua. The village is 194 m. from Albany by the post-road, 240 by the canal, and 29 from Rochester by canal. It contains 4 churches, an academy and high school, several mills and stores, and about 250 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 3,549.

PALMYRA, v. Lebanon co. Pa., 15 m. E. from Harrisburg, and 124 from W. C., contains 15 or 20 houses.

PALMYRA, v. Halifax co. N. C., 100 m. from Raleigh, contains 6 or 8 dwellings.

PALMYRA, v. at Palmyra Bend, Warren co. Mis., 25 m. below Walnut Hill.

PALOURDE, Grassy, Jean, and Verret, form a chain of small lakes between Teche and the Fourche river, La. It is through this chain of lakes that a ferry has been established from the mouth of Teche to the Fourche and Mississippi rivers. The intermediate ground is so low and marshy, as to render the formation of a road at any season impracticable. A small canal and creek unite the Fourche, 16 m. from its efflux from the Mississippi, with lake Verret, from which the lakes mentioned in this article, and their connecting channels, complete the

communication between the eastern and western part of the state.

PAMELIA, ts. Jefferson co. N. Y., 166 m. NW. from Albany, and 4 from Watertown. The land is good and highly cultivated. Pop. 2,104.

PAMLICO SOUND, a large bay on the coast of N. Carolina, 86 m. long, and from 10 to 20 broad. It is separated from the sea by a sandy beach hardly a mile wide, which is covered with bushes. It communicates with Albemarle sound. Ocrecock is its principal outlet.

PAMUNKY, *r.* Va., formed by the N. and S. Anna. It runs SE. and unites with the Mattapony to form York river.

PANAMA, v. Chatauque co. N. Y., in Harmony ts.; west part has several stores and 35 houses.

PANOLA, co. Miss., bounded N. by De Soto, E. by Marshall, S. by Tallahatchee, and W. by Tunic. Chief town, Panola. Pop. 4,657, of whom 2,415 were slaves.

PANSE, r. In., which flows NW. into the Wabash, a little above the junction of the Tippecanoe.

PANTON, ts. Addison co. Vt., 13 m. from Middlebury, and 25 from Burlington. Agriculture is the chief employment of the inhabitants. Pop. 670.

PANUCO, city of Mexico, in the state of Vera Cruz, on the river Panuco, near the gulf of Mexico, and 170 m. N. by E. of the city of Mexico. Lon. 21° 30′ W. Lat. 23° 13′ N. from W. C.

PANTHER CREEK, r. Ken., which runs into the Green river.

PAOLI, t. and cap. Orange co. In., 27 m. N. from Levenworthville, 40 E. from Vincennes, contain sthe usual county buildings, several stores, and is a flourishing business place.

PAOLI, v. Adair co. Ken., 103 m. from Frankfort and 624 from W. C.

PAOLI, v. Chester co. Pa., on the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike road, 16 m. from the former. A neat monument is erected here in honor of the brave soldiers who fell here in an engagement with the British, in the revolutionary war.

PAPERVILLE, v. Sullivan co. Ten., 278 m. NE. by E. from Murfreesborough, 338 from Nashville.

PARADISE, v. Lancaster co. Pa., 44 m. from Harrisburg, and 118 from W. C.

PARADISE, v. Coles co. Il., 70 m. NE. from Vandalia, on the road from Shelbyville to Charleston.

PARAGON, v. Carrol co. In., on the Wabash a little above Delphi, 92 m. from Indianapolis and 665 from W. C.

PARCIPANY, v. Morris co. N. J., 7 m. N. by E. from Morristown on the Parcipany river, and 63 from Trenton, has 2 grist-mills, 2 churches, several stores, and 20 or 25 dwellings.

PARIS, v. Stark ts. Stark co. Ohio, 11 m. E. from Canton, and 80 W. from Pittsburg, Pa. It contains 2 churches, several stores and taverns, a tannery, 15 or 20 mechanic shops, and promises to become a place of some importance.

PARIS, v. partly in Huron and partly in Richland co. Ohio, on the road from Mansfield to Norwalk, 21 m. from the former and 18 from the latter, has 2 taverns, 8 or 10 stores, 2 tanneries, a church, 3 saw-mills, 2 grist-mills, a carding machine, a number of mechanic shops, &c. &c.

PARIS, v. on Biloxi bay, Jackson co. Miss., 40 m. SW. from Mobile, Ala., and 150 SE. from Jackson.

PARIS, v. and cap. Edgar co. Il., 106 m. NE. by E. from Vandalia, contains a court-house, jail, 8 or 10 stores, 55 or 60 families, and is a thriving village.

PARIS, ts. and cap. Oxford co. Me., 48 m. NNW. from Portland, 160 NNE. from Boston. It contains a court-house, a jail, 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists, and is a place of considerable business. Pop. 2,454.

PARIS, ts. Oneida co. N. Y., 8 m. SW. from Utica, 101 N. of W. from Albany. Pop. 2,765. This is a large and valuable township, and is the most populous in the county, and, next to Whitestown, the most wealthy. It contains the villages of Paris Hill, Paris Furnace, Paris Hollow, and Sauquoit. Pop. of ts. 2,844.

PARIS, v. Fauquier co. Va., 131 m. from Richmond and 58 from W. C.

PARIS, v. Jefferson co. In., about 60 m. W. from Cincinnati, 76 from Indianapolis and 587 from W. C.

PARIS, t. and cap. Bourbon co. Ken., near the junction of the Houston and Stoner creeks, 13 m. ENE. from Lexington, 80 S. from Cincinnati. It is a pleasant town, situated in a fertile country, and contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, an academy, a Presbyterian and a Methodist meeting-house, and several cotton and woollen manufactories. A great part of the buildings are of brick. The surrounding country is pleasant and fertile. Pop. 1,197.

PARIS, v. and seat of justice, Henry co. Ten., on the dividing ground between the sources of Obian and Sandy rivers, about 100 m. a little N. of W. from Nashville. It contains the county buildings and has some trade.

PARISBURG, t. and cap. Giles co. Va., on New river, where it passes through Peter's mt., 240 m. S. of W. from Richmond, and 298 SW. by W. from W. C.

PARIS FURNACE, v. Oneida co. N. Y., in Paris ts. on Sauquoit creek; has a blast-furnace for pigs and castings, an iron screw and scythe factory, and about 30 dwellings.

PARISHVILLE, v. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., 35 m. SE. by E. from Ogdensburg.

PARIS HILL, v. Oneida co. N. Y., 13 m. W. from Utica; contains 3 churches, and 30 or 40 houses.

PARISVILLE, v. in the northern part of Baltimore co. Md., 26 m. from the city of Baltimore.

PARKE, co. In., on both sides of the Wabash river, bounded E. by Putnam, and S. by Vigo. Length and breadth 24 m. each. This co. lies about 60 m. W. from Indianapolis. Pop. 13,499. Rockville is the seat of justice.

PARKER, r. Mass., which falls into the sound opposite Plum Island, NE. of Rowley.

PARKERSBURG, t. and cap. Wood co. Va., situated on the Ohio river, at the junction of Little Kenhawa, 12 m. below Marietta, Ohio, and 300 from W. C. Pop. 500.

PARKERSBURG, v. Putnam co. In., 76 m. from Indianapolis, and 629 from W. C.

PARKER'S CREEK, r. Md., which runs into the Chesapeake.

PARKER'S ISLAND, isl. at the mouth of the Kennebeck, forming a part of the township of Georgetown.

PARKER'S ISLAND, isl. in the Chesapeake near the coast of Maryland, 15 m. S. from Annapolis. Lon. 76° 41′ W. Lat. 38° 53′ N.

PARKER'S PRAIRIE, on the W. side of Clark co. Il. A considerable settlement.

PARKER'S SETTLEMENT, Crawford co. Il., 10 m. SW. from Palestine, and contains about 50 families.

PARKHEAD, v. Washington co. Md., 87 m. from Washington.

PARKHURST, v. Scott co. Iowa.

PARKINSON'S FERRY, v. Washington co. Pa.

PARKMAN, ts. Piscataquis co. Me., 38 m. NE. from Norridgewock, and 64 NE. from Augusta, has an excellent soil for agricultural purposes. Pop. 1,205.

PARKMAN, v. Geauga co. Ohio, 17 m. SE. from Chardon, and 156 NE. from Columbus; has 2 mercantile stores, a number of mills, various mechanics, and bids fair to become a place of some importance.

PARMA, v. Monroe co. N. Y., on the ridge road, 12 m. W. from Rochester.

PARNASSUS, v. Marlborough co. S. C., 110 miles from Columbia, and 406 from W. C.

PARR'S SETTLEMENT, Bond co. Il., 7 m. N. from Greenville, on the E. fork of Shoal creek.

PARSIPPANY, v. Morris co. N. J., 25 m. NW. from Newark, and 63 from Trenton; has 2 grist-mills, 2 churches, an academy and 20 or 25 dwellings.

PARSONSFIELD, ts. York co. Me., 50 m. NNW. from York co. Me., 118 m. NNE. from Boston. In this place is an incorporated seminary for the education of males and females; it is in a flourishing condition. Pop. 2,442.

PASCAGOULA, t. Jackson co. Mis., 231 m. from Jackson, and 1,075 from W. C., contains some 20 or 30 houses.

PASCAGOULA, r. Miss., which runs S. into the gulf of Mexico, 38 m. W. from Mobile bay. It is navigable for vessels drawing 6 feet of water about 50 m. Length about 300 m.

PASQUOTANK, r. N. C., which rises in Dismal Swamp, and runs into Albemarle sound. It is connected with Elizabeth river by a canal, which forms a communication between James river and Albemarle sound.

PASQUOTANK, co. NE. part of N. C., bordering on Albemarle sound. Pop. 8,514, of whom 2,788 were slaves. and 1,076 free colored. Chief town, Elizabeth city.

PASSADUNKY, or Passadumkeag, r. Me., which runs SE. and joins the Penobscot, 19 m. above Bangor.

PASSADUMKEAG, ts. Penobscot co. Me., 98 m. NE. from Augusta, and 30 from Bangor. Pop. 394.



PASSAIC FALLS.

PASSAIC, r. N. J., which flows S. into Newark bay. It is navigable 10 m. for small vessels. At Paterson, which is situated on this stream, are the Passaic Falls: here the river has a fall of 72 feet perpendicular, presenting a scene of singular beauty and grandeur. It is much visited as an interesting natural curiosity.

PASSAIC, co. N. J., bounded N. by New York, E. by Bergen, S. by Essex and W. by Morris and Sussex cos. Paterson is the seat of justice. Pop. 16,734.

PASSAMAQUODDY, bay, which forms a part of the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick. It is about 6 m. in extent from N. to S. and 12 from E. to W.

PATAPSCO, r. Md., rises in the NW. corner of Baltimore co., runs SE. and empties into the Chesapeake bay, between North Point and Bodkin Point. It is navi-

gable to Baltimore city, which is situated on it, 14 m. from its mouth, for vessels of the largest class.

PATCH GROVE, v. Grant co. Wis., contains 10 or 15 houses.

PATCHOGUE, v. on the S. side of Long Island, Suffolk co. N. Y., 50 m. E. from the city of N. Y. It is in the ts. of Brookhaven.

PATESVILLE, v. Hancock co. Ken., 120 m. from Frankfort, and 675 from W. C., contains 15 or 20 houses.

PATIENCE, isl. in Narraganset bay, R. I., NW. of Prudence Island, 2 miles long and 1 broad.

PATOKA, r. In., rising in Orange and Crawford cos. and flowing thence in a western direction, about 80 m. over Dubois, Pike, and Gibson cos., empties into the Wabash, 3 m. below the mouth of White river.

PATRICK, co. S. side of Va., bounded N. by Franklin co. E. by Henry co. S. by N. C., and NW. by Grayson and Montgomery cos. Pop. 8,032. Chief town, Taylorsville.

PATRICKSVILLE, v. Guilford co. N. C., has 8 or 10 dwellings.

PATRICKSVILLE, v. Craven co. N. C., near Newbern.

PATRICKTOWN, ts. Lincoln co. Me., 17 m. E. from Augusta, and 20 NW. from Warren. This is a large plantation of good soil. Pop. 506.

PATRIOT, v. Gallia co. O., on the road from Burlington to Chillicothe, 35 m. from the former; contains about 40 dwellings, with a full supply of stores, mechanics, &c. &c. It bids fair to become a place of importance.

PATRIOT, v. Switzerland co. In., on the Ohio river, 121 m. SE. from Indianapolis.

PATROON'S MILLS, v. Rensselaer co. N. Y., 14 m. E. from Troy, contains 12 or 15 dwellings.

PATTERSON, city and cap. Passaic co. N. J., on the Passaic, 15 m. N. from Newark, 97 NNE. from Philadelphia, 18 NW. from N. Y. Patterson is one of the largest and most flourishing manufacturing villages W. of Massachusetts. It is situated just below the romantic falls of the Passaic, which supplies water-power to any extent. It contains 17 cotton factories, a clock factory, an iron factory, manufacturing 900,000 lbs. iron, and 850,000 lbs. nails. The cotton factories annually manufacture 2,000,000 lbs. The flax factory 600,000 lbs. of flax. There is one machine shop employing 150 hands. Connected with it is an iron and brass foundery, working annually 600,000 lbs. of iron, and 16,500 of brass; besides which, there are 3 other machine shops, employing about 100 hands each, a button factory, in which are made steel buttons, clasps, ornaments, &c.; a gilt button manufactory, making buttons of a superior quality, one large paper-mill, besides several other mills and factories of less note. The public buildings are 9 or 10 churches, a court-house, jail, and 2 banks. Pop. 7,596.

PATTERSON, ts. and v. Putnam co. N. Y., 23 m. SE. from Poughkeepsie, 100 SSE. from Albany; the village contains some 20 or 30 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,349.

PATTONSBURG, v. Botetourt co. Va., 180 m. from Richmond, and 222 from W. C.

PATTONSVILLE, v. Granville district, S. C., 38 m. from Raleigh.

PATTONSVILLE, v. Centre co. Pa., 15 m. SSW. from Bellefonte.

PATUCKET FALLS, on the Merrimack, between Chelmsford and Dracut, a little above the mouth of Concord river, 1½ m. below the head of Middlesex canal, 10 m. W. from Andover. The perpendicular descent is 28 feet. A canal 1½ m. long is constructed around the falls, and a bridge is built across the river at the principal descent. Here is a small village in the township of Chelmsford, with a post-office and several cotton manufactories.

PATUXENT, r. Md., which runs SE. into Chesapeake bay, 18 m. N. of the Potomac. It is navigable for vessels of 250 tons to Nottingham, 50 m.

PAULDING, v. and cap. Jasper co. Miss., 86 m. from Jackson, and 1,029 from W. C., contains a court-house, jail, and is a pleasant village.

PAULDING, co. Geo., bounded N. by Floyd and Cass, E. by Cobb, S. by Carrol cos. and W. by Ala. Paulding is the seat of justice. Pop. 2,556, of whom 454 were slaves.

PAULDING, co. Ohio, bounded by In. W. Williams N. Henry and Putnam E. and Vanwert S. Length 24 m., mean width 18. Maumee river crosses its northern side. The Wabash and Erie canal extends along the whole northern border. Pop. 1,034.

PAWCATUCK, r. which runs between Rhode Island and Connecticut, and falls into Stonington harbor.

PAWLET, ts. Rutland co. Vt., 33 m. N. from Bennington. This is a considerable agricultural township, and has a village containing some manufactures and trade. Pop. 1,748.

PAWLING, ts. Dutchess co. N. Y., 20 m. SE. from Poughkeepsie, 105 S. from Albany, and 72 NE. from N. Y., the village called Pawlingville, contains 10 or 12 dwellings, &c. Pop. of ts. 1,571.

PAWTUCKET, v. partly in North Providence, R. I., and partly in Seekhonk, Mass., on the Pawtucket r., 4 m. NE. from Providence. It is noted for the number and extent of its manufactures, and the thriving village that has sprung up about them. These factories are at the charming cascade of Pawtucket river. Five or six public buildings, two banks, twelve or more cotton factories and print works, and as many other factories, have here been the growth of a few years. The whirling of the mills, the dashing of the water, and the activity of the village, altogether constitute a spec-

tacle of great interest. Total annual amount of manufactures, about two million dollars. Pop. about 8,000.

PAWTUCKET, r. R. I., which rises in Mass., where it is called the Blackstone, passes through NE. part of Rhode Island, and flows into Narraganset bay, just below Providence. Below the falls it is called the Seekhonk. The descent at the falls is about 50 feet.

PAWTUXET, v. in Cranston, R. I., at the mouth of the Pawtuxet, 4 m. S. from Providence. It contains a bank and an academy. It is a flourishing village, and has considerable trade.

PAXTON, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 8 m. W. from Worcester, and 48 W. from Boston. Its manufactures consist of palm-leaf hats, boots, shoes, carriages, &c. Pop. 670.

PAYNESVILLE, v. Rockingham co. N. C., contains some 10 or 12 houses.

PAYNESVILLE, v. Pike co. Miso., 120 m. from Jefferson city, and 936 from W. C., a small but pleasant village.

PAYSONVILLE, v. Adams co. Il., 180 m. from Vandalia, and 961 from W. C.

PEABODY, r. N. H., which joins the Androscoggin, in Shelburne.

PEACHAM, ts. Caledonia co. Vt., 6 m. S. from Danville, 27 E. from Montpelier, 51 N. from Dartmouth College. This is a pleasant and valuable agricultural town, and it has a small village containing an academy and a Congregational meeting-house. Pop. 1,143.

PEAKS OF OTTER, in Bedford co. Va., 30 m. W. by N. from Lynchburg. Lat. 37° 33′ N. They are summits of the Blue Ridge, and are considered the most elevated points of land in Virginia. The altitude of the eastern peak is 3,104 feet; that of the western, 2,946. According to another statement, the elevation is 3,955 feet. The summits are composed of granite.

PEARL RIVER, r. Mis., which runs S. and joins the Rigolets, which forms a communication between lakes Ponchartrain and Borgne. In the S. part of its course, Pearl river separates the state of Mississippi from Louisiana. It is the largest river between the Mississippi and Mobile.

PEDEE, *Great*, r. S. C., which rises in N. C., where it is called *Yadkin*, and runs SSE. into Winyaw bay, near Georgetown, and communicates with the Atlantic 12 m. below Georgetown. It is navigable for boats of 60 or 70 tons, about 200 m.

PEDEE, *Little*, r. S. C., which rises in N. C., and unites with the Great Pedee, 32 m. above its mouth.

PEDRICKSBURG, v. salem co. N. J., 10 m. N. from Salem, and 54 S. from Trenton, has a church, several stores, and 25 or 30 dwellings.

PEEKSKILL, v. in Cortlandt, Westchester co. N. Y., on E. bank of the Hudson, near the mouth of Peekskill creek, 40 m. N. from New York. It has 5 houses of public worship, a large and elegant academy, built on the summit of a hill, 3 iron founderies, a bank, &c. &c. and 250 houses.

PEELING, ts. Grafton co. N. H., 20 m. N. from Plymouth, and 557 from W. C., well watered by numerous ponds. There are 3 considerable mountains in this township, viz. Cushman's, Blue, and Black mountains. Pop. 240.

PEGUNNOCK, r. N. J., which joins the Passaic, at Horseneck.

PEKIN, v. Stark co. O., 134 m. from Columbus, and 313 from W. C., a small village of 10 or 12 houses.

PEKIN, v. Tazewell co. Il., 164 m. from Vandalia, and 805 from W. C., contains 12 or 15 stores, 4 ministers of the gospel, 3 forwarding houses, 2 houses for packing pork, and 800 or 900 inhabitants.

PELHAM, ts. Rockingham co. N. H., 40 m. SSE. from Concord, and 45 SW. from Portsmouth. The inhabitants depend chiefly upon agriculture for support. Pop. 1,000.

PELHAM, ts. Hampshire co. Mass., 14 m. ENE. from Northampton, and 85 W. from Boston. Swift and Fort rivers afford it good mill privileges. Pop. 956.

PELHAM, ts. Westchester co. N. Y., on Long Island sound, 18 m. NE. from New York. It contains some handsome country seats on the shore of the sound. Pop. 789.

PELICAN ISLANDS, cluster of small isls. near the coast of Mississippi.

PEMAQUID, bay on the coast of Maine, containing several small islands. Lon. 69° 30′ W. Lat. 43° 50′ N.

PEMBERTON, v. Burlington co. N. J., on the N. branch of Rancocus creek, 6 m. above Mount Holly, and 27 from Trenton; has a grist-mill, fulling-mill, a cotton manufactory, a cupola-furnace, 2 churches, and about 110 dwellings.

PEMBROKE, v. in the southern part of Todd co. Ken., 196 m. from Frankfort, and 736 from W. C.

PEMBROKE, ts. Merrimack co. N. H., on E. side of the Merrimack, 6 m. SE. from Concord. It is a pleasant town, and contains several paper-mills, and other manufacturing establishments. It also contains an academy. Pop. 1,336.

PEMBROKE, ts. Plymouth co. Mass., 12 m. NW. from Plymouth, 23 SSE. from Boston, at the head of navigation on North river, and possesses superior advantages for shipbuilding. It has various manufactures. Pop. 1,258.

PEMBROKE, ts. Genesee co. N. Y., 257 m. W. from Albany, and 14 W. from Batavia; contains the village of Richville. Pop. 1,970.

PEMIGEWASSET, name applied to the main branch of the Merrimack, till it is joined by the Winnipiseogee, at Sanborntown. Its sources are from the White Mountains, and Moosehillock, and its length to its junction with the Winnipiseogee, about 70 m.

PENDLETON, v. Madison co. In., 40 m. from Indianapolis, and 569 from W. C.

PENDLETON, co. central part of Va.,

bounded NE. by Hardy co. ESE. by Rockingham and Augusta cos., S. by Bath, and WNW. by Randolph. Chief town, Franklin. Pop. 6,940.

PENDLETON, co. N. part of Ken., bounded N. by Campbell, E. by Bracken, S. by Harrison, and W. by Grant cos. Pop. 4,455, of whom 437 were slaves. Chief town, Falmouth.

PENNFIELD, NE. ts. and v. Monroe co. N. Y., on Irondequot bay, 6 m. E. from Rochester. The village contains 3 churches, several mills and stores, and about 40 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,842.

PENNINGTON, v. Mercer co. N. J., 9 m. W. from Princeton, and 8 N. from Trenton; contains 4 stores, a Methodist college, a high school for girls, and from 50 to 60 dwellings.

PENNSBOROUGH, v. Lycoming co. Pa., on E. side of the Susquehannah, about 18 m. ESE. from Williamsport; is a flourishing and pleasant place.

PENN'S CREEK, r. Pa., which runs into the Susquehannah, 4 m. below Sunbury.

PENN'S VALLEY, in the SE. part of Centre co. Pa., between the Brush and Path Valley mountains.

PENNSVILLE, v. Bucks co. Pa., 8 m. SE. from Doylestown, and 25 N. from Philadelphia.

PENNSVILLE, v. Morgan co. O., 76 m. SE. by E. from Columbus, and 5 m. S. from M'Connellsville; has a tavern, a Friends' meeting-house, and from 15 to 20 dwellings.

PENN YAN, v. and seat of justice, Yates co. N. Y., is situated on the E. and W. line between the townships of Benton and Milo, and a small distance N. of the outlet of Crooked lake, 13 m. nearly S. from Geneva. It contains a brick court-house, a jail, several churches, an academy, 18 or 20 stores, a bank, and 550 houses.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the U. S. See page 77.

PENOBSCOT, co. Maine, bounded E. by Washington and Hancock cos. S. by Hancock and Waldo cos. and W. by Somerset co. It is watered by the Penobscot; formed from N. part of Hancock co. Chief town, Bangor. Pop. 45,705.

PENOBSCOT, s-p. Hancock co. Me., on E. side of Penobscot bay, 4 m. N. from Castine, 240 NE. from Boston. It is a place of considerable trade, and manufactures large quantities of lumber. Pop. 1,474.

PENOBSCOT, the largest river in Maine. The western and principal branch rises in the western part of the state, some of its sources being near the head-waters of the Chaudiere, and others near those of the St. John's. It flows E. by S. through Chesuncook and Pemmidumpkok lakes, and unites with the eastern branch, 54 m. in a right line N. by E. from Bangor.

PENOBSCOT BAY, large bay of the Atlantic, on the S. coast of Maine. It embosoms Long Island, on which is the town of Isleborough, the Fox Islands, containing the town of Vinalhaven, and several smaller islands. It is a very fine bay, affords great advantages of navigation, and its islands present a variety of beautiful landscapes. Its entrance, between the Isle of Holt and Owl's Head, is 18 m. wide, and its length from N. to S. is about 30.

PENSACOLA, t. Escambia co. W. Florida, on the gulf of Mexico. It is the largest town in West Florida, and has a capacious harbor, but the town can be approached only by small vessels. It is a naval station of the U. States. The situation is comparatively healthy, and the town is somewhat thriving. The town was founded at an early period by the Spaniards. It is 50 m. ESE. from Mobile, 900 SW. from W. C. Lat. 30° 25′ N. Lon. 87° W. Pop. about 2,000.

PEORIA, co. Il., bounded N. by Putnam co. E. and SE. by Illinois river, SW. by Fulton, and W. by Knox. Pop. 6,153.

PEORIA, t. and cap. Peoria co. Il., situated on the Illinois river, 143 m. a little W. of N. from Vandalia. It contains a court-house, jail, several churches, 2 large hotels, an academy, a brewery, from 25 to 30 stores, and is fast increasing. Pop. 1,500.

PEPACK, v. Somerset co. N. J., 11 m. NW. from Somerville, and 46 from Trenton, has 10 or 15 houses, &c.

PEPPERELL, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., 6 m. NW. from Groton, 39 NW. from Boston, contains 3 paper-mills and manufactories of palm-leaf hats, boots, shoes, &c., annual amount, about 80,000 dollars.

PEQUANOCK, small r. N. J., in Bergen and Morris cos. It joins Long Pond and Rampough rivers, at Pompton, to form Pompton river.

PEQUEA CREEK, r. Pa., which runs into the Susquehannah, 2 or 3 miles below the Conestoga.

PERCHE RIVER, v. on a small creek so called, in Jefferson co. N. Y. The creek rises by a small lake 18 or 20 m. NE. from Sackett's Harbor, and falls into Black River Bay, 4 miles below Brownsville.

PERCIVAL'S, v. Brunswick co. Va., 68 m. a little W. of S. from Richmond.

PERDIDO, r. which runs S. separating West Florida from Alabama, and flows into the gulf of Mexico 12 m. W. of Pensacola, and 32 E. of Mobile Point. It forms a considerable bay at its mouth.

PERRINTON, ts. Monroe co. N. Y., between Pittsford and Macedon. The ts. lies on both sides of the Erie canal, 10 m. SE. of Rochester. Bushnell's, Fullom's, and Fairport are basins and villages on the canal. Pop. 2,513.

PERKIOMEN, r. Montgomery co. Pa., which runs into the Schuylkill, about 10 m. above Norristown.

PEROTE, t. of Mexico, in the state of Vera Cruz, about 75 m. NW. from the city of Vera Cruz, and 110 nearly E. from Mexico. Lat. 19° 30′ N. Near this city rises the vast mountain called by the Spaniards Coffre de Perote, the Naughcampatepetl of

the Aztecs, 13,414 feet above the level of the gulf of Mexico.

PERQUIMANS, co. N. C., bounded by Albemarle sound S. Chowan co. W. Gates NW. and Pasquotank NE. and E. Length 20 m., mean width 10. Chief town, Hertford. Pop. 7,346, of whom 2,943 were slaves, and 307 free colored.

PERRY, ts. Washington co. Me., 25 m. NE. from Machias. It is a place of considerable enterprise in the fishing business, ship-building, and coasting trade. Pop. 1,008.

PERRY, ts. and v. Genesee co. N. Y., 255 m. W. from Albany; the village, 22 m. from Batavia, contains 3 churches, a printing-office issuing a weekly paper, several stores, a furnace, pail factory, and about 200 dwellings. Perry Centre contains about 30 dwellings, &c. Pop. of ts. 3,082.

PERRY, co. Pa., bounded by Cumberland S. Franklin SW. Mifflin NW. and the Susquehannah river or Dauphin SE. Length 38 m., mean width 14. Chief town, New Bloomfield. Pop. 17,096.

PERRY, co. Ken., bounded by Harlan S. Clay W. Estill NW. Pike N. and Floyd E. Length 50 m., mean width 20. Pop. 3,089, of whom 143 were slaves.

PERRY, interior co. of Ohio, bounded on the N. by Licking co. E. by Muskingum and Morgan, S. by Athens and Hocking, W. by Fairfield co. Length 24 m., width 18. Chief town, Somerset. Pop. 19,344.

PERRY, pts. Geauga co. Ohio, on the southern shore of lake Erie, 175 m. NE. from Columbus, and 35 E. from Cleveland.

PERRY, co. In., bounded by Ohio river SE. and S. Spencer W. Dubois NW. and Crawford N. and NE. Length 28 m., mean width 15. Surface broken, and soil fertile. Chief town, Troy. Pop. 4,655.

PERRY, co. Ten., bounded by Wayne S. Hardin SW. Henderson W. Carroll NW. Humphries N. and Hickman E. Length 33 m., mean width 26. Pop. 7,419, of whom 978 were slaves. Shannonsville is the chief town.

PERRY, central co. of Ala., bounded by Dallas S. Green W. Tuscaloosa NW. Bibb NE. and Augusta SE. Cahawba river flows across this co. from N. to S. dividing it into almost equal sections. Pop. 19,086, of whom 10,343 were slaves.

PERRY, co. Mis., bounded by Jackson and Hancock S. Marion W. Jones N. and Green E. Chief town, Augusta. Pop. 1,887, of whom 454 were slaves.

PERRY C. H., Perry co. Ala., on Cahawba r., 50 m. SE. from Tuscaloosa.

PERRY, co. Il., bounded N. by Washington, E. by Jefferson and Franklin, S. by Jackson, and W. by Randolph. Pinckneyville is the cap. Pop. 3,222.

PERRY, co. Miso., bounded NE. and E. by the Mississippi river, S. by cape Girardeau, W. by Madison, and NW. by St. Genevieve co. Lead ore is found in various places in this county, and iron ore at Iron Mountain is abundant. Perryville is the cap. Pop. 5,760.

PERRYOPOLIS, v. in the lower or northern part of Fayette co. Pa., 16 m. a little W. of N. from Uniontown, and 8 m. NE. from Brownsville.

PERRYSBURG, NW. ts. Cattaraugus co. N. Y., on Cattaraugus creek, 30 m. S. from Buffalo, 30 from Ellicottville, and 304 from Albany; post-office, same name. Pop. 1,660.

PERRYSBURG, v. and cap. Wood co. O., at the Lower Rapids of Maumee river, and on the right bank of that stream, 135 m. NNW. from Columbus, 80 SW. from Detroit, and 50 SW. by W. from the Bass islands in lake Erie, also at the head of navigation. It has 1,000 feet of permanent wharf, 8 large warehouses, a ship-yard, a splendid court-house and jail, 3 churches, 10 or 12 stores, 5 taverns, about 350 dwellings, and many other establishments of less note. It is a beautiful and flourishing place.

PERRY'S MILLS, v. Tatnall co. Geo., 115 m. SE. from Milledgeville.

PERRYSVILLE, v. Alleghany co. Pa., 7 m. N. from Pittsburg, contains several stores and some 20 or 30 houses.

PERRYSVILLE, v. Bond co. Il., on the Kaskaskia, 50 m. E. by N. from St. Louis, and 30 from Edwardsville.

PERRYSVILLE, t. Mercer co. Ken., 40 m. from Frankfort, and 575 from W. C.

PERRYVILLE, v. Hunterdon co. N. J., 35 m. from Trenton, and 194 from W. C.

PERRYSVILLE, v. Richland co. O., on an eastern fork of the Mohiccon creek, 64 m. from Columbus; has several stores and a few dwellings.

PERRYVILLE, v. Perry co. Miso., about 80 m. a little E. of S. from St. Louis; it is the seat of justice for the county, and improving gradually.

PERRYSVILLE, v. Perry co. Ten., 112 m. SW. by W. from Murfreesborough.

PERRYVILLE, v. Vermillion co. In., 88 m. NW. by W. from Indianapolis.

PERSON, co. N. C., bounded by Virginia N. Granville E. Orange S. and Caswell W. It is a square of 20 m. each side. Pop. 9,790, of whom 4,350 were slaves, and 210 free colored. Chief town, Roxborough.

PERTH AMBOY. See *Amboy*.

PERU, v. Cass co. In., 131 m. from Indianapolis, and 624 from W. C.

PERU, ts. Bennington co. Vt., 38 m. NNE. from Bennington. This is a Green Mountain ts. Pop. 578.

PERU, ts. Berkshire co. Mass., 16 m. NNE. from Lenox, 125 W. from Boston. It is the highest land between the Connecticut and Hudson rivers. Pop. 576.

PERU, ts. and v. Clinton co. N. Y., on lake Champlain, 140 m. N. from Albany. The village, 10 m. S. from Plattsburg, and 4 W. from the lake, contains 3 churches, a woollen factory, several mills, and 100 houses. Pop. of ts. 3,134.

PERU, ts. Oxford co. Me., S. of Andros-

coggin river, 38 m. from Augusta. Pop. 1,002.

PERU, v. Huron co. O., 90 m. N. from Columbus, has 2 large merchant-mills, a distillery, and from 30 to 35 dwellings.

PESQUEMANSET, r. Bristol co. Mass., which runs into the sea, at Dartmouth.

PETERBOROUGH, ts. Hillsborough co. N. H., watered by the Contoocook, 18 m. W. from Amherst, 38 SW. from Concord, 64 NW. from Boston. This is one of the most considerable manufacturing towns in the state, and contains an oil-mill, a paper-mill, a woollen manufactory, and five cotton manufactories. Pop. 2,163.

PETERBOROUGH, v. Smithfield, Madison co. N. Y., 29 m. SW. from Utica. It is pleasantly situated on Oneida creek, and on the turnpike, and contains a printing-office, an arsenal, and considerable manufactures and trade, and 70 or 80 dwellings.

PETERSBURG, v. Lancaster co. Pa., 47 m. from Harrisburg.

PETERSBURG, v. 8 m. SE. from Gettysburg, Adams co. Pa.

PETERSBURG, v. Perry co. Pa., on the right bank of Susquehannah river, 15 m. above Harrisburg.

PETERSBURG, ts. Rensselaer co. N. Y., 18 m. E. from Troy, drained by Little Hoosick river. Petersburg Corners, 20 m. from Troy, contains about 20 dwellings and 3 stores. Pop. of ts. 1,920.

PETERSBURG, v. Adams co. Pa., 25 m. SW. from York.

PETERSBURG, t. Cumberland co. Pa., on W. side of the Susquehannah, 15 m. above Harrisburg.

PETERSBURG, v. Sangemon co. Il., 100 m. from Vandalia, 17 NE. from Springfield, and 820 from W. C.; contains several stores, and a steam saw and grist-mill, and is a flourishing place.

PETERSBURG, port of entry, Dinwiddie co. Va., on the S. bank of the Appomatox, just below the Falls, 12 m. above its junction with the James river, at City Point, 25 m. S. by E. from Richmond. It contains an academy, 2 banks, a Masonic Hall, and several houses of public worship. It has considerable commerce in tobacco and flour, owns considerable shipping, and is one of the handsomest and most flourishing towns in the state. Its situation at the head of navigation, and in the vicinity of the Falls, is highly advantageous, as the water-power afforded by the Falls is turned to good account in several extensive and valuable mills. The river is navigable to this place for vessels of 100 tons. The town contains 11,136 inhabitants.

PETERSBURG, v. Columbiana co. O., 14 m. ENE. from New Lisbon, and 170 NE. from Columbus, and contains about 20 houses.

PETERSBURG, t. Woodford co. Ken., on the river Kentucky, 15 m. SSE. from Frankfort; contains several stores, various mechanic shops, and is a place of considerable business.

PETERSBURG, t. Elbert co. Geo., on the Savannah, 53 m. above Augusta. It is a pleasant and flourishing town.

PETERSBURG, v. Boone co. Ken.; 73 m. from Frankfort, and 25 from W. C.

PETERSBURG, v. Pike co. In., 156 m. SSE. from Indianapolis. It is the seat of justice for the county, and contains the usual county buildings, several stores, &c. &c.

PETERSBURG, a small village in Highland co. O., 55 m. from Columbus.

PETERSBURG, v. Huntingdon co. Pa., on the Juniata river, 6 m. above and W. of Huntingdon.

PETERSBURG, v. Lincoln co. Ten., 61 m. S. from Nashville, and 720 from W. C.

PETERSBURG, a small village of Richland co. O., a few miles E. of Mansfield.

PETERSHAM, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 30 m. NW. from Worcester, 30 ENE. from Northampton, 67 W. by N. from Boston. It has a pleasant and elevated situation, and is one of the best agricultural towns in the state. It is well watered by several streams, which supply a number of factories and forges. Here are also considerable manufactories of straw-hats and bonnets. Pop. 1,775.

PETERSTOWN, v. Monroe co. Va., 250 m. from Richmond, and 294 from W. C.

PETERSVILLE, v. Frederick co. Md., 89 m. from Annapolis, and 56 from W. C.

PETIS, co. Miso., bounded N. by Saline, E. by Cooper and Morgan, S. by Benton, and W. by Johnson co. Georgetown is the seat of justice. Pop. 2,930, of whom 552 were slaves.

PEYTONSBURG, v. Pittsylvania co. Va., 18 m. NW. from South Boston.

PHARSALIA, ts. Chenango co. N. Y., 11 m. NE. from Norwich, and 114 W. from Albany. Surface hilly. Pop. 1,213.

PHELPS, ts. and v Ontario co. N. Y., 12 m. E. from Canandaigua. The village contains about 25 houses. The other villages are Vienna and Orleans. Pop. 5,563.

PHILADELPHIA, ts. and v. Jefferson co. N. Y., 173 m. NW. from Albany, and 16 NE. from Watertown. The village contains some 20 or 30 dwellings. Pop. 1,888.

PHILADELPHIA, v. on the northern border of Monroe co. Ten., and on Sweetwater creek, about 35 m. SW. from Knoxville.

PHILADELPHIA, co. Pa., bounded N. by Bucks co. E. and SE. by Delaware river, SW. by Delaware co. and W. by Montgomery co. Its greatest length from NE. to SW. is 18 m., average width 7 m., area about 120 sq. ms. Pop. 258,037.

PHILADELPHIA, city, port of entry, and the second city in the Union, is situated in the SE. corner of Pennsylvania, in a county of the same name. It occupies the narrowest part of the isthmus between the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, about 5 m. above their confluence, and about 100 m. from the sea. It is 300 m. SW. of Boston, 90 SW. of New York, 137 NE. of Washing-

ton, and 100 NE. of Baltimore. Lon. 75° 10′ W. Lat. 39° 57′ N. Pop. of the city and liberties, in 1800, 62,000; in 1810, 92,247; in 1820, 108,116; in 1830, 161,437; and in 1840, 228,691. There is a sufficient depth of water in the Schuylkill to admit large merchant vessels up to the wharves on the W. side of the city, and ships of any size can ascend to it by the Delaware. It is the most regularly built city in the United States. Its principal streets are 100 feet wide, and the others not less than 50. They are perfectly straight, and intersect each other at right angles. Many of them are beautifully shaded, all are well paved, and kept remarkably clean. The houses are of brick, and generally of three stories. It is unquestionably among the most manufacturing cities, all things taken into view, in the United States. Among all the extensive branches for which it is famous, paper, printing, and publishing are important items. A great number of gazettes, periodicals, and monthlies are issued. This city vies with Boston in the number and extent of its school and classical books. It has a reputation also for the extent and excellence of its breweries. Its literary, philosophical, and humane institutions are worthy of all praise. The Philadelphia Library owes its origin




PHILADELPHIA, AND ITS ENVIRONS.

to the illustrious Franklin. It contains a museum, a philosophical apparatus, the Philadelphia Library, and the Loganian Library, amounting in all to about 50,000 volumes. The American Philosophical Society, the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, the Athenæum, and the Academy of Natural Sciences, are all important institutions, and have libraries and collections. The Friends' Library contains a respectable collection, and the Friends' Common School Institution is an important and efficient one. There are among the literary institutions great numbers of Lancasterian, Sunday, and infant schools. Among the humane institutions is one for the deaf and dumb. One of the noblest establishments in this or any other state is the Pennsylvania Hospital. It extends a front of 273 feet, and has a large building connected with it sufficient to contain 50 or 60 patients. Appended to it is a beautiful garden. There are admirable arrangements for everything appertaining to the comfort and restoration of the diseased, both in body and mind. West's splendid picture of Christ Healing the Sick is properly kept in this institution, and for a trifling gratuity shown to strangers. There are over 40 public buildings and 85 houses of public worship. The names, uses, and dimensions of some of the public buildings follow.—The First Presbyterian Church is a noble building, as are the Episcopal churches in Eighth and Tenth streets. The new Roman Catholic Church of St. John's, in Thirteenth street, is considered an admirable specimen of the Gothic style, and its interior is splendidly decorated with stained glass, &c. The Market is a low range of buildings in the middle of Market street, extending from the Delaware to Eighth street. The former Bank of the United States in Chesnut street, is considered the most finished specimen of pure Grecian architecture in the Union. It is of white marble, with Doric columns in front. The Bank of Pennsylvania fronts two streets with Ionic columns, and is of white marble. The State House is a large brick building in Chesnut street. Girard's Bank is a beautiful marble building with Corinthian columns. The Arcade is an imposing structure, leading from Chesnut to Carpenter street. It is fitted up with shops,



FORMER UNITED STATES BANK, PHILADELPHIA.

and in the second story with piazzas, and contains Peale's Museum. The Theatre in Chesnut street has a marble front. The Masonic Hall, a little further on, is in the Gothic style. The Academy of Arts is in Chesnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh. Among the statues are the Three Graces of Canova, and a gallery of pictures, principally the works of American artists. The Mint of the United States is in Philadelphia, and the building forms an important addition to the public edifices: it fronts on Chesnut near Broad street, and is built entirely of white marble. The amount coined annually varies from two and a half to three million dollars. The Schuylkill Water-Works are a splendid establishment, and noted especially for the rich and varied prospect enjoyed from them. The building in which the machinery is contained is a handsome one, and the machinery is capable of raising 7 million gallons of water in 24 hours. The wheels are driven by a current from a dam above. The reservoirs are on a hill, higher than any part of the city. The pipes extend 34 or 35 m. This grand work abundantly repays the inspection. Pratt's Garden, in full view of the Water-Works, is a charming place, and well worthy to be visited. The Penitentiary has the aspect of a fortress. The wall is of granite, 40 feet high, and incloses a square 650 feet each way. The Navy Hospital, 2 m. SW. of the centre of the city, has a front of 386 feet, and is 3 stories high. It is built partly of granite and partly of marble.

The Navy Yard is of great extent, and fitted up with first-rate appurtenances for building frigates and ships of the line. The new Alms-house, upon the western bank of the Schuylkill, is a very extensive structure, having a front upon the river of about 1,000 feet. The House of Refuge is near the city, upon the Ridge Road, and is a substantial and commodious edifice. The University of Pennsylvania was incorporated in 1791. The number annually admitted to degrees is usually about 30. The Medical Institution belonging to the University has 8 professors, and has the reputation of being the first institution of the kind in the Union. It has about 500 students from various parts of the U. States Its buildings are two large and elegant edifices in Ninth street, between Chesnut and Market. The Jefferson Medical College, situated in Tenth street, is another institution of this kind: it has a smaller number of students. The Philadelphia Prison is a more interesting object to humanity than the most gorgeous palaces. It presents the practical application of principles which worldly men have derided, and philosophy has upheld without daring to hope for their adoption. The convicts are all employed in various kinds of mechanical labor, the proceeds of which, when they exceed the expenses of their prosecution and support during their confinement, are divided, one-half being paid to the prisoner at his discharge, and the balance retained by the state. The humane and rational system of discipline established, and so successfully maintained in this prison, has become a model for those of the other states. Though separated by justice from society, and condemned to years of toil, the prisoners are not supposed to have lost the distinctive attributes of human nature; they are treated as rational beings, operated on by rational motives, and repay this treatment by improved habits of industry and submission. The public squares of this city, from their frequency, verdure, and the number of people promenading them, give it an appearance of rural beauty, which few large and commercial cities possess. No city in the Union can show such long ranges of uniform and magnificent houses as this. Uniformity, neatness, and utility are its standing characteristics. Two men, whose names will be coeval with time, differing in a thousand respects from each other, have been enabled to stamp a blended impress of their own peculiar intellectual character upon the aspect and institutions of Philadelphia. The one is Franklin, the simple and sagacious expounder of the doctrine of utility; the other, William Penn, the memorable patriarch, the immortal asserter of toleration, a doctrine in his time

little known, but now as universally admitted and lauded in theory, as it is generally disregarded in practice. Another celebrated individual, Stephen Girard, by his great exertions and unexampled success in commerce and banking, contributed largely during his life to the prosperity of this city. By perseverance and good fortune, he accumulated possessions in real estate and money, to the amount of more than ten millions of dollars; and at his death, he bequeathed more than three-fourths of this immense sum to the corporation of Philadelphia, and to various charitable and benevolent institutions in the city. By his will, two million dollars are to be appropriated to the building and endowment of a college for the gratuitous support and education of orphans. This college is 110 by 160 feet, 3 stories high, and sufficiently spacious to accommodate 300 scholars. It is built entirely of white marble, and, together with the Exchange, adds to the noble edifices which adorn and beautify the city of Philadelphia.



STATE HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA,
*In which the Declaration of Independence was signed.*

PHILADELPHUS, v. Robeson co. N. C., 10 m. NW. from Raleigh.

PHILANTHROPY, v. Butler co. Ohio, 122 m. SW. from Columbus, contains a post-office, and a few dwellings.

PHILIPS, v. Granby ts. Oswego co. N. Y., on the Oswego river, opposite Fulton, contains several mills and 15 or 20 dwellings.

PHILIPS, co. Ark., lying along the Mississippi and St. Francis rivers. Chief town, St. Helena, on the Mississippi. Pop. in 1830, 1,152, and in 1840, 3,547, of whom 905 were slaves.

PHILLIPS, ts. Franklin co. Me., 40 m. NW. from Norridgewock, and 63 from Augusta. Pop. 1,312.

PHILLIPSBOROUGH, v. Sewickly ts. Beaver co. Pa., on the Ohio river, opposite Bridgewater, 3 m. E. of the boro. of Beaver. Its principal business is the building of steamboats.

PHILLIPSBURG, v. Amity ts. Alleghany co. N. Y., on the Genesee river and Erie canal, contains 25 or 30 dwellings.

PHILLIPSBURG, v. Jefferson co. Ohio, 70 m. below Steubenville, and on the Ohio river, and 144 E. by N. from Columbus; an extensive warehouse form erchandize.

PHILLIPSBURG, v. Orange co. N. Y., 4 m. NW. from Goshen, contains 2 woollen factories, and some 15 or 20 dwellings, &c.

PHILLIPSBURG, t. Centre co. Pa., about 24 m. W. of Bellefonte.

PHILLIPSBURG, v. Warren co. N. J., on the Delaware, opposite Easton, 50 m. above Trenton, 14 below Belvidere, contains several stores, taverns, &c.

PHILLIPSPORT, v. Sullivan co. N. Y., on the Del. and Hudson canal, 4 m. NE. from Wurtzborough, contains some 25 or 30 houses.

PHILLIP'S RIVER, r. N. H., which unites with the Upper Ammonoosuc, in Piercy.

PHILLIP'S SETTLEMENT, Alexander co. Il., in the NW. part, 25 m. from America, has 15 or 20 families.

PHILLIPSTON, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 58 m. NW. by W. from Boston. It has manufactories of cotton and woollen goods, palm-leaf hats, leather, boots, shoes, &c. Pop. 919.

PHILLIPSTOWN, ts. Putnam co. N. Y., on the E. side of the Hudson, opposite West Point. Pop. 3,814.

PHILMONT, v. Loudon co. Va., 12 m. S. from Leesburg, 41 W. from Washington.

PHIPSBURG, ts. Lincoln co. Me., 44 m. S. from Augusta. It has considerable trade and navigation; ship-building is pursued, and fishing is a source of profit. Pop. 1,657.

PHŒNIX, v. Oswego co. N. Y., on the

Oswego river and canal, contains 15 or 20 dwellings.

PHŒNIX, v. Otsego co. N. Y., 3 m. S. from Cooperstown, on the Susquehannah, has 1 cotton, grist, saw, and oil-mills, and about 25 dwellings.

PHŒNIXVILLE, v. Chester co. Pa., on the Schuylkill river, 14 m. NE. from West Chester. It has several valuable and extensive manufactories of iron and cotton, and is a place of considerable trade.

PICKAWAY, co. Ohio, bounded by Ross S. Fayette W. Madison NW. Delaware N. Fairfield E. and Hocking SE. Length 22, width 21 m. Pop. 19,725. Chief town, Circleville.

PICKENS, district, S. C., on the NW. corner of the state, bounded N. by the state line of North Carolina, NE. by Greenville, SE. and S. by Anderson, SW. and NW. by the state line of Georgia. Pickens C. H. is the capital. Pop. 14,356.

PICKENS, co. Ala., bounded N. by Fayette, E. by Tuscaloosa, S. by Green co. and W. by the state of Mississippi. Pop. 17,118, of whom 7,764 were slaves. Pickens is the capital.

PICKENS, t. and cap. Pickens co. Ala., situated on Tombeckbee river, 54 m. W. from Tuscaloosa, contains the usual county buildings, and some 15 or 20 houses.

PICKENSVILLE, t. Pendleton co. S. C., on the Saluda, 15 m. SE. from Greenville, 110 m. WNW. from Columbia. It contains but a few houses.

PICKERING, t. of York co. U. C., on lake Ontario, E. from York.

PICKERINGTON, v. Fairfield co. O., 15 m. SE. from Columbus, and 15 NW. from Lancaster. It is a flourishing village, and contains 30 or 40 dwellings, several stores, 2 taverns, 2 churches, and 10 or 12 mechanic shops.

PIERMONT, ts. Grafton co. N. H., on the Connecticut, opposite Bradford, 5 m. S. from Haverhill, and 65 NNW. from Concord. It is a good agricultural ts. Pop. 1,057.

PIERPONT, ts. and v. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., 190 m. NW. from Albany. The village is in the north part; contains 15 or 20 houses. Pop. 1,430.

PIGEON RIVER, r. Ten., which runs into the French Broad river. Little Pigeon joins the same river 9 m. below, in Jefferson co.

PIKE, ts. and v. Alleghany co. N. Y., 255 m. from Albany. The village, centrally situated, contains several mills and stores, and about 100 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,176.

PIKE, co. in the NE. part of Pa., on the Delaware r. Chief town, Milford. Pop. 3,832.

PIKE, co. O., bounded S. by Scioto, SW. by Adams, W. by Highland, N. by Ross, and E. by Hocking and Jackson. Length 32, breadth 15 m. Chief town, Piketon. Pop. 7,626.

PIKE, co. In., bounded by Warwick S. Gibson W. White river or Knox and Davies N. and Dubois E. Length 24, breadth 17 m. Patoka, branch of Wabash, passes through the middle of this co. Pop. 4,769. Chief town, Petersburg.

PIKE, co. Arkansas, bounded N. by Hot Springs, E. by Clarke, S. by Hempstead, and W. by Sevier cos. Chief town, Zebulon. Pop. 969, of whom 109 were slaves.

PIKE, one of the extreme eastern cos. of Ken., bounded by Harland and Perry SW. by Perry W. by Floyd N. and by Cumberland mountain or Russell and Tazewell cos. Va. SE. Length 50, and mean width 15 m. Pop. 3,567. Chief town, Pikeville.

PIKE, co. Miso., bounded by Lincoln and Montgomery S. by Ralls W. and NW. and by Mississippi r. E. Chief town, Bowling Green. Pop. 10,646, of whom 2,472 were slaves.

PIKE, co. Miss., bounded by Louisiana S. Amite W. Lawrence N. and Marion E. Length 27, width 30 m. Pop. 6,151, of whom 2,272 were slaves. Chief town, Holmesville.

PIKE, r. La., which runs into the Mississippi, 70 m. below Sable lake.

PIKE, co. Il., in the southern part of the Military Bounty Tract, extending from the Mississippi to the Illinois. Bounded N. by Adams and Schuyler, E. by the Illinois river, separating it from Morgan and Green, S. by Calhoun, and SW. by the Mississippi r. It is watered by numerous creeks. The land is various; much of it is gently undulating, with a good soil on the rivers, but considerable tracts are subject to inundations. In the interior are considerable tracts of table land, with a due proportion of timber and prairie. Pittsfield is the seat of justice. Pop. 11,728.

PIKE, co. Georgia, bounded N. by Fayette and Henry, E. by Monroe, S. by Upson co. and W. by Flint river, separating it from Merriwether co. Zebulon is the capital. Pop. 9,126.

PIKE, co. Ala., bounded N. by Montgomery and Macon, E. by Barbour, S. by Dale and Covington, and W. by Butler co. Pike C. H., or Monticello, is the capital. Pop. 10,108.

PIKESVILLE, v. Baltimore co. Md., 38 m. from Annapolis, and 46 from W. C.

PIKETON, t. and cap. Pike co. Ken., on the Sandy river, 165 m. SE. by E. from Frankfort; contains the usual county buildings, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

PIKETON, v. and seat of justice, Pike co. Ohio, 19 m. S. from Chillicothe, 64 S. from Columbus; contains the county buildings, a number of stores, 2 taverns, 70 or 80 dwellings, and is a flourishing place.

PIKEVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Bledsoe co. Ten., on Sequachee river, 80 m. a little S. of E. from Murfreesborough, and 608 from W. C.; contains a court-house, jail, several stores, and is a pleasant place.

PIKEVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Marion co. Ala., about 70 m. NW. from Tuscaloosa; contains the usual county buildings, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

PIKEVILLE, v. Monroe co. Ken., 145 m. SSW. from Frankfort.

PINCKEY, v. Williamson co. Ten., a small village of some 15 or 20 houses.

PINCKNEY, v. Montgomery co. Miso., on the Missouri river, about 60 m. W. from St. Louis.

PINCKNEY, ts. Lewis co. N. Y., 153 m. NW. from Albany, and 14 from Martinsburg. Pop. 907.

PINCKNEYVILLE, t. Union district, S. C., on Broad river, 75 m. NNW. from Columbia. It contains but a few houses.

PINCKNEYVILLE, t. Wilkinson co. Miss., 5 m. E. of the Mississippi, and about 16 m. SE. from Fort Adams. It is situated in a very pleasant and fertile country.

PINCKNEYVILLE, v. Gwinnett co. Geo., 106 m. from Milledgeville.

PINCKNEYVILLE, ts. and cap. Perry co. Il., situated on the Beaucoup creek, 130 m. a little W. of S. from Vandalia. It contains the county buildings, 4 or 5 stores, 20 or 25 families, and is surrounded by a large settlement of industrious farmers.

PINDERTOWN, t. and cap. Lee co. Geo., on Flint river, 130 m. SSW. from Milledgeville; contains the usual county buildings, and some 15 or 20 dwellings.

PINE CREEK, r. Pa., which runs S. into the W. branch of the Susquehannah, 2 or 3 m. W. of Jersey shore.

PINE GROVE, v. Schuylkill co. Pa., 8 m. from Womelsdorf, on the Swatara creek; contains several stores, taverns, various mechanic shops, and some 20 or 30 dwellings.

PINE PARK, v. Bibb co. Ala., 59 m. E. of Tuscaloosa.

PINE RIVER, r. N. H., which flows into Ossipee lake.

PINE RIVER, r. In., which runs into the Wabash.

PINEVILLE, v. Charleston district, S. C., about 40 miles from Charleston. Here is an academy, and 15 or 20 houses.

PIQUA, v. Miami co. Ohio, on the Great Miami, 130 m. from its mouth, 8 N. from Troy, 30 S. from Wapaghkanetta, 67 WNW. from Columbus, and 125 S. from Fort Meigs. It is delightfully situated, and is a flourishing town. It contains 5 churches, 15 or 20 stores, 3 or 4 taverns, 2 grist and several other mills, a printing-office, various mechanic shops, about 1,500 inhabitants, &c. &c. The Miami canal runs through the village.

PISCATAQUA, r. N. H., which rises in Wakefield, separates N. H. from Maine, and pursuing a SSE. course of about 40 m. flows into the Atlantic, below Portsmouth. From its source to Berwick lower falls, it is called Salmon Fall river; thence to the junction of the Chocheco, it takes the name of Newichawannock, and afterwards that of Piscataqua. This river affords a sloop navigation to the towns of Dover, Newmarket, Durham, and Exeter. Piscataqua Harbor, formed by the mouth, is one of the finest on the continent.

PISCATAQUIS, co. Me., bounded N. by Lower Canada, E. by Penobscot, S. by Penobscot and Somerset, and W. by Somerset cos. Chief town, Dover. Pop. 13,138.

PISCATAQUIS, r. Me., which runs E. into the Penobscot, 25 m. below the junction of the Metawamkeak. Length 100 m.

PISCATAQUOG, r. N. H., which rises in Deerfield and Francestown, and runs ESE. into the Merrimack, in NE. corner of Bedford.

PISCATAQUOG, v. Bedford ts. Hillsborough co. N. H. It is pleasantly situated on the Piscataquog river, near its junction with the Merrimack, about 15 m. S. of Concord, and has considerable trade.

PISCATAWAY, v. Middlesex co. N. J., 3¼ m. NW. from New Brunswick, 14 SW. from Elizabethtown, a small village of some 12 or 15 dwellings.

PISCATAWAY, t. Prince George co. Md., on the Piscataway, 16 m. N. from Port Tobacco.

PISCATAWAY, r. Md., which runs into the Potomac, 8 m. below Alexandria.

PITCH LANDING, v. Hertford co. N. C.

PITT, co. N. C., bounded N. by Edgecomb and Martin, E. by Beaufort, S. by Craven, and W. by Green cos. Pop. 11,801, of whom 5,684 were slaves. Greenville is the chief town.

PITTSBOROUGH, t. and cap. Chatham co. N. C., 30 m. SW. from Raleigh, 54 NNW. from Fayetteville, and 319 from W. C. It is situated on an eminence, in a very fertile and well cultivated country, and contains a court-house, a jail, and an academy, and some 25 or 30 dwellings.

PITTSBURG, v. Yalo co. Miss., 130 m. from Jackson, and 980 from W. C.

PITTSBURG, v. Baldwin co. Ga., 8 m. from Milledgeville.

PITTSBURG, city and cap. Alleghany co. Pa., 230 m. WNW. from Baltimore, 297 W. by N. from Philadelphia, 335 from Lexington, Ken., 1,100 from New Orleans by land and 2,000 by water, and 223 from W. C. Lat. 40° 40′ N. Lon. 80° W. It is situated on a beautiful plain, on a broad point of land, where the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela forms the Ohio. The suburbs of Pittsburg are Alleghanytown, Northern Liberties, Birmingham on the south bank of the Monongahela, Lawrenceville-East Liberty, and remainder of Pitt township. The town is compactly, and in some streets handsomely built; although the universal use of pit coal for culinary and manufacturing purposes has carried such quantities of fine black matter, driven off in the smoke into the air, and deposited it on the walls of the houses, and everything that can be blackened with coal smoke, as to have given the town a gloomy aspect. Its position and advantages, as a manufacturing town, and its acknowledged healthfulness, will continue, however, to render it a place of attraction for builders, manufacturers, and capitalists. At the present time the following articles are manufactured on a great




PITTSBURG, AND ITS ENVIRONS.

scale: iron-mongery of every description, steam engines, and enginery, and iron work in general: cutlery of all descriptions; glass and paper, cotton and woollens, pottery, chemicals, tin, and copper ware are manufactured, and exported to a great extent. Boat and steam-boat building have been pursued here on a greater scale than in any other town in the western country. Boats of the smaller kinds are continually departing down the river at all seasons, when the waters will admit. In moderate stages of the river, great numbers of steam-boats arrive and depart. Large contracts are continually ordered from all the towns on the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi, for machinery, steam-boat castings, and the various manufactures it produces. It is supplied with water by a high-pressure steam-engine of 84 horse power, which raises the water 116 feet above the Alleghany river. A million and a half gallons of water can be raised in 24 hours. These works went into operation in 1828. The churches in this city are about 30 for the various religious denominations, many of which are spacious and elegant buildings. The other principal public buildings are the Western University of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg High School, Pittsburg Exchange, Mansion House, and Hotel, Lambdin's Museum and 4 banks. There are 11 large establishments of iron founderies. There are six rolling-mills and iron works with nail factories attached. There are four large cotton factories, in the largest of which are 10,000 spindles, spinning 1,400 pounds of yarn weekly. There are 8 large establishments of glass works, and 300 other large manufacturing establishments of a miscellaneous character. This city has immense advantages of artificial as well as natural water communications. The great Pennsylvania canal, over 500 miles in length, terminates here. Another canal connects it with lake Erie through Meadville; and still a third is proposed to the mouth of the Mahoning, where it will connect with a branch of the Ohio and Erie canal. Pop. of the city proper in 1800, was 1,565, in 1810, 4,768, in 1820, 7,248, in 1830, 12,542, and in 1840, 21,115, including the suburbs in 1830, 22,433, and in 1840, 40,000.

PITTSFIELD, ts. Rutland co. Vt., 40 m. NW. from Windsor, and 35 SSW. from Montpelier. It is a mountainous township. Pop. 615.

PITTSFIELD, ts. Berkshire co. Mass., 6 m. N. from Lenox, 36 ESE. from Albany, 40 W. from Northampton, and 136 W. from Boston. It is watered by the Housatonic, is a pleasant and flourishing town, and a place of considerable trade and manufactures. It contains 3 houses of public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Methodists, a bank, a town-house, an excellent female academy, a printing-office, from which is issued a weekly newspaper, 6 woollen manufactories, a marble manufactory, a manufactory of small-arms, a drum manufactory, 2 cotton-mills, and a manufactory of prunella buttons. Large numbers of chaises, coaches, and waggons are made here; annual amount of manufactures, about $700,000. Good marble is found here. The U. S. have barracks here sufficient to accommodate 2,000 men, and a hospital. Pittsfield is situated in a very fertile tract of country, and is one of the best agricultural towns in the state. Pop. 3,747.

PITTSFIELD, ts. and v. Otsego co. N. Y., 15 m. WSW. from Cooperstown, 81 W. from Albany. Pop. 1,395.

PITTSFIELD, ts. Somerset co. Me., 98 m. N. from Portland, and 3 NNE. from Augusta. The inhabitants are generally good and thriving farmers. Population, 951.

PITTSFIELD, v. and cap. Pike co. Il., 136 m. from Vandalia, and 917 from W. C.,

contains the county buildings, several stores, and about 100 families.

PITTSFIELD, ts. Merrimack co. N. H., 16 m. NE. from Concord. Here is a neat and flourishing village; a large cotton-mill, a scythe factory, and an academy. Pop. 1,719.

PITTSFORD, ts. Rutland co. Vt., 44 m. SW. from Montpelier, and 8 N. from Rutland. It is remarkable for its being the birth-place of a female child who died at the age of 9 years, and weighed 200 pounds. Pop. 1,927.

PITTSTON, ts. Kennebeck co. Me., on E. side of the Kennebeck, opposite Gardiner, 7 m. S. from Augusta, and 160 NNE. from Boston; agriculture is the chief employment of the inhabitants. Pop. 2,460.

PITTSTOWN, ts. and v. Rensselaer co. N. Y., NE. from Lansingburg; the village, 13 m. from Troy, has a church, and 25 or 30 houses. Pop. 3,784.

PITTSTOWN, v. Hunterdon co. N. J., 8 m. NW. from Flemington, 31 from Trenton, has a store, grist-mill, and about 20 dwellings.

PITTSTOWN, v. Salem co. N. J., 16 m. E. from Salem, and 74 S. from Trenton, contains 2 stores, a grist-mill, Masonic Hall, and 20 or 25 dwellings.

PITTSYLVANIA C. H., Pittsylvania co. Va., on Bannister river, 176 m. SW. from Richmond.

PITTSYLVANIA, co. Va., bounded by N. Carolina S. Henry and Franklin cos. W. Roanoke river or Bedford and Campbell N. and Halifax E. Length 36 m., mean width 28. Pop. 26,398, of whom 11,558 were slaves, and 557 free colored. Chief town, Danville.

PLAINFIELD, v. Essex co. N. J. This is probably the most growing and handsome village in the state—situated on a beautiful plain, skirted by a mountain a mile to the NW. It is remarkably healthy; and contains from one thousand to twelve hundred inhabitants, several flourishing mechanical establishments, five places of worship, and two flourishing seminaries of learning, in one of which young men are prepared for college. It is 26 m. from New York, 65 from Philadelphia, 36 from Trenton, 11 from N. Brunswick, 9 from Rahway, 14 from Elizabethtown, and 17 from Newark. The Somerville and Elizabethtown rail-road passes through this place.

PLAINFIELD, v. St. Clair co. Michigan, 64 m. NE. from Detroit.

PLAINFIELD, ts. Washington co. Vt., watered by the Onion river, 9 m. E. from Montpelier. It contains a neat village with some manufacturing operations by water. Pop. 880.

PLAINFIELD, ts. Sullivan co. N. H., on the Connecticut, 11 m. S. from Dartmouth College, 14 N. from Claremont, 55 NW. from Concord. Union Academy, a well endowed seminary, is in this town. It has a principal, an assistant, and about 100 students. There are falls in the Connecticut at this place. Pop. 1,552.

PLAINFIELD, ts. Hampshire co. Mass., 21 m. NW. from Northampton, and 110 W. from Boston. It contains 2 woollen-mills, and manufactures of boots, shoes, leather, palm-leaf hats, &c. Pop. 910.

PLAINFIELD, ts. Windham co. Ct., on E. side of the Quinebaug, 4 m. E. from Canterbury, and 15 NE. from Norwich. This is a pleasant and valuable town, and contains a respectable academy. It contains the villages of Unionville and Centreville, at which are considerable manufactures of cotton and woollen goods. Pop. 2,383.

PLAINFIELD, ts. and v. Otsego co. N. Y., 15 m. NW. from Cooperstown, 81 W. from Albany. The village contains some 25 or 30 dwellings. Pop. 1,450.

PLAINFIELD, v. Hendricks co. In., 16 m. from Indianapolis, and 579 from W. C.

PLAINFELD, v. Coshocton co. O., 76 m. NE. from Columbus, a small and pleasant village of some 15 or 20 houses.

PLAINEVILLE, v. Alleghany co. Mich., 154 m. from Detroit, and 654 from W. C.

PLAISTOW, ts Rockingham co. N. H., 12 m. W. from Newburyport, and 28 SW. from Portsmouth. This is an excellent ts. of land. Pop. 626.

PLAQUEMINE, outlet of the Mississippi, 117 m. above New Orleans, 36 above the efflux of Lafourche, and 96 below that of Atchafalaya.

PLAQUEMINES, parish, La., on both sides of the Mississippi, near its mouth, bordering on the gulf of Mexico, having Jefferson co. on the E. Pop. 5,060, of whom 3,385 were slaves.

PLAQUEMINES, fort, La., on the Mississippi, 43 m. below New Orleans. A small garrison is kept here for the purpose of examining all vessels that pass.

PLATTE, *La*, r. Vt., which runs into lake Champlain, at Shelburne.

PLATTE, *La*, r. La., which rises in the Rocky Mountains, and after an E. course of about 1,600 m. joins the Missouri, 600 m. from the Mississippi.

PLATTE, *Little*, r. La., which runs into the Missouri, 349 m. from the Mississippi.

PLATTEKILL, ts. Ulster co. N. Y., 22 m. S. from Kingston, and 76 from Albany. Pop. 2,125.

PLATTSBURG, ts. v. and cap. Clinton co. N. Y., on W. side of lake Champlain, at the mouth of the Saranac, 160 m. N. from Albany, and 60 S. from Montreal. Lon. 73° 25′ W. Lat. 44° 42′ N. The U. S. barracks are 4 m. above the village, on the Saranac. Plattsburg village is handsomely laid out; it contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, a bank, 2 printing-offices, each issuing a weekly paper, 2 cotton and one woollen factory, an extensive comb-factory, a machine shop, a pocket furnace, 15 or 20 stores, and about 250 dwellings. This place is memorable for the effectual resistance, on the 11th Sept. 1814, of 2,500 Americans, under Gen. Macomb, to the British force of 14,000 men, under Sir George Prevost; and

in the bay before this town, Commodore M'Donough obtained a signal victory over the British fleet. Pop. of ts. 6,416.

PLATTSBURG, v. and cap. Clinton co. Miso., 220 m. from Jefferson city, and 1,172 from W. C., contains the county and a few other establishments.

PLEASANT, v. Switzerland co. In., 93 m. S. of Indianapolis.

PLEASANT GROVE, v. Greenville district, S. C.

PLEASANT GROVE, v. Henry co. Geo., 115 m. from Milledgeville, and 707 from W. C.

PLEASANT GROVE, v. Decatur co. Geo., 221 m. from Milledgeville, and 863 from W. C.

PLEASANT GROVE, v. Lunenburg co. Va. 89 m. from Richmond, and 204 from W. C.

PLEASANT GROVE, v. Tazewell co. Il., 153 m. from Vandalia, and 815 from W. C., has 25 or 30 families. The land is good.

PLEASANT HILL, v. Mercer co. Ken., 23 m. from Frankfort, and 558 from W. C.

PLEASANT HILL, v. Lancaster co. S. C., 66 m. from Columbia, and 453 from W. C.

PLEASANT HILL, v. Montgomery co. In., 70 m. from Indianapolis, and 643 from W. C.

PLEASANT HILL, v. Charles co. Md., 63 m. from Annapolis, and 26 from W. C., contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

PLEASANTON, v. Washington co. O., 20 m. from Marietta, and 16 from Waterford, has some 15 or 20 dwellings.

PLEASANT RIVER, r. Me., which runs into the sea, between Columbia and Addison, and forms a bay at its mouth, to which it gives name. Lon. 67° 40′ W. Lat. 44° 35′ N.

PLEASANT VALLEY, ts. and. v. Dutchess co. N. Y., 7 m. E. of Poughkeepsie. This is a flourishing village, and has considerable manufactories, 4 or 5 stores, 3 churches, a boarding-school for girls, and 100 houses. Pop. 2,219.

PLEASANTVIEW, v. Henry co. In., 118 m. from Indianapolis, and 820 from W. C.

PLEASANTVILLE, v. Plattekill ts. Ulster co. N. Y., 26 m. S. of Kingston, contains a church, several stores, and 30 or 35 dwellings.

PLEASANTVILLE, v. Fairfield co. O., 28 m. SE. from Columbus, and 8 N. of Lancaster, contains from 20 to 30 houses.

PLESIS, v. Jefferson co. N. Y., 184 m. NW. from Albany, in the ts. of Alexandria, and contains some 15 or 20 dwellings. In the neighborhood are extensive glass-works.

PLUCKEMIN, v. Somerset co. N. J., 6 m. NW. from Somerville, and 39 from Trenton, has several stores, 25 or 30 dwellings, &c.

PLUM ISLAND, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Massachusetts, between Newburyport and Ipswich, 9 m. long and 1 broad. Its south end is on the north side of the entrance of Ipswich harbor, and its north end on the south side of the entrance of Newburyport harbor. Near the north end there are two lights. Several houses have been erected on this island by the Marine and Humane Society for the relief of distressed mariners. This island is a place of much resort in the summer.

PLUM ISLAND, small isl. near the NE. coast of Long Island, in the state of N. Y. It is annexed to Southold.

PLYMOUTH, ts. Windsor co. Vt., 18 m. W. from Windsor, and 52 S. from Montpelier. A remarkable cavern was discovered in this town in 1818. It is situated at the foot of a mountain, near the head of Black river, and has 5 apartments, the largest of which is 30 feet long, 20 broad, and 20 high. Two of the others are nearly as large. The rocks which form the cavern are wholly of lime-stone. Numerous petrifactions are found here, most of which resemble icicles hanging from the rocks. Pop. 1,417.

PLYMOUTH, ts. Grafton co. N. H., on W. side of the Merrimack, 31 m. SSE. from Haverhill, 43 N. from Concord, and 70 NW. from Portsmouth. In the north part of the town there is a pleasant village, containing a court-house, a Congregational meeting-house, and an academy. The courts of the county are held alternately here and at Haverhill. Pop. 1,281.

PLYMOUTH, co. Mass., bounded by cape Cod and Boston bays NE. Barnstable co. and Buzzard's bay SE. Bristol co. SW. and Norfolk co. NW. Length 30 m., mean width 20. It is the original seat of the colonization of New England. Chief town, Plymouth. This county contains 14 cotton-factories, 4 woollen-factories, 2 paper-mills, 535 slitting-mills and nail machines, 3 iron works, &c. Pop. 47,373.

PLYMOUTH, s-p. and cap. Plymouth co. Mass., 36 m. SSE. from Boston. It contains a court-house, a jail, 2 banks, and 4 houses of public worship—3 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists. The harbor is spacious, but shallow. Vessels drawing more than 10 or 11 feet of water cannot approach the wharves without being lightened at some distance from them. A small stream which passes through the town, furnishes valuable water-power, where have been erected several important manufactories of cotton and woollen goods, and extensive iron works. Plymouth is the oldest town in New England. The first settlers landed here on the 22d of December, 1620; this anniversary is still observed. The rock on which they landed was conveyed, in 1774, to the centre of the town. Pop. 5,281.

PLYMOUTH, v. Lowndes co. Miss., 118 m. from Jackson, and 820 from W. C.

PLYMOUTH, ts. Litchfield co. Ct., 10 m. SE. from Litchfield, and 22 from Hartford. At this place the first wooden clocks were manufactured by Mr. Terry, which forms a very important branch of the manufactures in this part of the state. Pop. 2,805.

PLYMOUTH, ts. and v. Chenango co. N. Y., 7 m. NW. from Norwich, 107 W. from Albany. The village contains some 30 or 40 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,625.

PLYMOUTH, s-p. and cap. Washington co. N. C., near the mouth of the Roanoke, 20 m. S. from Edenton. It contains some 30 or 40 houses.

PLYMOUTH, ts. Penobscot co. Me., 45 m. NE. from Augusta, and 23 W. from Bangor. Pop. 843.

POCAHONTAS, t. Chesterfield co. Va., on N. side of the Appomatox, opposite Petersburg, and included within the borough of Petersburg.

POCAHONTAS, co. Va., bounded NW. by Randolph, E. by the Alleghany Mountains, which separate it from Pendleton and Bath, and S. and SW. by Greenbrier co. This county is one of the most elevated in the Union. Several rivers rise in it, the principal of which are Gauley, Greenbrier, and Elk, flowing into the Great Kenhawa. The surface is very broken and rocky, but the southern part is quite productive. Pop. 2,922, of whom 219 were slaves.

POCATALIGO, v. Beaufort district, S. C., 64 m. WSW. from Charleston.

POINSETT, co. Ar. A new county, boundary and county town not given. Pop. 1,320.

POINT CHICOT, v. of Arkansas, on the bank of the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Arkansas river.

POINT COMFORT, cape on the coast of Va., at the mouth of James river.

POINT COUPEE, co. La., bounded N. and E. by the Mississippi river, S. by W. Baton Rouge, and W. by St. Landry and Avoyelles cos. Pop. 7,898, of whom 5,430 were slaves. Chief town, Point Coupee.

POINT COUPEE, t. and cap. Point Coupee co. La., on W. bank of the Mississippi, 30 m. N. from Baton Rouge, 1,210 from W. C., contains some 30 or 40 houses, and the usual county buildings.

POINT HARMER, v. in the township of Marietta, Ohio, on the Muskingum, 100 m. SE. from Columbus. It is very pleasantly situated, and contains a steam-mill of stone, 4 stories high, about 50 handsome dwelling-houses, several stores, various mechanics, &c.; considerable steam-boat building is carried on here.

POINT JUDITH, cape on the SE. corner of South Kingston, Rhode Island, on W. side of Narraganset bay, 9 m. SSW. from Newport. Lon. 71° 35′ W. Lat. 41° 24′ N.

POINT LOOKOUT, cape on the coast of Md., on N. side of the mouth of the Potomac.

POINT PLEASANT, v. and cap. Mason co. Va., just above the confluence of Kenhawa with the Ohio, 5 m. NE. from Gallipolis, contains the usual county buildings, several stores, and is a pleasant and flourishing place.

POINT PLEASANT, v. Clermont co. Ohio, on the N. bank of the Ohio river. It contains about 35 houses, immediately below the mouth of Indian creek, 21 m. SW. from Williamsburg. It is a pleasant and flourishing place.

POINT PLEASANT, v. Martin co. In., 126 m. SSW. from Indianapolis.

POINT SALISBURY, cape, on the coast of Massachusetts, at the entrance of the Merrimack river, N. of the entrance of Newburyport harbor.

POINT TOBACCO, cape on the coast of Maryland, in the Potomac, 37 m. SSW. from Annapolis.

POKOMOKE, r. in SE. part of Md., which runs SW. into the Chesapeake, forming a considerable bay at its mouth. Length 40 m.

POLAND, ts. Cumberland co. Me., on S. side of the entrance of the Little Androscoggin, 30 m. N. from Portland, 140 m. NNE. from Boston. This is an excellent ts., with good mill privileges, and a large family of Shakers. Pop. 2,360.

POLAND, v. Trumbull co. Ohio, on the Mahoning, 18 m. SE. from Warren, 62 NW. from Pittsburg, and 150 from Columbus. It contains a carding machine, an oil-mill, an extensive broom manufactory, 2 churches, about 20 mechanic shops, and 50 or 60 dwellings.

POLK, co. E. Ten., a new co. not yet organized. Pop. 3,570, of whom 304 were slaves.

POLK, co. Miso., bounded N. by St. Clair and Benton, E. by Pulaski, S. by Green, and W. by Barry and St. Clair cos. This co. is well watered by Sac, Big Pomme de Terre, Big Niangua and their branches. Bolivar is the seat of justice. Pop. 8,449, of whom 462 were slaves.

POLLARDSVILLE, v. Greenville district, S. Carolina.

POMFRET, ts. Windsor co. Vt., 22 m. N. from Windsor, and 45 N. by E. from Montpelier. It contains a mineral substance, said to prove a good substitute for paint. Pop. 1,774.

POMFRET, ts. Windham co. Ct., 40 m. E. from Hartford, 57 SW. from Boston. It is an excellent agricultural town, and has a very large cotton manufactory. Near the centre of the town there is a pleasant village, where several turnpikes meet. Pop. 1,868.

POMFRET, ts. Chatauque co. N. Y., on lake Erie, containing the villages of Dunkirk, Fredonia, and Laona. Pop. 4,556.

POMPEY, ts. and v. Onondaga co. N.Y., 11 m. SE. from Onondaga, and 146 W. from Albany. This is a valuable agricultural town. The village contains an academy, 2 churches, and about 60 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 4,371.

POMPTON, v. Morris co. N. J., 18 m. from Morristown, and 70 from Trenton; a small village of some 12 or 15 dwellings.

PONCHARTRAIN, lake, La., about 35 m. long from E. to W. and 25 broad, and generally from 12 to 20 feet deep. It com-

municates with lake Borgne on the SE. with lake Maurepas on the NW. and with the city of New Orleans by Bayou St. John, on the S.

PONTIAC, v. and seat of justice, Oakland co. Mich., on Huron r. of lake St. Clair, 30 m. NW. from Detroit, with which it is connected by rail-road. It contains a court-house, jail, several stores, various mechanic shops, an academy, and 2,000 inhabitants. It is in a flourishing and fertile country, and increasing rapidly in population.

PONTOTOC, co. Miss., bounded N. by Tippah, E. by Itawamba, S. by Chickasaw, and W. by Lafayette cos. Chief town, Pontotoc. Pop. 4,491, of whom 1,593 were slaves.

PONTOTOC, v. and cap. Pontotoc co. Miss., 175 m. from Jackson, and 893 from W. C.

POOL'S ISLAND, small isl. in the Chesapeake. Lat. 39° 22′ N.

POOLESVILLE, v. Spartanburg district, S. C., 110 m. from Columbia, and 485 from W. C.

POOLSVILLE, t. NW. part of Montgomery co. Md., 33 m. NW. from W. C., contains 15 or 20 dwellings.

POOLSVILLE, v. De Kalb co. Geo., 175 m. from Milledgeville, and 688 from W. C.

POOSHAW, lake, in Hancock co. Me. It is 9 m. long, and 4 broad. It communicates with the Penobscot by Pooshaw river, which, after a course of 15 m., flows into the Penobscot, on W. side, opposite Marsh island.

POPACHTON, r., one of the higher confluents of Delaware river, rises in Green co. N. Y., and thence flowing into Delaware co. continues a SW. course of 50 m. into the Delaware river.

POPE, co. Il., bounded SE. and S. by Ohio river, W. by Johnson, and N. and NE. by Gallatin. Length 30 m., mean width 20. Pop. 4,094. Chief town, Golconda.

POPE, co. Ark., on Arkansas r., bounded N. by Carrol, E. by Van Buren, S. by Conway, and W. by Johnson cos. Pop. 8,449.

POPLAR GROVE, v. Newbury district, S. C., 45 m. from Columbia, and 520 from W. C.

POPLAR ISLAND, isl. in Chesapeake bay, about 10 m. in circumference. Lat. 38° 45′ N.

POPLAR PLAINS, v. Fleming co. Ken., 106 m. a little N. of E. from Frankfort.

POPLAR RIDGE, v. Orion co. Ten., 168 m. from Nashville and 870 from W. C.

POPLAR SPRINGS, v. Ann-Arundel co. Maryland.

POPLIN, ts. Rockingham co. N. H., 24 m. WSW. from Portsmouth, and 33 SSE. from Concord. The inhabitants are generally industrious farmers. Pop. 439.

POPOCATEPETL, volcanic mountain of Mexico, in Puebla, rising to the great elevation of 17,716 feet above the level of the ocean.

PORTAGE, co. Wisconsin, bounded on the W. and NW. by Wisconsin and Fox rivers, lying next north of Dane co. Winnebago is the chief town. Pop. 1,623.

PORTAGE, co. Ohio, bounded by Columbiana SE. Stark S. Medina W. Cuyahoga NW. Geauga N. and Trumbull E. Length 30 m., breadth 24. Chief town, Ravenna. The land is generally high, elevated and considerably broken. Pop. 22,965.

PORTAGE DESSIEUX, v. St. Charles co. Miss., 25 m. from St. Charles, on the bank of the Mississippi, 7 m. above Alton, an old French village, has a Catholic church, and a few stores. Pop. about 350.

PORT AU PRINCE, seaport of St. Domingo, seated on a bay on the W. side of the island, of which part it is the capital. It was taken by the English and royalists in 1794, but the whole island has been since evacuated by the English. Lon. 72° 10′ W. Lat. 18° 45′ N.

PORT BYRON, v. Cayuga co. N. Y., 3 m. W. of Weedsport, on the Erie canal, has about 150 dwellings, &c.

PORT CLINTON, v. Sandusky co. O., 115 m. N. from Columbus, and 200 NE. from Cincinnati. It is situated on the right bank of Portage river, at its mouth. The harbor is excellent, the government having built a light-house, and placed buoys in the channel. It contains several stores, 12 or 15 mechanic shops, 50 or 60 dwellings, and promises to become a place of considerable business.

PORT CONWAY, v. King George's co. Va., 65 m. S. from W. C.

PORT ELIZABETH, v. Cumberland co. N. J., on the Manamuskin creek, near its confluence with Maurice river, 14 m. from Delaware bay, 16 SE. from Bridgeton, 85 from Trenton, and 182 from W. C., has several stores, a Baptist church, an academy, a glass factory, and about 100 dwellings. It is a place of considerable business.

PORTER, co. NW. corner of Indiana, bounded N. by lake Michigan, E. by La Porte, S. by Newton, and W. by Illinois state line. Chief town, Portersville. Pop. 2,162.

PORTER, ts. Oxford co. Me., 34 m. SW. from Paris, and 99 SW. from Augusta. It is watered by the Ossipee river, which separates it from the county of York. Pop. 1,333.

PORTER, ts. Niagara co. N. Y., on lake Ontario, 300 m. from Albany, and 406 from W. C. Pop. 2,172.

PORTER, v. Gallia co. O., 10 m. from Gallipolis, a small village of some 12 or 15 houses.

PORTERSVILLE, v. Franklin co. Miss., 120 m. from Jackson, and 1,151 from W. C.

PORT GIBSON, seat of justice for Claiborne co. Miss., on the waters of the Bayou Pierre, 45 m. NE. of Natchez, and 12 E. of the Mississippi river, contains a branch of the State Bank, a handsome court-house, a printing-office, which issues a large weekly paper, and about 1,000 inhabitants.

Distance from W. C. 1,101 m. It is a place of considerable trade.

PORT GIBSON, v. Ontario co. N. Y., on the Erie canal, 12 m. NE. from Canandaigua, contains some 40 or 50 dwellings, and is a flourishing village.

PORT JEFFERSON, v. Shelby co. O., situated at the point where the Miami feeder is taken out of the Great Miami river, 5 m. from Sidney; a small place, but rapidly increasing.

PORT JACKSON, v. Montgomery co. N. Y., 30 m. from Albany, and 400 from W. C., has several stores, about 20 dwellings, &c.

PORT PENN, a small village in Newcastle co. Del., on the bank of the Delaware river, 50 m. below Philadelphia.

PORT REPUBLIC, t. Rockingham co. Va., on S. branch of the Shenandoah, 22 m. NE. from Staunton.

PORT ROYAL, t. Caroline co. Va., on the Rappahannock, 20 m. SE. from Fredericksburg.

PORT ROYAL, t. Montgomery co. Ten., at the union of the Sulphur Fork and Red river, 12 m. E. from Clarkesville.

PORT ROYAL ISLAND, isl. in Port Royal Entrance, near the coast of S. Carolina, about 12 m. long and 5 wide. Beaufort is the principal town. Lat. 32° 12′ N.

PORT TOBACCO, t. and cap. Charles co. Md., on a small river of the same name, which runs into the Potomac a little below the town, 45 m. SSW. from Annapolis. It contains an Episcopal church, a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco, and about 80 houses. In the vicinity are the celebrated cold waters of Mount Misery, 32 m. from W. C.

PORT WATSON, v. Cortlandt co. N. Y., on the Tioughnioga, 3 m. from the courthouse; contains a paper-mill, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

PORT WILLIAM, t. and cap. Gallatin co. Ken., at the conflux of Kentucky river with the Ohio, 37 m. N. from Frankfort, and 565 from W. C.; contains a courthouse, jail, several stores, and is a flourishing place, containing 80 houses.

PORTAGE, v. Portage co. O., on the N. bank of Portage river, 16 m. from Perrysburg; has several stores, a number of dwellings, mechanic shops, &c.

PORTAGE, r. Ohio, which runs into lake Erie, 15 m. W. of the Sandusky.

PORTLAND, v. Calaway co. Miso., 30 m. from Jefferson City, and 950 from W. C.

PORTLAND, v. Sangemon co. Il., 84 m. from Vandalia and 806 from W. C.

PORTLAND, t. and port of entry, Cumberland co. Me., 54 m. NNE. from Portsmouth, 115 NNE. from Boston, and 542 from W. C. It is a very pleasant town, finely situated on a peninsula in Casco bay. It is the shire-town of the co. and till the year 1832 it was the capital of the state. The harbor is large, safe, easy of access, and is frozen but for a very short time each winter. It is the largest town in Maine, and has a very active commerce. The shipping of the port in 1829 amounted to 56,949 tons. It has many handsome buildings, among which are 16 houses of public worship, a custom-house and court-house. It has 5 banks, an insurance office, academy, public library, and several flourishing schools. On opposite sides of the ship-channel are forts Preble and Scammel. The entrance of the harbor is marked by a light-house, and on the pinnacle of Mount Joy is a conspicuous observatory. In 1820 it contained 8,520 inhabitants; in 1830, 12,601.

PORTLAND, ts. Chatauque co. N. Y., on lake Erie, 9 m. from the head of Chatauque lake. Salem and Centreville are villages. Pop. 3,136.

PORTLAND, v. Jefferson co. Ken., 2 m. below Louisville, on the Ohio, 54 from Frankfort, and 590 from W. C. Here the canal commences around the falls. It is a place of considerable trade and commercial importance.

PORTLAND, v. Dallas co. Ala., 16 m. from Cahawba.

PORTO BELLO, seaport of N. America, on the N. coast of the isthmus of Darien, having a large commodious harbor, with good anchorage and shelter for ships; its entrance is narrow, and defended by several forts. It is 70 m. N. of Panama, and 300 W. of Carthagena. Lon. 80° 45′ W. Lat. 9° 33′ N.

PORTSMOUTH, city, Rockingham co. N. H., at the mouth of the Piscataqua, with an excellent harbor. It is the only seaport in the state, and has considerable commerce. Here is a navy-yard of the United States, which contains 3 ship-houses. The town has 7 churches, 6 banks, 2 insurance-offices, and an athenæum, which has a library of about 5,000 volumes; and cabinet of mineralogy, natural history, &c. Two bridges cross the river to Kittery, in Maine. In Dec. 1813, a fire destroyed 397 buildings here. It is 24 m. NNE. from Newburyport, 56 N. by E. from Boston, and 54 SSW. from Portland. Pop. 7,887.

PORTSMOUTH, ts. Newport co. R. I., on N. end of the island of R. I., 7 m. N. from Newport. It is connected with Tiverton by a bridge, and with Bristol by a ferry. In the NW. part of the township there is a coal mine. Pop. 1,706.

PORTSMOUTH, v. and cap. Scioto co. Ohio, on the E. bank of the Scioto, just above its junction with the Ohio, and at the termination of the Ohio canal, 45 m. S. from Chillicothe, 44 W. from Gallipolis, and 421 m. from W. C. It is advantageously situated, and contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, a bank, several churches, several steam-mills, rolling and slitting works, brass foundery, besides a great number of manufacturing establishments of less note. Pop. about 2,500. It is a pleasant and rising town.

PORTSMOUTH, t. Norfolk co. Va., on

the SW. side of Elizabeth river, opposite Norfolk, one mile distant from it, both of which constitute one port of entry, 110 m. E. by S. from Petersburg, 219 m. from W. C. It is pleasantly situated, and regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, a jail, a sugar-refinery, and 4 houses of public worship, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Baptists, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Roman Catholics. The courts for the county of Norfolk are held here. It contains about 1,000 inhabitants.

PORTSMOUTH, s-p. Carteret co. N. C., on N. end of Core bank near Ocrecock inlet, chiefly inhabited by fishermen and pilots.

PORTPONTCHARTRAINE, v. Orleans co. La., 5 m. from New Orleans and 1,198 from W. C.

PORT ROYAL, s-p. of Jamaica, 6 m. E. of Spanish Town, and as much by water SE. of Kingston. Lon. 76° 45′ W. Lat. 18° N.

PORT ROYAL, town and fort of the island of Martinico, 21 m. SE. of St. Pierre. Lon. 61° 9′ W. Lat. 14° 3′ N.

PORT ROYAL, island of S. C., lies between Broad river on the W. Whale sound N.

PORT ROYAL, v. and port of Caroline co. Va., on the left bank of Rappahannock, 30 m. below Fredericksburg and 65 NNE. from Richmond. Pop. about 1,700.

PORT ROYAL, v. Morgan co. In., about 16 m. SW. from Indianapolis, and 589 from W. C.

PORT ROYAL, v. on Red River, Montgomery co. Ten., 45 m. WNW. from Nashville.

POSEY, co. In., bordering on the Ohio and Wabash, bounded N. by Wabash river, E. by Vanderburg co. S. by the Ohio river, and W. by the Walias river. Pop. 9,683. Chief town, Vernon.

POST MILL, v. Orange co. Va., 54 m. N. from Montpelier.

POTOKA, r. In., which is formed in Orange co. and flows W. through Pike and Gibson cos. and joins the Wabash about 12 m. W. from Princeton.

POTOMAC, r. U. S., which rises in two branches, the north and south, originating in and near the Alleghany mountains, and forms, through its whole course, part of the boundary between Virginia and Maryland, and flows into Chesapeake bay, between Point Lookout and Smith's Point. It is 7½ miles wide at its mouth. This is a fine navigable river for ships of almost any burden for nearly 300 miles, as the tide ebbs and flows in it nearly that distance. Above the tide-water the river has three considerable falls; those above Georgetown are now passable in boats. Its length above the tide is upwards of 300 miles through an inhabited country. Its junction with the Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry is regarded as a great curiosity. See *Harper's Ferry*.

POTOSI, t. and cap. Washington co. Missouri, 44 m. W. from St. Genevieve, 60 SSW. from St. Louis, 915 from W. C. It contains a fine court-house, jail, an academy, 3 churches, and about 100 houses.

POTOSI, *San Luis*, a state of Mexico, bounded S. by Queretaro and Guanaxuato, W. by Zacatecas, N. by New Leon, E. by Taumalipas and the gulf of Mexico, and SE. by Vera Cruz. Length from N. to S. 200 miles, mean width about 95.

POTOSI, *San Luis*, city of Mexico, and seat of government for the state of San Luis Potosi. It is situated on the high table-land of Anahuac, near the source of the river Panuco, 264 m. NNW. from the city of Mexico. Lat. 22° 3′ N. Lon. from W. C. 23° 25′ W. Pop. 15,000.

POTSDAM, ts. and v. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., 90 m. W. from Plattsburg, 150 NNW. from Albany. The village, on the falls of Racket river, contains 4 churches, a large academy, several select schools, an extensive woollen manufactory and furnace, and about 100 houses, many of which are brick. Pop. of ts. 4,473.

POTTER, co. on the N. side of Pa., bounded N. by New York, E. by Tioga co., S. by Lycoming co. and W. by M'Kean co. Chief town, Coudersport. Pop. 3,371.

POTTERSVILLE, v. Hunterdon co. N. J., 5 m. E. from Lebanon, and 43 from Trenton, a small village of some 10 or 12 houses.

POTTSGROVE, v. Montgomery co. Pa., on the head waters of the Schuylkill, 68 m. from Harrisburg, and 142 from W. C., contains 15 or 20 houses.

POTTSVILLE, a flourishing ts. in Schuylkill co. Pa., which has, within a few years, grown from a solitary house to a very considerable borough. It is situated on one of the head branches of the Schuylkill river, near the termination of the canal. The sudden rise, and rapid increase, of this place, have been owing to the immense quantities of coal found in the vicinity, and to the location of the canal, which terminates here, and renders this place a considerable depot for merchandize, destined for the north and west. It is 8 m. from Orwigsburg, 67 from Harrisburg, and 175 from W. C., contains several churches, an academy, 8 or 10 stores, a bank, and is a place of considerable business. Pop. about 4,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, ts. v. and cap. Dutchess co. N. Y., on E. bank of the Hudson, 75 m. N. of New York, 75 S. of Albany, and 301 from W. C. The township is 10 m. in length from N. to S. and about 3½ from E. to W. and has 5 landings with extensive storehouses, wharves, &c. The village of Poughkeepsie is situated on a plain about a mile E. of the Hudson, and contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, several houses of public worship, 3 banks, 2 markets, 2 whaling companies, a company for the manufacture of silk, incorporated in 1835, with a capital of $200,000, 3 printing-offices, each issuing a weekly paper, 2 furnaces, 25 or 30 stores, besides a great variety of other manufacto-

ries of less note, and various mechanic shops. It is one of the most flourishing and handsomest towns in the state. Pop. of ts. 10,006.

POULTNEY, ts. Rutland co. Vt., 56 m. N. from Bennington. It is a considerable township, is watered by Poultney river, and borders on Hampton, N. Y. It contains 2 flourishing villages, with manufactures of various sorts. Pop. 1,878.

POUNDRIDGE, ts. and v. Westchester co. N. Y., 5 m. SE. from Bedford. The village contains some 15 or 20 dwellings, &c. Pop. 1,407.

POWELL'S CREEK, r. Pa., which runs into the Susquehannah, 20 m. above Harrisburg.

POWELL'S RIVER, r. which rises from Powell's mountain in Virginia, passes into Tennessee, and joins Clinch r. 38 m. NE. from Knoxville. It is said to be navigable for boats nearly 100 miles.

POWELLTON, v. Hancock co. Geo., 14 m. N. from Sparta. It contains a flourishing academy, and 3 churches, has several stores, various mechanics, and about 1,000 inhabitants.

POWHATAN, co. Va., bounded N. by James river, E. by Chesterfield co. S. by the Appomatox, and W. by Cumberland co. Pop. 7,924. Chief town, Scottsville.

POWNAL, ts. Bennington co. Vt., 8 m. S. from Bennington. It is a valuable agricultural town, watered by Hoosac river, and borders on Hoosac, N. Y., and Williamstown, Mass. Mount Anthony is partly in this town, and partly in Bennington. Pop. 1,613.

POWNAL, ts. Cumberland co. Me., 18 m. NE. from Portland, and 133 NNE. from Boston. This is a small ts. of good soil. Pop. 1,210.

POWOW, r. which rises in Kingston, N. H., and runs into the Merrimack, W. of Salisbury in Mass.

PRAIRIE CREEK, v. Vigo co. In., 95 m. SW. by W. from Indianapolis, a small village of some 15 or 20 houses.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, v. on the left bank of the Mississippi river, cap. of Crawford co. Wis., above the mouth of the Ouisconsin r. It is an ancient settlement made by French traders. The U. S. Fort Crawford stands in this settlement; contains a court-house, jail, several stores, and is a flourishing place.

PRAIRIE DU ROCHE, v. Randolph co. Il. It is the same village named often Prairie du Rocher; contains a Catholic church, and 35 or 40 families.

PRAIRIEVILLE, v. Marengo co. Ala., 46 m. from Tuscaloosa, and 896 from W. C.

PRAIRIEVILLE, v. Clinton co. In., 59 m. from Indianapolis, and 631 from W. C.

PRATTSBURG, ts. and v. Steuben co. N. Y., 200 m. from Albany, and 14 N. of Bath. The village contains 2 churches, several mills, an academy, and about 65 dwellings. Pop. 2,455.

PRALLSVILLE, v. Hunterdon co. N. J., 10 m. SW. from Flemington, and 20 N. from Trenton, a small village of 10 or 12 dwellings.

PRATTSVILLE, v. Alleghany co. Md., on the road from Hancockstown to Cumberland, and nearly midway between those two places, and by post-road 115 m. NW. from W. C.

PREBLE, ts. and v. Cortlandt co. N. Y., 8 m. N. from Homer, and 150 W. from Albany. The village contains some 25 or 30 dwellings. Pop. 1,247.

PREBLE, co. W. part of O., bounded N. by Darke, E. by Montgomery, S. by Butler co., and W. by In. Pop. 19,482. Chief town, Eaton.

PRESCOTT, v. U. C., on the St. Lawrence, nearly opposite Ogdensburg.

PRESCOTT, ts. Hampshire co. Mass., 76 m. westerly from Boston. Its principal manufactures consist of palm-leaf hats, which amount annually to about $50,000. Pop. 780.

PRESQUE ISLE, a peninsula, on S. side of lake Erie. It is 7 m. long, and from ½ to 1½ broad. It is a heap of desert sand, thrown up by the surf of the lake.

PRESSLEY'S, v. Abbeville district, S. C.

PRESSLEY'S CREEK, r. Va., which runs into the Potomac.

PRESTON, ts. New London co. Ct., on the E. side of the river Thames, 15 m. above New London; contains the village of Preston City, near which is Amos lake, a handsome sheet of water, and a resort for parties of pleasure. Pop. 1,727.

PRESTON, ts. Chenango co. N. Y., 5 m. N. from Norwich, 115 W. from Albany. Soil good for grain and grass. Population, 1,147.

PRESTON, co. Va., bounded by Monongalia co. N. Alleghany co. Md. E. Randolph co. Va. S. and Harrison co. W. Length 26 m., mean width 16. Kingwood is the seat of justice. Pop. 6,866, of whom 91 were slaves.

PRESTONSBURG, v. and seat of justice, Floyd co. Ken., on the west branch of Big Sandy river, 209 m. SE. by E. from Frankfort; contains a court-house, jail, and 15 or 20 houses.

PRESTON'S CREEK, or Wood Creek, r. Ken., which runs into the Ohio.

PRESTONVILLE, v. Rhea co. Ten., 140 m. a little S. of E. from Murfreesborough.

PRESUMSCUT, r. Me., which flows from Sebacook lake into Casco bay, NE. of Portland.

PREWITT'S KNOB, v. Barren co. Ken., 144 m. SSW. from Frankfort.

PRIDESVILLE, v. Amelia co. Va., 51 m. from Richmond, and 173 from W. C.

PRIESTFORD, v. Harford co. Md.; contains 10 or 12 dwellings.

PRINCE EDWARD, co. Va., bounded by Lunenburg SE. Charlotte S. and SW. Buckingham NW. Cumberland or Appomatox river N. Amelia NE. and Nottaway E. Length 25 m., mean width 10. Pop.

14,069, of whom 8,576 were slaves, and 570 free colored.

PRINCE EDWARD C. H. and ts. Prince Edward co. Va.; contains the usual county buildings, and some 10 or 12 dwellings.

PRINCE GEORGE, co. Md., bounded NE. by Ann-Arundel co. E. by Calvert co. S. by Charles co. W. by the Potomac, and NW. by the District of Columbia and Montgomery co. Chief town, Upper Marlborough. Pop. 19,539, of whom 10,636 were slaves, and 1,083 free colored.

PRINCE GEORGE, co. Va., bounded N. by James river, SSE. by Surrey and Sussex cos. W. by Dinwiddie co. and NW. by Chesterfield co. Chief town, City Point. Pop. 7,175, of whom 4,014 were slaves, and 469 free colored.

PRINCESS ANNE, co. SE. corner of Va., bounded N. by Chesapeake bay, E. by the Atlantic, S. by N. Carolina, and W. by Norfolk co. Chief town, Kempsville. Pop. 7,285, of whom 3,087 were slaves, and 202 free colored.

PRINCESS ANNE, t. and cap. Somerset co. Md., at the head of the Manokin, 20 m. W. from Snowhill, and 153 m. SE. from W. C. It contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, an academy, and Episcopal church, and has some manufactures and trade.

PRINCETON, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 14 m. NNW. from Worcester, 52 W. by N. from Boston. It is a valuable township. Wachusett mountain is situated 2 m. N. of the meeting-house. It may be seen at the distance of 67 m., and according to the admeasurement of Dr. Winthrop it is 3,012 feet above the level of the sea. It has some manufactures of leather, boots, shoes, palm-leaf hats, &c. Pop. 1,347.

PRINCETON, borough, Mercer co. N. J., 10 m. NE. from Trenton, 16 SW. from New Brunswick, 40 NE. from Philadelphia, 49 SW. from N. York, and 177 from W. C. It is a pleasant town, and contains a college, a theological seminary, 4 churches for different denominations, several high schools, a bank, 3 hotels, 2 of which are large and spacious, one kept as a temperance house, 2 printing-offices, and upwards of 200 dwelling-houses. The college at this place was founded in 1746, at Elizabethtown; the next year it was removed to Newark, and a royal charter was granted to it in 1748, by the title of the College of New Jersey, which is its corporate name at present. It remained at Newark 10 years, and in 1757 was permanently established at Princeton. Its situation is pleasant and peculiarly healthful, and it has long been one of the most respectable seminaries in the U. States. The college edifice is called Nassau Hall. It is 175 feet in length by 50 deep, and 4 stories high. Beside a chapel 40 feet square, there are 2 other large buildings attached to the College, which contain philosophical apparatus, museum, recitation rooms, &c. These buildings are all of stone. The number of students ranges from 100 to 200. Commencement is held on the last Wednesday in September. There are 2 vacations: the 1st, from commencement, 6 weeks; the 2d, from the first Thursday after the second Tuesday in April, 4 weeks. The Theological Seminary was established at this place in 1812. It is under the direction of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the U. States, and has 2 professors, one of didactic and polemic theology, and one of ecclesiastical history and church government. Both of these institutions are in a flourishing condition.

PRINCETON, ts. Schenectady co. N. Y., 7 m. W. Schenectady. Pop. 1,201.

PRINCETON, ts. Caldwell co. Ken., 230 m. from Frankfort, 766 from W. C. It is the seat of justice for the county.

PRINCETON, v. Butler co. Ohio, 6 m. E. from Hamilton, and 92 SW. from Columbus; a pleasant village, and has some trade.

PRINCETON, t. Gibson co. In., 35 m. S. from Vincennes. It is a flourishing town, contains several stores, various mechanic shops, and has considerable trade.

PRINCETON, v. Morgan co. Il., 127 m. from Vandalia, and 849 from W. C.

PRINCETON, Putnam co. Il., 204 m. from Vandalia, and 868 from W. C.

PRINCE OF WALES, *Cape*, the NW. extremity of the American continent, opposite East Cape, on the shore of Asia. Lon. 191° 45′ E. Lat. 65° 46′ N.

PRINCE WILLIAM, co. NE. part of Va., bounded NNE. by Loudon and Fairfax cos. E. by the Potomac, S. by Stafford co. and SW. by Fauquier co. Chief town, Brentsville. Pop. 8,144, of whom 2,767 were slaves, and 510 free colored.

PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND, a great inlet of the Pacific ocean, on the N. American coast, which occupies a degree and a half of latitude, and two of longitude. It requires the greatest circumspection to navigate it, on account of the rocks and shoals. Lon. 147° W. Lat. 59° 30′ to 61° N.

PROCTORSVILLE, v. Crawford co. In., 108 m. from Indianapolis, and 868 from W. C.

PROSPECT, ts. Waldo co. Me., on W. side of the Penobscot, at its entrance into Penobscot bay, 15 m. NNW. from Castine, 227 NE. from Boston. It has an excellent harbor, with water sufficiently deep for the largest ships of war. Pop. 3,492.

PROSPECT, v. Prince Edward co. Va., 80 m. from Richmond.

PROSPECT HILL, v. Fairfax co. Va., 15 m. W. from W. C., contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

PROSPECT HILL, v. Rensselaer co. N. Y., 23 m. from Albany.

PROSPECT HILL, v. Adams co. Miss., 393 m. from Jackson, and 1,154 from W. C.

PROSPECT HILL, v. Caswell co. N. C., 88 m. NW. from Raleigh.

PROVIDENCE, one of the least of the Bahama Islands, but the best of those planted by the English. It lies 200 m. E. of Florida. Lon. 77° 1′ W. Lat. 24° 50′ N.

PROVIDENCE, v. Carrol co. La., 393 m. from New Orleans, and 1,188 from W. C.

PROVIDENCE, v. Mecklenburg co. N. C., 135 m. from Raleigh, and 387 from W. C.

PROVIDENCE, ts. Saratoga co. N. Y., 20 m. N. from Schenectady, 34½ NNW. from Albany. Pop. 1,507.

PROVIDENCE, co. R. I., bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts, S. by Kent co. and W. by Connecticut. Chief town, Providence. Pop. 58,073.

PROVIDENCE, city, port of entry, and metropolis of Rhode Island, in a county of the same name, 15 m. NNW. from Bristol, 30 N. by W. from Newport, 40 SSW. from Boston, 59 NE. from New London, 65 E. from Hartford, 394 from W. C. Lon. 71° 10′ W. Lat. 41° 51′ N. It is situated on both sides of Providence river, just above the mouth of the Pawtucket, and 35 m. from the ocean. It is a pleasant, well-built, and very thriving city, well situated for trade, and has a flourishing commerce, and extensive manufactures. It possesses a fine harbor for ships of almost any burden, and its commerce is rapidly increasing, its shipping amounting to 25,000 tons. It contains 15 or 16 public buildings, among which the buildings of Brown University, and the Arcade, a magnificent structure, are the most conspicuous. It has 12 churches for the different denominations. Two of the Congregational churches, and a Baptist and Episcopalian church, are remarkable for their beauty. Here are 11 banks. The numerous and respectable manufactories of the city and Pawtucket are what has given this city its impulse towards prosperity. Another element of this increase has been its connection with the interior of Massachusetts by the Blackstone canal. Brown University is a respectable and flourishing institution: its libraries contain 12,500 volumes. There are 2 college edifices, one 150 by 46 feet, and 4 stories high, with wings; and the other 120 by 40 feet. The position of these buildings, on a noble elevation, is charming. The government of the University is composed of 36 trustees, of whom the president and 21 others must be Baptists. The other members of the board are shared among the different denominations, of whom 5 must be Friends. The Friends' Boarding School in this city is a most excellent institution. Every aspect of this handsome and thriving city indicates active and successful enterprise. Pop. in 1830, 16,832, in 1840, 23,171.

PROVIDENCE, v. Coshocton co. O., and contains a few dwellings.

PROVIDENCE RIVER, r. R. I., formed by Wanasquiatucket and Moshasick, which unite just above Providence. It flows into Narraganset bay, at Bullock's Point, 5 or 6 m. below Providence.

PROVINCE, t. Clarke co. In., 7 m. from the Ohio, and 23 above the rapids; contains several stores, and is a place of considerable trade.

PROVINCE ISLAND, fertile island in the river Delaware, 6 m. below Philadelphia.

PROVINCETOWN, ts. Barnstable co. Mass., near Cape Cod, 44 m. NE. from Barnstable, 116 SE. from Boston. It is situated on the hook of Cape Cod, 3 m. SE. from Race Point. The harbor, which is one of the best in the state, opens to the southward, and has sufficient depth of water for ships of any size. The houses are of one story, and in order to prevent their being buried in the sand, they are set on piles, that the driving sands may pass under them. About 100 vessels employed in the whale and cod fishery belong to this place; besides a large number in the freighting business. Annual amount of the fisheries, about $300,000. Pop. 2,122.

PROWELLSVILLE, v. York co. Pa., 7 m. S. from Harrisburg; a small village of 10 or 15 houses.

PRUDENCE, isl. in Narraganset bay, belonging to Portsmouth, R. I., 6 m. long, 2 m. SW. from Bristol.

PRUNTYTOWN, t. Harrison co. Va., 276 m. from Richmond, and 209 from W. C.

PUEBLA, a state of Mexico, bounded by the Pacific ocean S. Mexico W. Queretaro NW. Vera Cruz NE. and Oaxaca E. and SE. Length 350 m., breadth 53. A great portion of Puebla is a lofty plain, and highly productive in grain and fruits. In this region is concentrated the principal part of the population, which is computed to be 1,300,000, one million of which exist upon 10,000 sq. ms.

PUEBLA, city of Mexico, and capital of the state of the same name. It is the fourth city of Spanish America, and is only exceeded by Mexico, Guanaxuato, and Havana. Pop. about 100,000. Lat. 19° N. Lon. 21° W. from W. C. It is 87 m. SE. by E. from Mexico, and 160 WNW. from Vera Cruz.

PUGHTOWN, v. Chester co. Pa., 70 m. from Harrisburg, and 140 from W. C.

PUGHTOWN, v. Frederick co. Va., 79 m. from W. C.

PULASKI, co. Miso., bounded N. by Gasconade, E. and S. by Taney, and W. by Polk and Green cos. Chief town, Waynesville. Pop. 6,529, of whom 190 were slaves.

PULASKI, co. Geo., bounded by Telfair SE. Houston SW. Monroe NW. Twiggs N. and Laurens NE. Length 35 m., mean width 14. Little Oakmulgee river rises in the NE. angle, and traverses the entire length of this county. Chief town, Hartford. Pop. 5,389, of whom 2,385 were slaves.

PULASKI, co. Ken., bounded by Cumberland river or Wayne S. Adair W. Casey and Lincoln NW. Rockcastle NE. and

Rockcastle river or White E. Length 35 m., mean width 23. Chief town, Somerset. Pop. 9,620, of whom 1,119 were slaves.

PULASKI, v. and seat of justice, Giles co. Ten., on Richland branch of Elk river, 45 m. NW. from Huntsville, 80 S. from Nashville.

PULASKI, co. Va. A new county, boundary and county town not given. Pop. 3,739, of whom 945 were slaves.

PULASKI, co. Ark., on the Cadron, about 300 m. above Arkiopolis. Chief town, Little Rock. Pop. 5,350.

PULASKI, co. NW. part of Indiana, bounded N. by Stark, E. by Fulton, S. by Cass and White, and W. by Newton. Watered by the Tippecanoe river and its branches, Metomonong and Blue Grass. Pop. 561.

PULTNEY, t. Steuben co. N. Y., on the W. side of Crooked lake, 11 m. N. from Bath, 230 W. from Albany. Pop. 1,784.

PULTNEYVILLE, v. in Williamson ts. Wayne co. N. Y.; contains 25 or 30 dwellings.

PUNCH HALL, v. Caroline co. Md.; has 10 or 15 houses.

PUNGOTEAGUE, v. Accomac co. Va.; contains some 10 or 12 houses.

PUNXETAWNY, v. Jefferson co. Pa., on Mahoning creek, 70 m. NE. from Pittsburg, and 35 NE. by E. from Kittanning.

PUT-IN-BAY, bay, formed by the island of Edwards in SW. part of lake Erie, 10 m. WNW. from Sandusky bay. It affords the best harbor on the lake.

PUTNAM, co. N. Y., bounded N. by Dutchess co. E. by Connecticut, S. by Westchester co. and W. by the Hudson river. Pop. 12,825. Chief town, Carmel.

PUTNAM, v. Muskingum co. Ohio, opposite Zanesville, with which it is connected by a handsome bridge. It is a flourishing town, and contains an academy, and some mills. A number of the dwelling-houses are handsomely built of brick. The academy is a b ick building of two stories. Pop. about 1,500.

PUTNAM, ts. Washington co. N. Y., 28 m. N. from Sandy Hill. It lies on lake Champlain. Pop. 784.

PUTNAM, co. In., bounded N. by Montgomery, E. by Hendricks and Morgan, S. by Owen, SW. by Clay, and W. by Parke co. Greencastle is the capital. Pop. 16,843.

PUTNAM, co. Il., bounded N. by Bureau, E. by La Salle, S. by Peoria, and W. by Coffee cos. Hennepin is the seat of justice. Pop. 2,131.

PUTNAM, co. Ohio, bounded by Henry N. Hancock E. Allen S. and Vanwert and Paulding W. It is 21 m. square. It is watered by the Hog and Blanchard's rivers. Surface, generally level. Chief town, Sugar Grove. Pop. 5,289.

PUTNAM, co. Geo., bounded by the Oconee river or Hancock SE. Baldwin and Jones S. Jasper W. Morgan N. and Oconee river or Green NE. Length 20 m., mean width 18. Chief town, Eatonton. Pop. 10,260, of whom 6,482 were slaves.

PUTNEY, ts. Windham co. Vt., on the Connecticut, 33 m. S. from Windsor. Its manufactures consist of woollen goods, paper, and various other articles. The village is pleasant, and bears the marks of taste and prosperity. Pop. 1,383.

## Q.

QUAKAKE, creek in Northampton co. Pa., one of the branches of the Lehigh river.

QUAKER HILL, v. in Pawling ts. Dutchess co. N. Y., contains 2 meeting-houses, an excellent academy, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

QUAKER SPRINGS, v. Saratoga co. N. Y., about 10 m. E. by S. from Saratoga Springs. The mineral water here is similar to that of Saratoga Springs.

QUAKERTOWN, v. Bucks co. Pa., 33 m. NNW. from Philadelphia, contains a store and some 10 or 12 dwellings.

QUANTICO, r. Prince William co. Va., runs into the Potomac, 4 m. below Dumfries.

QUANTICO, v. Somerset co. Md., 90 m. from Annapolis, and 133 from W. C.

QUARLESVILLE, v. Brunswick co. Va., a small village of some 8 or 10 houses.

QUEBEC, city and cap. of British America, on the N. bank of the St. Lawrence, near the mouth of the St. Charles, 350 m. from the sea. It is naturally divided into the upper and lower town. The upper town is built on a high rock, 340 feet above the lower. Its position, with its fortifications, renders it the strongest military fortress in the country. The French parish church, college, barracks, castle of St. Louis, and Ursuline convent, are among the principal buildings that arrest the attention of the stranger. The basin or harbor is very spacious, with a depth of 28 fathoms. The commercial relations are extensive and increasing. Pop. about 30,000.

QUEECHY, r. Vt., rises in Sherburne, and runs into the Connecticut, N. of Hartland.

QUEEN ANN, co. Md., bounded N. by Kent co. E. by Delaware, SE. by Caroline co. S. by Talbot co. and W. by Chesapeake bay. Chief town, Centreville. Pop. 12,633, of whom 3,950 were slaves, and 2,541 free colored.

QUEEN ANN, t. Prince George co. Md., on the Patuxent, 10 m. SW. from Annapolis, contains 3 or 4 stores, and some 15 or 20 houses.

QUEENSBOROUGH, v. Pendleton district, Va., 130 m. NW. from Columbia.

QUEENSBOROUGH, small village in Tuscarawas co. Ohio, 13 m. E. by N. from New Philadelphia, contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

QUEENSBURY, ts. Warren co. N. Y., on the Hudson, 56 m. N. from Albany. Pop. 3,789.

QUEENS COUNTY, co. N. Y., in W. part of Long Island, bounded N. by Long Island sound, E. by Suffolk co. S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Kings co. Chief town, North Hempstead. Pop. 30,224.

QUEENSDALE, v. Robeson co. N. C., a small village of some 10 or 12 houses.

QUEENSTOWN, U. C., situated upon the Niagara river, about 7 m. above Newark. It is at the head of the navigation for ships, and the portage, occasioned by the Falls of Niagara, commences here. Here is a large number of huts, sufficient to quarter a regiment. Pop. about 500.

QUEENSTOWN, t. Queen Ann's co. Md., E. from Chesapeake bay, and 24 m. NNW. from Easton, 25 from Annapolis, and 62 from W. C.

QUERETARO, city of Mexico, and cap. of the state of the same name, 95 m. NW. from the city of Mexico. Lat. 20° 36′ N. Lon. from W. C. 23° 11′ W. It is the most extensive manufacturing city of Spanish America. Pop. 45,000.

QUERETARO, state of Mexico, bounded S. by Mexico, W. by Guanaxuato, N. by San Luis Potosi, NE. by Vera Cruz, and SE. by Puebla. Length from E. to W. 160 miles, mean breadth about 56; area 13,482 sq. ms. Queretaro lies between Lat. 20° and 21° 50′ N. Pop. nearly 800,000.

QUINCEY, v. and cap. Adams co. Il. It contains the county buildings, 10 or 12 stores, a carding machine, a large flouring-mill, various mechanic shops, and from 100 to 125 families.

QUINCY, ts. Norfolk co. Mass., 9 m. SE. from Boston. Here is a quarry of excellent granite, much used for building in Boston and the neighborhood. The Quincy railroad extends from this place to Neponset r. It is 3 m. in length, with a single track. It was constructed in 1826, and was the first undertaking of the kind in America. This is a pleasant town, and is remarkable for having been the birth-place of two Presidents of the U. States, John Adams, and John Quincy Adams. It is at present (1842) the residence of the latter. Its manufactures consist of stone, slate, vessels, salt, leather, boots, shoes, coach-lace, carriage harnesses, bleached bees-wax, &c. Pop. 3,486.

QUINCY, v. Logan co. O., 13 m. W. from Bellefontaine, and 63 NW. from Columbus, a pleasant village, and has some trade.

QUINCY, v. Chatauque co. N. Y., 2 m. from the shore of lake Erie, about 12 m. W. from Mayville.

QUINCY, t. and cap. Gadsden co. Flor., situated in the northern part of the co., 23 m. NW. by W. from Tallahassee.

QUINCY, v. Monroe co. Miss., situated on Long creek, 14 m. N. from Hamilton, and 168 NE. from Jackson.

QUINCY, v. Gibson co. Ten., 153 m. W. from Nashville.

QUINSIGAMOND, or Long Pond, lake, Mass., between Worcester and Shrewsbury. It is a beautiful sheet of water, about 5 m. in length, and from 60 to 100 rods in breadth, and contains a number of small islands.

QUINTE, a bay and harbor in the NE. part of lake Ontario, a little to the W. of Kingston, 50 m. long, and from 6 to 12 broad.

QUINTON'S BRIDGE, v. Salem co. N. J., 5 m. SE. from Salem, and 68 S. from Trenton, has 2 stores, and some 10 or 12 dwellings.

QUITMAN, v. and cap. Clarke county, Miss., 119 m. from Jackson, and 1,009 from W. C., contains the necessary county buildings, and is a pleasant place.

R.

RABERSBURG, v. Centre co. Pa., 16 m. E. from Bellefonte, and 93 from Harrisburg.

RABUN, NW. co. of Geo., between Chessatee and Catahooche rivers, having Habersham E. and Hall SE. This is the NW. co. of only that part of Georgia, reclaimed from the Indians, but is situated near 100 m. E. from the actual NW. angle of Georgia, on Tennessee r. Chief town, Clayton. Pop. 1,912.

RACCOON CREEK, r. Ohio, which runs into the Ohio, 6 m. below Gallipolis. Along the borders of this stream, in Athens co. are extensive quarries of stone, from which burr mill-stones of excellent quality are manufactured. Length 50 m.

RACKET, r. N. Y., rises near the sources of the Hudson, and flows N. into the St. Lawrence, 2 m. above St. Regis.

RAHWAY, v. partly in Middlesex and partly in Essex cos. N. J., on Rahway river, at the head of tide, 5 m. from its mouth, 5 m. SW. from Elizabethtown, 39 m. from Trenton, and 205 NE. from W.C., on the N. J. rail-road; has several churches for different denominations, a bank, 25 or 30 stores, a number of taverns, a soap and candle factory, extensive manufactories of hats, boots, shoes, carriages, clothing for export, clocks, coach lace, plated ware for carriages, &c. &c. It is a pleasant and flourishing village. A short distance above the village are extensive cotton bleaching and print works. The village contains about 350 dwellings and 2,000 inhabitants.

RAHWAY, small river or creek of Essex and Middlesex cos. N. J., falls into Staten Island sound, 4 m. from Newark bay.

RAINVILLE, v. Warren co. In., 103 m. from Indianapolis, and 606 from W. C.

RAINY LAKE, lake, N. America, divided by an isthmus near the middle into two parts. The W. part is called the Great Rainy Lake, the E. the Little Rainy Lake, being the least division. The broadest part of it is not more than 20 m.; its length, including both, about 300 m. In the W. part the water is very clear and good, and some excellent fish are taken in it. A great many fowls resort here in the fall. Moose deer are to be found in great plenty, and likewise the Carraboo, whose skin is highly valued as a material for the fabrication of breeches and gloves.

RAINY RIVER, r. Il., which rises near the W. border of Indiana, flows WNW. and joins the Illinois.

RAISIN, r. Michigan, flows into the W. end of lake Erie.

RALEIGH, metropolis of N. C. in Wake co. 10 m. from Wake court-house, 27 NW. from Smithfield, the nearest point of navigation, 57 S. from Warrenton, 60 N. from Fayetteville, 164 SSW. from Richmond, and 270 from W. C. Lon. 78° 48′ W. Lat. 35° 47′ N. It contains a state-house, a court-house, a jail, a governor's house, a market-house, a theatre, a state bank, and a branch of another, 2 academies, 1 for males, and 1 for females, 2 churches, and 3 or 4 printing offices. The site is a pleasant and elevated one. Union Square, containing 10 acres, occupies the centre of the town. From the sides of this square extend 4 streets, each 99 feet wide, which divide the town into 4 quarters. The state-house stands in the centre of Union Square, and is a superb edifice of brick. Pop. 2,244.

RALEIGH, v. Union co. Ken., on the Ohio river, 3 m. below the mouth of Wabash, and 10 by water above Shawneetown.

RALEIGH, v. Smith co. Miss., 56 m. from Jackson, and 982 from W. C. It is the capital of the county, and has some trade.

RALLS, co. Miso., bounded N. by Marion co. E. by the Mississippi river and Pike co. S. by Montgomery, and W. by Monroe. New London is the cap. Pop. 5,670, of whom 1,209 were slaves.

RAMAH, v. Wilkinson co. Geo., 33 m. southwardly from Milledgeville.

RAMAPO, r. in N. Y. and N. J., a branch of the Passaic. Length 23 m.

RAMAPO, ts. and v. Rockland co. N. Y., on Ramapo river, 33 m. N. from N. Y., and 116 S. from Albany. The village contains an extensive rolling and slitting-mill, a manufactory of cut nails, a cotton-mill, a woollen-factory, 2 forges, 2 iron-founderies, about 150 dwellings, &c. &c. It is a place of much business. Pop. of ts. 3,222.

RAM ISLAND, isl. in Long Island sound, near Southold on Long Island.

RAMSBOROUGH, v. Guilford co. N. C., 96 m. NW. by W. from Raleigh, and 292 from W. C.

RANDALLSTOWN, v. Baltimore co. Md., 40 m. from Annapolis, and 42 from W. C.

RANDALLSVILLE, v. Robeson co. N. C., 88 m. SSW. from Raleigh.

RANDOLPH, ts. Orange co. Vt., 12 m. WSW. from Chelsea, 23 S. from Montpelier, and 38 N. from Windsor. This is a valuable agricultural town, and has a village containing an academy, and a Congregational meeting-house. There is an extensive bed of iron ore in this town. It is watered by the branches of White river, and has valuable mills and iron works. Pop. 2,678.

RANDOLPH, ts. Norfolk co. Mass., 15 m. S. from Boston. It has some manufactures of leather, boots, shoes, &c. Annual value about 200,000 dollars. Population, 3,213.

RANDOLPH, ts. Coos co. N. H., 99 m. from Concord, and 566 from W. C. Pop. 115.

RANDOLPH, co. NW. part of Va., bounded N. by Monongalia co. E. and SE. by Pendleton co. SW. by Greenbrier and Kenhawa cos. and W. by Harrison co. It is watered by the head waters of the Monongahela. Pop. 6,800, of whom 216 were slaves. Chief town, Beverly.

RANDOLPH, co. Ark., bounded N. by Miso. E. by Green, and S. and W. by Laurence cos. Chief town, Columbia. Pop. 2,196, of whom 216 were slaves.

RANDOLPH, co. N. C., bounded by Moore SE. Montgomery S. Rowan W. Guilford N. and Chatham E. It is 36 m. square. It is drained by Deep river, and by White and Uwharee, branches of Yadkin river. Its eastern borders are about 55 m. W. from Raleigh. Pop. 12,875, of whom 1,407 were slaves. Chief town, Ashborough.

RANDOLPH, co. Ala., bounded N. by Benton co. E. by Geo. S. by Chambers and W. by Talladega cos. Chief town, Wedowe. Pop. 4,973, of whom 526 were slaves.

RANDOLPH, co. In., bounded by the state of Ohio E. Wayne co. in In. S. by Henry and Delaware W. and by Jay N. Mississiniwa branch of Wabash, and White river branch of Miami, rise in this co. Chief town, Winchester. Pop. 10,684.

RANDOLPH, co. Miso., bounded N. by Mercer, E. by Monroe, S. by Howard and Boon, and W. by Chariton cos. Chief town, Huntsville. Pop. 7,198, of whom 1,437 were slaves.

RANDOLPH, co. Il., bounded by the Mississippi river SW. Monroe co. W. St. Clair and Washington N. Perry E. and Jackson SE. Kaskaskias river passes through, and enters the Mississippi in, this co. Chief town, Kaskaskias. Pop. 7,944.

RANDOLPH, co. Geo., bounded N. by Stewart, E. by Lee, S. by Early co. and W. by Chattahoochee river. Cuthbert is the capital. Pop. 8,276, of whom 2,679 were slaves.

RANDOLPH'S GROVE, McLean co. Il., 105 m. from Vandalia, and 806 from W. C.; contains valuable lime-stone, and 40 or 50 families.

RANDOM, ts. Essex co. Vt., 89 m. from Montpelier, and 575 from W. C. Pop. not given.

RANKIN, co. Miss., bounded E. by Scott and Smith, S. by Simpson co., and W. and NW. by Pearl river, separating it from Hinds co. Brandon is the cap. Pop 4,631, of whom 1,851 were slaves.

RANKIN, v. Yazoo co. Miss., 85 m. N. from Jackson, and 1,054 from W. C.

RAPAHANACK, co. Va., bounded NE. by Fauquier, S. by Culpeper, SW. by Madison, and NW. by Page cos. Pop. 9,257, of whom 3,663 were slaves. County town uncertain.

RAPID ANN, r. Va., rises in the Blue

Ridge, in Madison and Orange cos., between which, the main branch by the name of Conway river flows SE. to the SE. mountain; turns thence NE. between Madison and Orange, and between Orange and Culpeper, and afterwards between Culpeper and Spottsylvania, and joins the Rappahannock 10 m. above Fredericksburg.

RAPIDES, parish, La., bounded by Opelousas S. Natchitoches W. and NW. Washita and Ocatahoola N. Concordia E. and Avoyelles SE. Length 55 m., mean width 43. The surface, considerably varied. Chief town, Alexandria. Pop. 14,132, of whom 10,511 were slaves.

RAPPAHANNOCK, navigable river, Va., which rises in the Blue Ridge, and runs ESE. about 130 m. and flows into the Chesapeake 25 m. S. of the Potomac. It is navigable for vessels of 130 or 140 tons to Fredericksburg, 110 m. from its mouth.

RARITAN, r. N. J., formed by 2 branches, which unite about 20 m. above New Brunswick. Its general course is S. of E. It is a remarkably crooked stream, as well as narrow, but so deep that it is navigable for heavy sloops and steam-boats to New Brunswick, 14 m. from Raritan bay, through which it communicates with the Atlantic, south of Staten Island.

RARITAN, bay of N. Y. and N. J., opens in a triangular form between the mouths of Raritan and Hudson rivers.

RARITAN LANDING, v. Middlesex co. N. J., on the left bank of Raritan river at the head of tide water, 2 m. above New Brunswick. It is a small village of some 20 houses.

RATTLESNAKE ISLANDS, cluster of small islands at W. extremity of lake Erie.

RAVENNA, t. and cap. Portage co. Ohio, on the Cuyahoga, 25 m. N. from Canton, 35 SE. from Cleveland, 320 from W. C. It contains the county buildings, and a woollen manufactory, which is situated on the waters of the Cuyahoga, 7 or 8 stores, 3 churches, an academy, 15 or 20 mechanic shops, &c. Pop. 1,542.

RAVENSWORTH, v. Louisa co. Va., 62 m. from Richmond, and 114 from W. C.

RAWLINGSBURG, v. Rockingham co. N. C., 105 m. from Raleigh, 282 from W. C.

RAY, co. Mo., bounded N. by Caldwell, E. by Carroll co. S. by Mobile river, and W. by Clay co. Chief town, Richmond. Pop. 6,553, of whom 834 were slaves.

RAY, v. in the N. part of Macomb co. Mich., 58 m. NE. from Detroit.

RAYMOND, ts. Cumberland co. Me., 75 m. SW. from Augusta, and 22 NNW. from Portland. Pop. 2,032.

RAYMOND, v. and cap. Hinds co. Miss., 19 m. from Jackson, and 1,053 from W. C. Contains the usual county buildings, and some 15 or 20 houses.

RAYMOND, ts. Rockingham co. N. H., 25 m. W. by S. from Portsmouth, and 25 SE. from Concord. Pop. 989.

RAYNHAM, ts. Bristol co. Mass., on Taunton river, 3 m. E. from Taunton, 32 S. from Boston. Large quantities of excellent iron ore are found in this town; and considerable quantities of bar iron, hollow ware, nails, shovels, &c., are manufactured here. The first forge in America was set up in this town by James and Henry Leonard, natives of England, in 1652. Annual amount of manufactures about $360,000.

RAYTOWN, v. Wilkes co. Geo., 51 m. from Milledgeville, and 591 from W. C.

RAYSVILLE, v. Henry co. In., 31 m. from Indianapolis, and 537 from W. C.

READFIELD, ts. Kennebeck co. Me., 12 m. W. from Augusta, 155 NNE. from Boston. The inhabitants are generally industrious farmers. Pop. 2,157.

READING, ts. Windsor co. Vt., 12 m. W. from Windsor, 53 S. from Montpelier; a large number of sheep are kept at this place. Pop. 1,363.

READING, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., 11 m. WSW. from Salem, 12 N. from Boston. This town is noted for its extensive manufactories of shoes. Pop. 2,193.

READING, ts. Fairfield co. Ct., 15 m. NNW. from Fairfield, and 60 SW. from Hartford. It has a pleasant village and some manufactures. Pop. 1,674.

READING, ts. Steuben co. N. Y., 23 m. NE. from Bath. It lies on W. side of Seneca lake, and contains the villages of Irelandville and Jefferson. Pop. 1,541.

READING, bor. and cap. Berks co. Pa., on the Schuylkill, 54 m. NW. from Philadelphia, 143 from W. C. It is a very pleasant and flourishing town, and contains a court-house, a jail, 2 banks, a large edifice for the public offices, and 5 or 6 churches, for Lutherans, Calvinists, Roman Catholics, and Friends. It contains many elegant houses, is surrounded by fine scenery, and has in its vicinity many valuable mill sites. Its inhabitants are principally Germans, and their descendants. It is connected with Philadelphia both by rail-road and canal. Near the town there is a large and remarkable spring of pure water. Pop. 8,410.

READING, v. Hamilton co. Ohio, 8 m. N. from Cincinnati, and 101 SW. from Columbus.

READINGVILLE, v. Washtenaw co. Mich., 35 m. from Detroit, and 508 from W. C.

READYVILLE, v. Rutherford co. Ten., 45 m. from Frankfort, and 670 from W. C.

REAMSTOWN, v. Lancaster co. Pa., 16 m. NE. from Lancaster, 42 from Harrisburg, and 130 from W. C.

RED BANK, v. Monmouth co. N. J., on the S. side of the Nevisink river, 13 m. NE. from Freehold, and 46 E. from Trenton, has several stores, taverns, about 100 dwellings, &c. &c.

REDFIELD, pts. Oswego co. N. Y., 35 m. NNW. from Rome, 148 NW. from Albany. The inhabitants are generally engaged in the dairy business. Pop. 507.

REDFORD, v. Wayne co. Mich., 14 m. from Detroit, and 510 from W. C.

RED HOOK, ts. Dutchess co. N. Y., on E. bank of the Hudson, 55 m. S. from Albany, contains a number of pleasant and thriving villages. Pop. 2,829.

RED HOUSE, v. Caswell co. N. C.

RED LAKE, lake, N. America. This is comparatively a small lake, at the head of a branch of the Red river; its form is nearly round, and about 60 miles in circumference. On one side of it is a tolerably large island, close by which a small river enters. It is almost SE. from lake Winnipeg, and SW. from the lake of the Woods. Lon. 95° 10′ W. Lat. 47° 40′ N.

RED LICK, salt spring in the state of Ken., 32 m. E. from Stamford.

RED LION, a small village in Warren co. O., 20 m. from Dayton, and 30 from Cincinnati.

RED RIVER, r. which rises in Kentucky, and runs into the Cumberland in Tennessee, a little below Clarkesville.

RED RIVER, r. Kentucky, which runs W. into the Kentucky, 9 miles above Boonsborough.

RED RIVER, one of the most considerable tributaries of the Mississippi, and the first from its mouth of any importance, which it receives on the W. about 400 miles above New Orleans. It takes its rise in a chain of hills near Santa Fé, in New Mexico, called, we know not by what authority, the Caous Mountains. In its upper courses it receives Blue river, and False Washita. It winds through a region of prairies, on which feed droves of buffaloes, cattle, and wild horses. In these regions it receives a great many considerable tributaries, the names of which have not yet been given. Through the greater part of its course, Red river winds through immense prairies of a red soil covered with grass, and vines that bear delicious grapes. On its banks is the favorite range of the buffalo, and other game, peculiar to the vast western ocean of prairies. About thirty leagues above Natchitoches, commences the Raft, which is nothing more than a broad swampy expansion of the alluvion of the river to the width of 20 or 30 miles. The river, spreading here into a vast number of channels, frequently shallow, of course, has been for ages clogging with a compact mass of timber and fallen trees, wafted from the upper regions. Between these masses the river has a channel, sometimes lost in a lake, and found by following the outlet of that lake back to the parent channel. There is no stage of the water, in which a keel-boat, with an experienced pilot, may not make its way through the raft. We have seen a considerable steam-boat, which was built above the raft, and floated through it in an unfinished state. The river is blocked up by this immense mass of timber for a length, by its meanders, of between 60 and 70 miles. There are places where the water can be seen in motion under the logs. In other places, the whole width of the river may be crossed on horseback, and boats only make their way, in passing these places, by following the inlet of a lake, and coasting it to its outlet, and thus finding the channel again. Weeds, flowering shrubs, and small willows, have taken root upon the surface of this timber, and flourish above the waters. But in all these places the courses of the river, its outline, and its bends, are distinctly marked by a margin of forest trees, which grow here on the banks in the same manner as they do where the channel is open. It is an impediment of incalculable injury to the navigation of this noble river, and the immense extent of fine country above it. There is, probably, no part of the United States where the unoccupied lands have higher claims, from soil, climate, intermixture of prairies and timbered lands, position, and every inducement to population, than the country between the Raft and Kimichie. This country would be settled with greater rapidity, were it not for the obstruction which this raft opposes to the navigation of the river. The state has made an effort to have it removed. Accurate surveys of it have been made, and the general government has made an appropriation for this purpose. The river above the raft becomes broad, deep, and navigable for steam-boats in moderate stages of the water, 1,000 miles towards the mountains. Below the raft, as we have remarked, the river divides itself into many channels, and fills such a number of bayous and lakes, that lie parallel to the river, that the bare enumeration of their names would carry us beyond our limits.

REDVILLE, v. Oakland co. Mich., 53 m. from Detroit, and 579 from W. C.

REEDSBOROUGH, ts. Bennington co. Vt., 15 m. SE. from Bennington. Much of the land in this ts. is too elevated to admit of cultivation. Pop. 767.

REEDY ISLAND, isl. in the river Delaware, 20 m. from Bombay Hook, and 50 below Philadelphia; 3 m. long, and ½ broad.

REEL FOOT, r. Ten., which runs into the Mississippi, about 35 m. S. of the Ohio.

REESVILLE, v. Montgomery co. Pa., 3 m. a little W. of S. and on the opposite side of Schuylkill river from Norristown, 16 NW. from Philadelphia.

REHOBOTH, ts. Bristol co. Mass., on the E. side of the Seekhonk, 15 m. WSW. from Taunton, 37 SW. from Boston. Its manufactures consist of cotton goods, boots, shoes, leather, cutlery, ploughs, straw-bonnets, carpenters' and joiners' tools, wagons, ox yokes, bobbins, cotton batting, wooden ware, &c. Pop. 2,169.

REHOBOTH, v. Perry co. O., 8 m. E. from Somerset, and 19 from Zanesville; has several stores, 2 churches, 2 tobacco warehouses, a carding-machine, and from 40 to 50 families.

REHRERSBURG, or Rehrerstown, v. in the NW. part of Berks co. Pa., 46 m. a

little N. of E. from Harrisburg, 15 NE. from Lebanon.

REIDSVILLE, v. Rockingham co. N. C., 103 m. from Raleigh, and 288 from W. C.

REIDSVILLE, v. Tatnal co. Geo., 137 m. from Milledgeville, and 779 from W. C.

REISTERSTOWN, v. Baltimore co. Md., 15 m. NW. from Baltimore, 46 from Annapolis, and 54 from W. C.

REMSEN, ts. and v. Oneida co. N. Y., 107 m. NW. from Albany. The village, on the Cincinnatus creek, 17 m. from Utica, contains several mills, stores, and about 50 dwellings.

RENSSELAER, co. N. Y., bounded N. by Washington co. E. by Vermont and Massachusetts, S. by Columbia co. and W. by the Hudson. Chief town, Troy. Population, 60,295.

RENSSELAERVILLE, ts. and v. Albany co. N. Y., 24 m. SW. from Albany. The village has several churches, 7 or 8 stores, about 175 dwellings, various mechanics, and is a place of considerable business. Pop. of ts. 3,705.

REYNOLDSBURG, v. Humphrey co. Ten., 78 m. from Nashville, and 792 from W. C. It is the seat of justice for the county, and contains the usual county buildings, and 20 or 30 houses.

REYNOLDSVILLE, a flourishing village in Franklin co. O., on the national road, 11 m. from Columbus, on the bank of Black Lick creek; has several stores, taverns, 2 meeting-houses, numerous mechanics, and about 50 dwellings.

RHEA, co. Ten., bounded by M'Minn SE. the Cherokee lands and Hamilton co. SW. Bledsoe W. and NW. and Rowan NE. Length 30 m., mean width 20. Pop. 3,985, of whom 377 were slaves. Chief town, Washington.

RHEATOWN, v. Green co. Ten., 280 m. E. from Nashville, and 444 from W. C.; a small village of some 10 or 15 houses.

RHINEBECK, ts. Dutchess co. N. Y., on the E. side of the Hudson, 18 m. N. from Poughkeepsie, 67 S. from Albany. There are 4 landings on the Hudson in this town, and the trade is considerable. Here is a remarkable cavern. It also contains the village of Rhinebeck Flats, which has 2 churches, several taverns and stores, a grist and paper-mill, a woollen-factory, and about 150 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,659.

RHODE ISLAND, one of the U. S. See page 59.

RHODE ISLAND, isl. of the U. S., a part of Rhode Island state, and from which that small member of our confederacy takes its name. It is 15 m. long, mean width 2½, and is included in Newport co. This island received its name from the Dutch, and, contrary to the common opinion, means *Red Island*.

RHODE RIVER, r. S. C., which runs into the NW. branch of Cape Fear river.

RIAPA CREEK, r. Miss., which runs into the Mississippi, 52 m. below Natchez.

RICEBOROUGH, t. and cap. Liberty co. Geo., on Newport river, 32 m. SW. from Savannah, 692 from W. C. It contains about 40 houses, and the usual county buildings.

RICEVILLE, v. Rowan co. Ten.; a small village of 10 or 12 houses.

RICHARDSONVILLE, v. Edgefield district, S. C., 74 m. W. from Columbia.

RICHFIELD, ts. Otsego co. N. Y., 13 m. NW. from Cooperstown, and 72 W. from Albany. The land of this township is of an excellent quality. It has some sulphur springs in high repute. Pop. 1,680.

RICHFORD, ts. Franklin co. Vt., 48 m. N. from Montpelier. This is a rough ts. but good for grazing. Pop. 914.

RICHFORD, ts. and v. Tioga co. N. Y., 50 m. NE. from Elmira, and 18 N. from Owego. The village has an Episcopal church, and some very neat dwellings. Pop. of ts. 939.

RICHLAND, central district of S. C. on the peninsula between the Wateree and Congaree rivers, with Fairfield and Kershaw districts N. Length 40 m., mean width 12. Chief town, Columbia. Pop. 16,397, of whom 10,664 were slaves.

RICHLAND, co. Ohio, bounded N. by Huron, E. by Wayne, S. by Knox, and W. by Marion and Crawford cos. It is 30 m. square. Chief town, Mansfield. Pop. 44,532.

RICHLAND, ts. and v. Oswego co. N. Y., on the E. end of lake Ontario, 55 m. NW. from Utica. The village, half shire town of the county, situated on Salmon river, 4 m. from its confluence with lake Ontario, 36 N. of Salina, and 60 from Utica, contains a machine shop, a woollen manufactory, several mills of different kinds, a court-house, jail, and about 100 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 4,050.

RICHLAND, v. Logan co. O., a small village of 12 or 15 houses.

RICHLAND, r. Ten. It passes by Pulaski, and is navigable from that town to its junction with Elk river, 12 m. Length, 70 m.

RICHLAND, v. Lancaster co. Pa., on the road from Harrisburg to the city of Lancaster; 18 m. NW. from the latter, contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

RICHLAND HILL, v. E. Feliciana parish, La., 141 m. NW. from New Orleans, and 1,176 from W. C.

RICHMAN'S ISLAND, small island on the coast of Maine, 3 m. N. from Portland.

RICHMOND, ts. Lincoln co. Me., 15 m. S. from Augusta. It has good mill privileges and some ship-building. Pop. 1,604.

RICHMOND, ts. Chittenden co. Vt., 28 m. WNW. from Montpelier, 499 from W. C. The various religious denominations united here in building a curious looking meeting-house; it has sixteen sides. Pop. 1,054.

RICHMOND, ts. Cheshire co. N. H., 12 m. S. from Keene, 88 WSW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1,165. The land here is generally level and fertile.

RICHMOND, ts. Berkshire co. Mass., 7 m. W. from Lenox, 10 WSW. from Pitts-

field, 130 W. from Boston. It has manufactures of pig iron, shovels, spades, forks, hoes, leather, boots and shoes. Pop. 1,097.

RICHMOND, ts. Washington co. R. I., 18 m. W. from Newport, and 30 SSW. from Providence. Manufacturing establishments of various kinds flourish on its streams, particularly those of cotton. Pop. 1,361.

RICHMOND, v. and seat of justice, Richmond co. N. Y., near the centre of Staten Island, 6 m. SW. from the Lazaretto, contains the county buildings, 2 churches, a printing-office, several stores, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

RICHMOND, t. situate on the head of a small stream, to which it gives name, about 2 m. W. of Delaware river, in Northampton co. Pa.

RICHMOND, v. Jefferson co. Ohio, 11 m. W. of Steubenville.

RICHMOND, co. N. Y., occupying all Staten Island. Pop. 10,965. Chief town, Richmond.

RICHMOND, co. Va., bounded N. by Westmoreland co. NE. by Westmoreland and Northumberland cos. SE. by Lancaster co. and SW. by the Rappahannock. Pop. 5,965, of whom 2,368 were slaves.

RICHMOND, ts. Ontario co. N. Y., on Hemlock and Honeoye Lakes, 15 m. SW. from Canandaigua, and 211 W. from Albany, contains the villages of Richmond Centre and W. Richmond, both small villages. Pop. 1,937.

RICHMOND, v. Morgan co. Il., 111 m. from Vandalia, and 833 from W. C., a small and pleasant village.

RICHMOND, city, port of entry, and metropolis of Virginia, in Henrico co., on the N. side of James river, between 50 and 60 m. by the course of the river, above City Point, and 150 m. from its mouth, immediately below the Falls, at the head of tide-water, and opposite Manchester, with which it is connected by 2 bridges; 25 m. N. from Petersburg, 123 m. W. of S. from W. C. Lon. 77° 31′ W. Lat. 37° 30′ N. The situation is alike picturesque, salubrious, and beautiful. The position is favorable for commerce, it being the natural depot of tobacco, wheat, and hemp, raised in the populous country watered by the river. An abundance of mineral coal is cheaply conveyed to it. It contains 13 public buildings, and 8 churches, together with a number of respectable manufactories. The Capitol, the Penitentiary, and the beautiful church raised on the ruins of the theatre, in the conflagration of which 70 citizens perished, are beautiful and conspicuous erections. The new Court-House is also a spacious and elegant building. The Virginia Armory is an extensive establishment. The river has been rendered boatable 220 m. above the city. This town owns a respectable amount of shipping, and is the most flourishing place in the state. Pop. in 1820, 12,016; in 1830, 16,085; and in 1840, 20,153.

RICHMOND, co. N. C., bounded by S. Carolina SW. Yadkin river W. Montgomery and Moore N. Cumberland E. and Robeson SE. Length 45 m. Chief town, Rockingham. Pop. 8,909, of whom 3,880 were slaves.

RICHMOND, co. Geo., bounded N. by Columbia co. E. by S. C., S. by Burke and Jefferson cos. Chief town, Augusta. Pop. 11,932, of whom 6,096 were slaves.

RICHMOND, v. Fayette co. Ten., 194 m. SW. by W. from Nashville.

RICHMOND, v. in the SE. part of Ross co. O., 58 m. SSE. from Columbus, and 2 m. E. from the Ohio canal, has several mills and stores, 15 or 20 mechanic shops, and about 60 dwellings.

RICHMOND, t. and cap. Ray co. Miso., 148 m. above, and NW. by W. from Jefferson city, and 284 in the same direction from St. Louis. It contains the usual county buildings, several stores, and is a flourishing place.

RICHMOND, v. Wayne co. In., 63 m. E. from Indianapolis.

RICHMOND, v. and seat of justice, Madison co. Ken., 30 m. SSE. from Lexington, 53 SE. from Frankfort, and 537 from W. C., contains the usual county buildings, several stores, and has considerable trade. Pop. 822.

RICHMOND C. H., Richmond co. Va., 62 m. NE. from Richmond, and 118 from W. C.

RICHMONDVILLE, v. Schoharie co. N. Y., 36 m. westerly from Albany, contains a church, a carding and cloth dressing-mill, several stores, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

RICHWOODS, v. Morgan co. Va., 98 m. NW. from W. C.

RIDEAU, river of Canada, a southern branch of the Ottawa.

RIDGEFIELD, ts. Fairfield co. Ct., 13 m. N. from Norwalk. It has an elevated situation, and affords a good view of Long Island sound, which is 14 m. distant. It has some manufactures. Pop. 2,474.

RIDGEVILLE, v. Lenox ts. Madison co. N. Y., contains some 10 or 12 dwellings.

RIDGEVILLE, v. northern part of Warren co. O., 74 m. SW. of Columbus.

RIDGEVILLE, v. Greenwood ts. Juniatta co. Pa., 19 m. NE. from Mifflin, and 35 NNW. from Harrisburg, contains some 20 or 30 dwellings, &c.

RIDGEWAY, ts. W. part of Orleans co. N. Y., 26 m. NW. from Batavia, and 267 NW. from Albany, contains the village of Ridgeway Corners, which has 1 church, 2 stores, 1 tannery, and 12 or 15 dwellings. Pop. 3,551.

RIGA, ts. and v. Monroe co. N. Y., on W. side of the Genesee, 20 m. NE. from Batavia, and 230 NW. from Albany. The village contains a Presbyterian church, and 8 or 10 dwellings.

RIGOLET, r. La., which is formed by the junction of the Sabine and Black lake rivers, and unites with the Red river, about 25 m. NW. from Alexandria.

RIGOLETS, r. or channel, which forms a communication between lakes Ponchartrain and Borgne. Length 8 or 10 m.

RILEY, ts. Oxford co. Me., 30 m. NW. from Paris, and is a barren place. Pop. 50.

RINDGE, ts. Cheshire co. N. H., on W. side of New Ipswich, 18 m. SE. from Keene, 55 NW. from Boston. There are in this town 13 ponds, the largest of which contains 200 acres. Iron ore is found here. Pop. 1,161.

RING ISLAND, small island near the coast of Mass., a little to the E. of Newburyport.

RINGO'S TOWN, v. Hunterdon co. N. J., 15 m. NW. from Trenton, contains several stores, a tavern, a Presbyterian church, an academy, and about 25 dwellings, &c.

RIPLEY, ts. Chatauque co. N. Y., 348 m. W. from Albany. It is not more than one-fourth under improvement. Pop. 2,197.

RIPLEY, v. Brown co. O., on the Ohio, at the mouth of White Oak creek, 12 m. below Maysville, and 56 above Cincinnati; contains a college, 2 churches, 8 or 10 stores, 1 engine manufactory, 1 foundery, a woollen factory, an oil-mill, 2 carding-machines, 2 tanneries, 3 taverns, a steam-boat yard, and from 100 to 125 dwellings.

RIPLEY, v. and cap. Tippalo co. Miss., 212 m. from Jackson, and 882 from W. C.

RIPLEY, ts. Bond co. Il., on Shoal creek, 10 m. from Perrysville, 20 from Edwardsville. Here are valuable mills. Near the town there is a salt spring, and a coal mine 7 miles distant.

RIPLEY, co. Miso., bounded N. by Washington, E. by Madison and Wayne cos., S. by Ark., and W. by lands not yet laid off in counties. Chief town, Van Buren. Pop. 2,856.

RIPLEY, ts. Somerset co. Me., a good farming ts. 60 m. N. by E. from Augusta, and 30 NE. from Norridgewock. Pop. 591.

RIPLEY, co. In., bounded by Fayette NW. Franklin N. Dearborn E. Switzerland SE. Jefferson S. and Jennings W. Length 27 m., mean width 16. It is an elevated tract, from which the streams flow in various directions into Ohio and Wabash rivers. Chief town, Versailles. Pop. 10,392.

RIPTON, ts. Addison co. Vt., 34 m. SW. from Montpelier. It is too broken and cold for much cultivation. Pop. 357.

RISING SUN, v. Cecil co. Md., is a small village of some 10 or 12 houses.

RISING SUN, t. Dearborn co. In., finely situated on the second bank of the Ohio, with a gradual descent to the river. It is half-way between Vevay and Lawrenceburg, and contains several stores, various mechanic shops, and is a pleasant and flourishing village of about 900 inhabitants.

RITCHIEVILLE, v. Dinwiddie co. Va., 42 m. from Richmond.

RIVANNA, r. Va., which runs SE. into the river James, at Columbia. It is navigable for bateaux upwards of 20 m.

RIVERHEAD, ts. v. and cap. Suffolk co. N. Y., on Long Island sound, 90 m. E. from N. York, and 225 SE. from Albany. The village contains the county buildings, and 30 or 40 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,449.

RIVES, co. Miso., bounded N. by Johnson, E. by Benton, S. by St. Clair, and W. by Van Buren cos. Chief town, Clinton. Pop. 4,726, of whom 636 were slaves.

RIXEYVILLE, v. Culpeper co. Va., 67 m. SW. from W. C., and 117 NNW. from Richmond.

ROANE, co. Ten. bounded by Blount E. M'Minn SE. Rhea SW. Morgan NW. Anderson N. and Knox NE. Length 30 m., mean width 20. The two great branches of Tennessee river, the Tennessee proper, and Polston, unite in this county. Pop. 10,938, of whom 1,298 were slaves.

ROANOKE, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of N. Carolina, at the entrance into Albemarle sound, with a town of the same name. Lon. 76° W. Lat. 35° 50′ N.

ROANOKE, co. Va., a new county not yet organized. Pop. 5,599, of whom 1,553 were slaves.

ROANOKE, r. N. C., which is formed by the union of the Staunton and the Dan, the former of which rises in Virginia, and the latter in N. Carolina, and flows into Albemarle sound. Lat. 35° 58′ N. It is navigable for vessels of considerable burden 30 or 40 m. and for boats of 30 or 40 tons to the Falls, 70 m., and for boats of 5 tons for the distance of 200 m. above the Falls.

ROANOKE, v. Stewart co. Geo., 153 m. from Milledgeville, and 795 from W. C.

ROANOKE, *Little*, r. Va., which runs into the Staunton.

ROANOKE, v. Mecklenburg co. Va., 150 m. SW. from Richmond.

ROANOKE INLET, channel on the coast of N. Carolina, which leads into Albemarle Sound.

ROARING RIVER, r. Ten., which runs into the Cumberland, below Obeds.

ROBBINSTON, ts. Washington co. Me., 490 m. NE. from Boston, and 192 from Augusta. This place enjoys great navigable privileges, and is the site of considerable ship-building and commerce in lumber. Pop. 822.

ROBBINSVILLE, v. Coosa co. Ala., 115 m. from Tuscaloosa, and 790 m. from W. C.

ROBERTSON, co. Ten., bounded by Kentucky N. Sumner E. Davidson S. Dickson SW. and Montgomery W. Length 40 m., mean width 15. Chief town, Springfield. Pop. 13,803, of whom 3,790 were slaves.

ROBESON, co. N. C., bounded by S. Carolina SW. Richland co. W. Cumberland N. Bladen E. Columbus SE. Length 33 m., mean width 25. Chief town, Lumberton. Pop. 10,370, of whom 2,885 were slaves.

ROBSTOWN, v. S. Huntingdon ts. Westmoreland co. Pa., situated on the Youghiogheny river, 13 m. SW. from Greensburg, 184 from Harrisburg.

ROBERTSON, v. Giles co. Ten., 67 m. SSW. from Nashville.

ROBERTSVILLE, v. Beaufort district, S. C., 90 m. W. from Charleston, and 160 S. from Columbia.

ROBROY, v. Fountain co. Indiana, 91 m. from Indianapolis, and 663 from W. C.

ROCHEPORT, v. Boone co. Mo., 60 m. from Jefferson city, and 1,005 from W. C.

ROCHESTER, ts. Strafford co. N. H., on W. side of Salmon Fall river, 22 m. NW. from Portsmouth. Near the centre of the town, there is a village called Norway Plains, containing a meeting-house, a court-house, 50 or 60 dwelling-houses, and several stores. There is also a cotton manufactory in the town. Pop. 2,431.

ROCHESTER, ts. Ulster co. N. Y., 75 m. S. from Albany, a good agricultural ts. Pop. 2,674.

ROCHESTER, ts. Windsor co. Vt., 44 m. NW. from Windsor, and 30 SSW. from Montpelier, and has a pleasant village, with some trade. Pop. 1,396.

ROCHESTER, city, Monroe co. N. Y., at the Falls of Genesee, 7 m. from lake Ontario, is the fourth town in point of population in this state, and has had the most sudden growth of any town in America. In 1812 it was one wide and deep forest. In 1818, it contained 1,019 inhabitants; in 1820, 1,502; in 1825, 5,271; in 1830, 9,269; in 1840, 20,191. Parts of the city are very handsomely built. There are 7 respectable public buildings, and 14 churches, 4 of which are for Presbyterians. Thirteen large flour-mills, with 52 run of stones, can annually make 342,000 barrels of flour. Some of these mills are on a scale of magnitude not equalled elsewhere in the world, and all are considered unrivalled in the perfection of their machinery. Fifteen million feet of lumber are sawed or rafted here annually. There are a number of factories and mechanical establishments, some on a large scale. The most important are for cotton, woollen, leather, iron works, rifles, pails, sash and boat building; total annual amount of all the manufactured articles including flour, is about $3,500,000. Total amount of capital invested, is estimated at $650,000. The water power is almost inexhaustible. The aqueduct over the Genesee at this place is one of the most gigantic works on the canal line. At the northern extremity of the town, the Genesee falls 90 feet. At Carthage, two miles distant, it falls 70 feet. Still another noble cascade of the Genesee, close by this town, will be long remembered as the place where the famous Patch made his last leap. Merchandise to and from lake Ontario, forwarded from this city, is raised or lowered down this great and steep descent of the Genesee, by means of an inclined plane, the descending weight raising a lighter one. It has 6 banks, a Museum, an Arcade, an Athenæum, and several literary institutions, 2 daily and several weekly newspapers. From the observatory at the summit of the Arcade, may be seen, in a clear day, the waters of lake Ontario, like a strip of blue cloud on the verge of the horizon. Rochester is 270 m. from Albany by the canal, and by the post-road 236, 140 from Utica, 73 from Buffalo.

ROCHESTER, v. Sangamon co. Il., 87 m. from Vandalia, and 793 from W. C.; contains about 30 families.

ROCHESTER, ts. Plymouth co. Mass., on Buzzard's bay, 20 m. SW. from Plymouth, 48 S. from Boston. A number of vessels engaged in the whale fishery belong to this place. It has some manufactures of boots, vessels, salt, bar-iron, shoes, &c. Annual amount about $100,000. Pop. 3,864.

ROCHESTER, v. Warren co. Ohio, 75 m. SW. by W. from Columbus, and 9 SE. from Lebanon; has 2 churches, several stores, 2 pork-houses, 12 or 15 mechanic shops, and from 200 to 300 inhabitants, &c.

ROCHESTER, v. in the N. part of Oakland co. Mich., 43 m. NW. from Detroit.

ROCK, co. Wis., bounded N. by Jefferson and Dane E. by Walworth cos. S. by Il., and W. by Green co. Chief town, Rockport. Pop. 1,701.

ROCKAWAY, v. Queens co. Long Island, 8 m. S. from Jamaica, on the Atlantic coast. It is a watering place, and seat of summer recreation.

ROCKAWAY, v. Morris co. N. J., on Rockaway river, which runs into the Passaic, 7 m. NNW. from Morristown. It contains a Presbyterian church, 2 forges, and a rolling-mill. The Morris canal passes through the village. It is a place of considerable business.

ROCKBRIDGE, co. Va., bounded by the Blue Ridge or Nelson and Amherst cos. SE. Bedford S. Botetourt SW. and W. Bath NW. and Augusta NE. Length 33 m., mean width 23. It is drained by the North river, branch of James river, which unites at the foot of the Blue Ridge, in the southern angle of the co. Pop. 14,284, of whom 3,510 were slaves, and 326 free colored. Chief town, Lexington.

ROCK CASTLE, co. Ken., bounded by Knox SE. Pulaski SW. Lincoln and Garrard NW. Madison NE. and Clay E. Length 25 m., mean width 15. Chief town, Mount Vernon. Pop. 3,409, of whom 377 were slaves.

ROCK CASTLE, r. Ken., which runs SW. into the Cumberland, near the Long Shoals.

ROCK CITY, v. Dutchess co. N. Y., 63 m. S. from Albany; has some 20 or 25 houses.

ROCKDALE, v. Newton co. Geo., 71 m. from Milledgeville, and 673 from W. C.

ROCKFORD, v. and seat of justice, Surrey co. N. C.; contains the usual county buildings, and about 20 dwellings. It is 150 m. from Raleigh.

ROCKFORD, v. Coosa co. Ala., 109 m. from Tuscaloosa, and 794 from W. C.

ROCKFORD, v. Jackson co. In., 61 m. from Indianapolis, and 600 from W. C.

ROCKFORD, v. Tuscarawas co. Ohio, 7 m. E. from New Philadelphia, on the road from thence to Steubenville; a small village of 15 or 20 houses.

ROCKFISH, r. Va., forms part of the boundary between Albemarle and Nelson cos. Va., and falls into James river from the north.

ROCK HALL, t. Kent co. Md., on the E. side of Chesapeake bay, directly opposite the mouth of Patapsco river.

ROCKHAVEN, v. Pope co. Il., 160 m. from Vandalia, and 778 from W. C.

ROCKHAVEN, v. Leon co. Flor., 15 m. from Tallahassee.

ROCKHILL, v. Baldwin co. Ala., 220 m. from Tuscaloosa, and 1,011 from W. C.

ROCKINGHAM, ts. Windham co. Vt., on the Connecticut, 18 m. S. from Windsor, and 85 from Springfield. Its agricultural products are considerable. Pop. 2,330.

ROCKINGHAM, co. SE. part of New Hampshire, bounded NE. by Strafford co. E. by the Atlantic, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Hillsborough co. Chief towns, Portsmouth, Exeter, and Concord. Pop. 45,771.

ROCKINGHAM, co. central part of Va., bounded NE. by Hardy and Shenandoah cos. SE. by Orange and Albemarle cos. SW. by Augusta co. and WNW. by Pendleton co. Chief town, Harrisonburg. Pop. 17,354, of whom 1,899 were slaves, and 601 free colored.

ROCKINGHAM, co. N. side of N. C. It lies W. of Caswell co. and is watered by the Dan. There is a mineral spring in this county, which is much resorted to. Chief town, Wentworth. Pop. 13,442, of whom 4,572 were slaves, and 275 free colored.

ROCKINGHAM, t. and cap. Richmond co. N. C., 6 m. E. from the Yadkin, 55 WSW. from Fayetteville, 399 from W. C. It contains about 30 houses, a court-house, jail, &c.

ROCK ISLAND, v. Warren co. Ten., 87 m. SE. by E. from Nashville.

ROCK ISLAND, co. Il., bounded N. and NW. by the Mississippi river, E. by Whiteside and Henry, S. by Mercer co., and W. by the Mississippi river. Rock river passes through the interior. The soil along the Mississippi for 25 miles is alluvion, somewhat sandy and rich; in the interior there is much good land between the water courses, but S. of Rock river a portion of the county has an inferior soil, with wet prairie and swamps. Stephenson is the cap. Pop. 2,610.

ROCKLAND, co. N. Y., bounded NW. by Orange co. E. by the Hudson, and SW. by New Jersey. Chief town, Clarktown. Pop. 11,975.

ROCKLAND, ts. Sullivan co. N. Y., W. of Kingston, 116 m. from Albany, covered with forest and thinly settled. Population, 826.

ROCK LANDING, v. Halifax co. N. C., at the head of the great falls of the Roanoke, 12 m. above Halifax, 100 from Raleigh, and 200 from W. C.

ROCKPORT, v. on lake Erie, at the mouth of Rocky river, Cuyahoga co. Ohio, 7 m. from Cleveland, has a few houses.

ROCKPORT, v. and cap. Spencer co. In., on the Ohio river, 40 m. by water above the mouth of Green river, and 189 m. SSW. from Indianapolis, contains a court-house, jail, several stores, and is a place of increasing importance.

ROCK REST, v. Chatham co. N. C., 40 m. W. from Raleigh.

ROCK RIVER, r. which rises in Wisconsin Territory, runs through NW. part of Illinois, and flows into the Mississippi, 160 m. above the Illinois. Length about 200 miles.

ROCK RUN, v. in the NE. part of Harford co. Md., 12 m. NNE. from Belle Air, and 38 NE. from Baltimore.

ROCK SPRINGS, v. Cecil co. Md., 97 m. NE. from Washington.

ROCK SPRING, v. St. Clair co. Il., 8½ m. NE. from Bellerville, and 63 SW. from Vandalia; here is a post-office and a daily mail.

ROCK SPRING, v. Nelson co. Va., contains some 10 or 12 dwellings, &c.

ROCKVILLE, v. and cap. Parke co. In., 80 m. W. from Indianapolis, contains the county buildings, and about 30 houses.

ROCKVILLE, v. Montgomery co. Md. It is the seat of justice for the county, and contains the usual county buildings and some 15 or 20 dwellings

ROCKVILLE, v. Frederick co. Va.

ROCKVILLE, v. Putnam co. Geo., 33 m. NW. from Milledgeville.

ROCKVILLE, v. Gadsden co. Ten., 151 m. SE. by E. from Nashville.

ROCKVILLE, Monroe co. Ten., 151 m. from Nashville, and 561 from W. C.

ROCKY COMFORT, v. Gadsden co. Flo., 22 m. SW. from Tallahassee.

ROCKY HILL, v. Barren co. Ken., 138 m. SW. from Frankfort.

ROCKY HILL, v. Somerset co. N. J., on Millstone river, 12 m. SW. from Somerville, 16 m. NE. from Trenton, contains a grist-mill, a woollen manufactory, 2 taverns, a rope-walk, 15 or 20 dwellings, &c.

ROCKY HILL, v. in Wethersfield, Ct., 4 m. S. from Wethersfield. The business of ship-building is carried on here to some extent.

ROCKY HILL MILLS, v. Fauquier co. Virginia.

ROCKY ISLAND, large rock in the river Detroit, composed of lime-stone.

ROCKY MOUNT, t. and cap. of Franklin co. Va., 25 m. N. from Martinsville, 375 from W. C., contains the co. buildings, and some 20 or 30 houses.

ROCKY MOUNT, v. Nash co. N. C.

ROCKY MOUNT, v. Fairfield district, S. C., 55 m. E. of N. from Columbia.

ROCKY MOUNT, v. Autauga co. Ala., 130 m. from Tuscaloosa, and 860 from W. C., contains about 25 dwellings, &c.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS, or Stony Mountains, long and broad range of mountains, N. America. Lon. 112° W. They divide the waters which flow E. into the Missouri and Mississippi, from those which flow W. into the Pacific Ocean.

ROCKY RIVER, r. Ohio, which runs into lake Erie, 9 m. W. of the Cuyahoga.

ROCKY SPRINGS, v. Rockingham co. N. C., a small place of 6 or 8 dwellings.

ROCKY SPRING, v. Claiborne co. Miss., about 60 m. NE. from Natchez.

ROCKY SPRINGS, v. Granger co. Ten., 245 m. E. from Nashville.

RODMAN, ts. and v. Jefferson co. N. Y., 160 m. NW. from Albany. The village has 2 churches, several mills, and 40 or 50 dwellings.

RODNEY, v. Jefferson co. Miss., situated on the Mississippi river, 18 m. NW. from Fayette, 22 NNE. from Natchez, and 70 SW. from Jackson.

ROGERSTOWN, v. Franklin co. Miso., 87 m. from Jefferson city, and 890 from W. C.; a small place.

ROGERSVILLE, t. and cap. Hawkins co. Ten., on the Holston, 65 m. ENE. from Knoxville, and 451 from W. C. It is pleasantly situated in Carter's Valley, and contains a court-house, a bank, an academy, and a printing-office. Nine miles SW. of the town there are extensive salt-works.

ROGERSVILLE, t. Pendleton district, S. C.

ROGERSVILLE, v. Person co. N. C., 96 m. NNW. from Raleigh.

ROGERSVILLE, v. and cap. Lauderdale co. Ala., 150 m. N. from Tuscaloosa, and 770 from W. C.

ROME, v. Richland co. O., 12 m. N. from Mansfield, and 3 from Ganges, a small village of some 12 or 15 houses.

ROME, t. and cap. Perry co. In., situated on the right bank of the Ohio river, 143 m. a little W. of S. from Indianapolis.

ROME, v. Ashtabula co. O., 14 m. SW. from Jefferson, and 180 NE. from Columbus, has 3 saw-mills, 1 flour-mill, and about 350 inhabitants.

ROME, ts. Kennebeck co. Me., 22 m. NNW. from Augusta, and contains a neat and flourishing village. Pop. 987.

ROME, v. Peoria co. Il., 158 m. from Vandalia, and 822 from W. C.

ROME, ts. and v. Oneida co. N. Y., 108 m. WNW. from Albany. It is situated on the Erie canal, 16 m. W. from Utica. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, contains a court-house, a jail, several churches, an arsenal, a cotton and woollen factory, various mechanics, about 360 dwellings, and has considerable trade. The courts of the county are held alternately here and at Whitesborough. Pop. of ts. 5,680.

ROME, v. Smith co. Ten., 46 m. from Nashville, and 676 from W. C., has 15 or 20 dwellings.

ROME, v. and cap. Floyd co. Geo., 213 miles from Milledgeville, and 613 from W. C.

ROMEO, v. Macomb co. Mich., 56 m. NNE. from Detroit.

ROMNEY, t. and cap. Hampshire co. Va., on E. side of the S. branch of the Potomac, 45 m. W. by N. from Winchester, 190 NW. from Richmond, and 112 from W. C. It is a handsome village, containing 2 churches, an academy, a bank, and about 600 inhabitants. A weekly newspaper is also published here.

ROMULUS, ts. and v. Seneca co. N. Y., on W. side of Cayuga lake, 10 m. N. from Ovid, and 200 W. from Albany. It is a valuable agricultural town, and has some manufactories. The village contains 15 or 20 dwellings, &c. Pop. of ts. 2,235.

RONALDSBURG, v. Trigg co. Ken., 245 m. from Frankfort, and 784 from W. C., a small village of some 15 or 20 dwellings.

RONDOUT, v. Ulster co. N. Y., on the left bank of Rondout creek, one mile from the Hudson. It is the great depot of coal for the Delaware and Hudson canal company, and a place of considerable business. It contains several stores, a printing-office, and about 80 dwellings.

RONKONKAMA, small lake in the central part of Long Island, between Brookhaven and Islip; 55 m. E. from New York; about 3 m. in circumference, and very deep. It is remarkable for being subject to a regular rise and fall, each of which continues 7 years. It abounds in fish.

ROOT, ts. Montgomery co. N. Y., 46 m. NW. from Albany. Pop. 2,979.

ROSCOE, v. Coshocton co. O., 83 m. NE. from Columbus, formerly Caldersburg. Situated on the Ohio canal, and Muskingum river, opposite the town of Coshocton; contains a large flouring-mill, several other kinds of mills and machinery, 6 or 8 stores, several taverns, a boat-yard, and iron foundery, and 60 or 70 dwellings.

ROSE, ts. Wayne co. N. Y., 178 m. NW. from Albany. Rose Valley village, 10 m. NE. from Lyons, has about 20 dwellings.

ROSEAU, or Charlottetown, capital of the island of Martinico, on the SW. side of the island.

ROSE HILL, v. Lee co. Va., 20 m. W. from Jonesville, and 412 SW. by W. from Richmond.

ROSE ISLAND, isl. stretching from Pensacola eastward along the coast of Florida, about 60 miles. It is generally less than half a mile wide, sandy, and barren.

ROSEVILLE, v. Delaware co. N. Y., in the NE. part of the county, 66 m. from Albany and 350 from W. C. Contains some 20 or 30 dwellings.

ROSEVILLE, v. Loudon co. Va., 158 m. N. from Richmond, and 35 NW. by W. from W. C.

ROSEVILLE, v. Parke co. In., 100 m. westerly from Indianapolis.

ROSEVILLE, v. Muskingum co. O., 56 m. SE. from Columbus, and 12 E. from Somerset, and contains about 25 houses, &c.

ROSS, co. O., bounded N. by Pickaway, E. by Hocking and Jackson, S. by Pike, and W. by Fayette cos. It is 34 m. long from E. to W., and 22 broad from N. to S., containing about 650 square miles. Chillicothe is the seat of justice. Pop. 27,460.

ROSINDALE, v. Ulster co. N. Y., on the Rondout creek, 8 m. SW. from Kingston.

ROSSVILLE, v. Richmond co. N. Y., in Westfield ts. on Staten Island sound; contains a good landing, and some 25 or 30 dwellings.

ROSSVILLE, v. Butler co. Ohio, on the Great Miami, opposite Hamilton, 101 m. from Columbus, and 488 from W. C., has 10 or 12 stores, a printing-office, 2 churches, and from 80 to 100 dwellings. A substantial covered bridge across the Miami river, connects this place with Hamilton.

ROSSVILLE, v. Hamilton co. Ten., on the S. side of Tennessee river, 4 or 5 miles below the mouth of Chickamaugah creek, 50 SSW. from Washington, Ten.

ROTHERWOOD, v. Coweta co. Geo., 151 m. from Milledgeville, and 756 from W. C.

ROUGE RIVER, r. Michigan, which runs into Detroit river, 5 m. below Detroit. It is navigable for vessels drawing 16 feet water 4 miles, to the dock-yard, thence for boats drawing 3 feet water 8 miles.

ROUGH CREEK, r. Ken., which runs into Green river.

ROULANDSVILLE, v. Cecil co. Md., contains 10 or 15 dwellings.

ROUND TOP, a peak of the Catskill Mountains, N. Y., W. of Catskill. Height 3,804 feet.

ROUSE'S POINT, v. Clinton co. N. Y., on the W. cape at the outlet of lake Champlain, 186 m. N. from Albany; has a good port, and 25 or 30 dwellings.

ROWAN, co. N. C., bounded S. by Montgomery and Cabarras, W. by Iredell, N. by Surrey and Stokes, and E. by Guilford and Randolph. Length 40 m., mean width 36. Chief town, Lexington. Pop. 12,109, of whom 3,365 were slaves.

ROWE, ts. Franklin co. Mass., 17 m. NW. from Springfield, 130 WNW. from Boston. It has some manufactures of woollen goods, boots, shoes, leather, woodenware, &c. Pop. 703.

ROWLETT, v. Potter co. Pa., 181 m. NNW. from Harrisburg.

ROWLEY, ts. Essex co. Mass., 4 m. N. from Ipswich, 15 N. from Salem, 28 NE. from Boston. It contains 2 parishes. The principal employment is agriculture; but leather and shoes are manufactured to some extent. Pop. 1,203.

ROXBOROUGH, t. and cap. Person co. N. C., 271 m. from W. C.

ROXBURY, ts. Washington co. Vt., 45 m. N. from Windsor, and 15 SSW. from Montpelier. Pop. 784.

ROXBURY, ts. Cheshire co. N. H., 50 m. SW. from Concord. On the E. side of the ts. is a pond, called Roaring Brook, at the outlet of which are mills. Pop. 286.

ROXBURY, ts. Norfolk co. Mass., 2 m. SW. from Boston, of which it is in reality a suburbs. Its manufactures consist of leather, nails, hats, chairs, pig-iron, spirits, &c. &c. Annual amount, about $300,000. Pop. 9,089.

ROXBURY, ts. Litchfield co. Ct., 35 m. NW. from New Haven, and 46 from Hartford. In digging for silver, a species of iron ore, called steel ore, was discovered at this place. Pop. 971.

ROXBURY, ts. Oxford co. Me., 3 m. from Paris. It has a good soil. Pop. 227.

ROXBURY, ts. Delaware co. N. Y., 56 m. SW. from Albany. Pop. 3,214.

ROYALTON, v. Berrian co. Mich., 200 m. from Detroit, and 672 from W. C.

ROYALTON, ts. Windsor co. Vt., on White river, 33 m. S. from Montpelier, and 29 NNW. from Windsor. Here is a pleasant village, containing an academy. Pop. 1,917.

ROYALTON, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 36 m. NNW. from Worcester, and 70 WNW. from Boston, contains 2 cotton-mills, and manufactures of leather, boots, shoes, palm-leaf hats, mats, &c. Pop. 1,667.

ROYALTON, ts. Niagara co. N. Y., 270 m. NW. from Albany. Pop. 3,549.

ROYALTON, v. Fairfield co. O., 10 m. W. from Lancaster, 21 SE. from Columbus, and 6 S. of the Ohio canal, has 25 or 30 dwellings, a church, 12 or 15 mechanic shops, several stores, &c. &c.

RUCKERSVILLE, v. Elbert co. Geo., 80 m. NE. from Milledgeville.

RUMFORD, ts. Oxford co. Me., 20 m. N. from Paris, and 215 from Boston. It has numerous mills, and various manufacturing establishments. Pop. 1,444.

RUMFORD, r. Mass., which runs SSE. into Taunton river, S. of Taunton.

RUMNEY, ts. Grafton co. N. H., 7 m. NW. from Plymouth, and 50 N. from Concord. This is a good ts. with several ponds. Pop. 1,110.

RUNDLETTSVILLE, v. Franklin co. Miso., 87 m. from Jefferson city, and 893 from W. C.

RUPERT, ts. Bennington co. Vt., 32 m. N. from Bennington, and 78 SW. from Montpelier. It produces some fine cattle, and keeps about 10,000 sheep. Pop. 1,086.

RUSH, co. In., bounded S. by Decatur, W. by Shelby, NW. by Madison, N. by Henry, E. by Fayette, and SE. by Franklin. Length 24 m., breadth 18. Chief town, Rushville. Pop. 16,456.

RUSH, ts. and v. Monroe co. N. Y., 220 m. NW. from Albany. The village, 12 m. S. of Rochester, contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

RUSH CREEK, r. O., which joins the Hockhocking, 7 m. below Lancaster.

RUSHFORD, ts. and v. Alleghany co. N. Y.; soil good for grass; the village contains

several mills, stores, and 50 or 60 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,512.

RUSHVILLE, village, on the road from Bath to Canandaigua, Ontario co. N. Y., 10 m. SW. from the latter, contains several extensive mills, furnaces, stores, and about 70 dwellings.

RUSHVILLE, v. on Rush creek, in the eastern part of Fairfield co. O., 10 m. NE. by E. from Lancaster, and 38 SE. from Columbia; a flourishing village of about 30 houses, &c.

RUSHVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Rush co. In., on Flat Rock creek, 43 m. SE. by E. from Indianapolis, and 553 from W. C., contains the usual county buildings, several stores, and is a flourishing place.

RUSHVILLE, v. Rush ts. Susquehannah co. Pa., 154 m. NE. from Harrisburg.

RUSHVILLE, v. and cap. Schuyler co. Il., 172 m. NW. from Vandalia, and 894 WNW. from W. C., contains 8 or 10 stores, 4 churches, a court-house 2 stories high, and about 1,000 inhabitants.

RUSSELL, ts. Hampden co. Mass., 14 m. W. from Springfield, and 102 WSW. from Boston, contains a cotton-mill, and some other manufactures. Pop. 955.

RUSSELL, ts. and v. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., 25 m. SE. from Ogdensburg. The village, 12 m. S. of Canton, contains 6 or 8 houses. Pop. of ts. 1,373.

RUSSELL, co. SW. part of Va., bounded N. by Kentucky, ENE. by Tazewell co. SSE. by Washington co. and W. by Lee co. Pop. 7,878, of whom 700 were slaves. Chief town, Lebanon.

RUSSELL, co. Ala., bordered N. by Chambers co. E. by Geo., S. by Barbar and W. by Macon cos. Chief town, Cussetta. Pop. 16,515, of whom 7,266 were slaves.

RUSSELL, co. Ken., bounded NE. by Casey co. E. by Pulaski co. SE. by Cumberland river, and W. and NW. by Adair co. Jamestown is the cap. Pop. 4,238, of whom 406 were slaves.

RUSSELLVILLE, v. Chester co. Pa., 62 m. SE. from Harrisburg.

RUSSELLVILLE, v. and cap. Claiborne co. La., 441 m. from New Orleans and 1,274 from W. C.

RUSSELLVILLE, v. Warren co. Pa., 8 m. N. from the boro. of Warren, and 186 NW. from Harrisburg.

RUSSELLVILLE, v. Putnam co. In., 634 m. from W. C., and 62 from Indianapolis.

RUSSELLVILLE, t. and cap. of Logan co. Ken., 55 m. NNE. from Nashville, 200 SW. from Lexington, 711 from W. C. Pop. 1,106. It contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, an academy, several churches, and 2 printing-offices.

RUSSELLVILLE, v. Lawrence co. Il., 95 m. from Vandalia, 703 from W. C.

RUSSELLVILLE, v. Brown co. Ohio, 100 m. SW. from Columbus, has 3 taverns, 7 or 8 stores, 3 or 4 groceries, 4 churches, and about 40 dwellings.

RUSSELLVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Franklin co. Al., on Cedar creek, branch of Bear creek, 25 m. S. from Florence, 90 N. from Tuscaloosa, and 804 from W. C., contains the usual county buildings, and has some trade.

RUSSIA, ts. and v. Herkimer co. N. Y., 26 m. N. from Herkimer; the village contains 40 or 50 dwellings, &c. Pop. 2,298.

RUTHERFORD, co. of N. C., bounded by S. C., S., Buncombe W. Burke N. and Lincoln E. Length 40 m., width 25. Pop. 19,202, of whom 3,201 were slaves, and 126 free colored. Chief town, Rutherfordton.

RUTHERFORD, co. Ten., bounded by Bedford S. Williamson SW. Davidson NW. Wilson NE. and Warren E. Length 20 m., width 22. Chief town, Murfreesborough. Pop. 24,282, of whom 9,072 were slaves, and 166 free colored.

RUTHERFORDTON, t. and cap. Rutherford co. N. C., 45 m. S. from Morgantown, 220 W. from Raleigh, and 484 from W. C., contains a court-house, jail, and some 15 or 20 dwellings.

RUTLAND, ts. and cap. Rutland co. Vt., on the Otter Creek, 55 m. from its mouth, 45 W. by N. from Windsor, 57 N. from Bennington, 60 SSW. from Montpelier, and 462 from W. C. In the central part of the town there is a pleasant village, situated on a commanding eminence. It contains a court-house, a meeting-house, and an academy, and has some trade. Pop. 2,708.

RUTLAND, v. Meigs co. Ohio, 90 m. SE. from Columbus, a small village of 15 or 20 houses.

RUTLAND, co. W. side of Vt., bounded N. by Addison co. E. by Windsor co. S. by Bennington co. and W. by New York and lake Champlain. Chief town, Rutland. This county contains an area of 958 square miles. Pop, 3,699.

RUTLAND, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 14 m. NW. of Worcester, 52 W. from Boston. Its manufactures consist of woollen goods, leather, boots, shoes, cabinet and wooden wares, &c. Pop. 1,260.

RUTLAND, ts. and v. Jefferson co. N. Y. on Black river, 170 m. NW. from Albany; the village contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

RUTLEDGE, t. and cap. Granger co. Ten., 30 m. NE. from Knoxville, 483 from W. C. This is a good ts. and considerable trade is carried on in the fishery. Pop. 1,205.

RUTLEDGE, v. Connewago ts. Cattaraugus co. N. Y., has 25 or 30 dwellings.

RYE, ts. and v. Westchester co. N. Y., on Long Island sound, 28 m. NE. from New York. The village contains 3 churches, 2 academies, and 35 houses.

RYEGATE, ts. Caledonia co. Vt., on the Connecticut, 15 m. S. from Danville, 28 E. from Montpelier. The people of this ts. are generally frugal and industrious; good farmers and good livers. They manufacture their own apparel and some for their neighbors. Pop. 1,223.

S.

SABA, isl. of the West Indies, 12 m. in circumference, inhabited by a few Dutch families. Lon. 63° 17′ W. Lat. 17° 39′ N.

SABINA, v. Richland co. Ohio, 10 m. E. of Wilmington, and 50 SW. from Columbus, a small place of some 10 or 15 houses.

SABINE, r. which forms the western boundary of the state of Louisiana, and flows into the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 93° 37′ W. Lat. 29° 23′ N. It is navigable about 280 m. Near its mouth it passes through a lake of the same name, which is about 25 m. long, and 12 wide.

SABINE LAKE, is the estuary of the Sabine and Natchez rivers; it is about 30 m. long, and 8 or 10 wide, communicating with the gulf of Mexico by a narrow channel of 4 or 5 m. in length, and about 400 yards wide. This lake is very shallow, generally about 5 or 6 feet in depth; near the shores it is still shallower.

SABLE, r. N. Y., which rises in Essex co. and runs NE. into lake Champlain, forming for 20 miles the boundary between Clinton and Essex cos. Length 35 m. Adgate's Falls on this river, in Chesterfield, are a beautiful cascade, and are visited by numerous travellers.

SABLE, *Cape*, most S. point of Nova Scotia, near which is a fine cod fishery. Lon. 65° 39′ W. Lat. 43° 23′ N.

SABLE ISLE, isle nearly adjoining to Sable Cape; the coasts of both are most commodiously situated for fisheries.

SACANDAGA, r. N. Y., runs E. into the Hudson, in Hadley. Length 80 m.

SACKET'S HARBOR, ts. and v. and port of entry, Jefferson co. N. Y., at the mouth of Black river, on Hungry bay, and E. end of lake Ontario, 161 m. NW. from Albany, 63 SW. from Ogdensburg, 12 below Watertown, and 470 from W. C. It is one of the best harbors on the lake, and is rapidly increasing in population and commerce; considerable shipping is owned here. There are U. S. barracks here sufficient for 3,000 troops. The village contains several churches, 2 high schools, about 20 stores, 2 furnaces, several mills, a manufactory of steam engines, and about 350 dwellings; considerable trade is carried on from this place through the lake, St. Lawrence river, and Oswego, Erie and Welland canals. At the harbor is a light-house.

SACO, ts. and port of entry, York co. Me., on NE. side of the river Saco, opposite Biddeford, with which it is connected by 3 bridges, 15 m. SW. from Portland, 28 NE. from York, 100 NNE. from Boston, 530 from W. C. It is a considerable town, favorably situated for trade and manufactures. It contains a bank and an academy, and has considerable trade. There is a fall in the Saco r. here of 42 feet, which affords a handsome view, as well as valuable water-power for mills and manufacturing establishments, of which several have been erected. Pop. 4,408.

SACO, r. rises W. of the White Mountains, in N. H., and runs SE. into the sea, below Saco. It is 160 m. in length, and has falls of 72 feet in Hiram, of 20 feet in Lymington, 30 in Buxton, and 42 in Saco. To the last 6 m. from its mouth, it is navigable for ships.

SACONDAGA, v. in the NE. part of Montgomery co. N. Y., 45 m. NW. from Albany.

SACONDAGO, r. of N. Y., rises in Hamilton, flows SE. into the NE. corner of Montgomery, reaches the boundary between Montgomery and Saratoga, turns abruptly NE. and crossing Saratoga co. falls into the Hudson at Jessup's falls, after a course of about 50 m.

SACONDAGO, mountains of N. Y., in Hamilton co., from which flow the Saconda-go, Hudson, Black, and Grass rivers.

SADDLEBACK, mt. in Williamstown and Adams, Mass. The peaks of this mountain are in Adams; the northern one being about 2,400 feet above the valley, and the southern, or the summit of the saddle, about 3,000 feet above the valley, and nearly 4,000 above the sea. It is the highest land in Massachusetts.

SAGADAHOC, r. Me., which joins the Androscoggin, in Rumford.

SAGANAUM BAY, bay of lake Huron, situated about the centre of the NW. side. Length 20 m.

SAGANAUM RIVER, r. America, which runs into the Saganaum bay. Lon. 83° 35′ W. Lat. 44° N. Length 30 m.

SAGATUK, r. Ct., which runs into Long Island sound, between Fairfield and Norwalk, forming a bay at its mouth.

SAG HARBOR, v. and port of entry, in Southampton, Suffolk co. N. Y., on E. end of Long Island, and on the Atlantic, 100 m. E. from New York, and 340 from W. C. This village contains about 130 houses, and a printing-office. There is some shipping owned here, employed chiefly in the whale and cod fisheries. It has a good harbor.

SAGINAW, co. Mich., bounded N. and NW. by Midland co. NE. by Saginaw bay, E. by Sanilac and Lapeer, S. by Shiawassee, and W. by Gratiot. Saginaw is the cap. Pop. 2,103.

SAGINAW, t. and cap. Saginaw co. Mich., situated on the left bank of Saginaw river, 20 m. above its mouth, and 100 NW. from Detroit. Lat. 43° 25′ N. Lon. 6° 55′ W. from W. C. Contains a court-house, jail, several stores, and has considerable trade.

SAGUENAI, large branch of St. Lawrence river, rises in the recesses of Labrador, and falls into the St. Lawrence about 120 m. below Quebec. The Saguenai, according to Bouchette, is a very considerable river, affording a good harbor for every kind of shipping, at its mouth.

ST. ALBANS, ts. and cap. Franklin co. Vt., on lake Champlain, 27 m. N. from Bur-

lington, 70 NW. from Montpelier. Here is a pleasant village, which contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, and has considerable trade, and is a busy place in the manufacture of various articles. Pop. 2,702.

ST. ALBAN'S, ts. Somerset co. Me., 30 m. ENE. from Norridgewock; contains two pleasant and flourishing villages. Pop. 1,564.

ST. ANDREWS, t. and port of entry, Charlotte co. New Brunswick, on a peninsula formed by the confluence of the St. Croix r. with Passamaquoddy bay, opposite Robbinston, Me. Pop. about 1,500. It is a thriving town, and there is a brisk business done in shipping.

ST. ANDREWS, small bay, Florida, which sets up from the gulf of Mexico, and approaches within 8 m. of St. Rosa sound.

ST. ANN, t. Guadaloupe, on the S. coast. Lon. 61° 27′ W. Lat. 16° 21′ N.

ST. ANN, or Annimpig lake, a lake of Canada. It empties into James bay through Albany river. Lon. 88° 15′ W. Lat. 49° 30′ N.

ST. ANN'S, port on E. coast of the island of Cape Breton. Lon. 60° W. Lat. 47° N.

ST. ANN'S, t. New Brunswick, on St. John's river, 3 m. S. from Fredericktown. Lon. 66° 46′ W. Lat. 46° 2′ N.

ST. ANN'S BAY, bay of the island of Jamaica. Lon. 77° 3′ W. Lat. 18° 58′ N.

ST. ANN'S BAY, bay of Mexico, in the bay of Campeachy. Lon. 94° 46′ W. Lat. 18° 10′ N.

ST. ANTONIO, a very ancient Spanish town, Texas, on the San Antonio river; it has been the seat of many sanguinary conflicts. Lon. 101° W.

ST. AUGUSTINE, seaport of Florida. The harbor is good, but there is a bar at its mouth which at the lowest tides will not admit vessels drawing more than 6 feet of water; there is, however, a roadstead outside of the bar, which affords anchorage for larger vessels. The town and the entrance to the harbor are well defended by a strong fort, built entirely of hewn stone, and mounting 60 cannon. In the rear of the city are erected six redoubts. Lat. 29° 45′ N. Lon. 81° 30′ W. Pop. 2,459.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S RIVER, r. Labrador, which runs into the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 59° 59′ W. Lat. 51° 15′ N.

ST. BERNARD, co. La., between L. Borgne and the Miss. river. Pop. 3,237, of whom 2,137 were slaves.

ST. BERNARD'S BAY, bay in the gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Texas. Lon. 96° 50′ W. Lat. 28° 30′ N.

ST. CATHERINE'S SOUND, bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of Georgia, between the islands of St. Catherine and Ossabaw. Lat. 31° 38′ N.

ST. CHARLES, co. Miso., bounded by the Mississippi and Cuivre rivers N. and NE. Missouri river SE. and Montgomery co. W. It occupies the peninsula between the Mississippi and Missouri, above their junction, being about 35 m. long, with a mean width of 12 m. Pop. 7,911, of whom 1,597 were slaves. Chief town, St. Charles.

ST. CHARLES, t. and cap. St. Charles co. Miso., on the Missouri river, 21 m. from its mouth, 18 NW. from St. Louis by land, and 1,001 from W. C. It is a handsome and flourishing village, contains a Presbyterian, Methodist, and Catholic churches, a nunnery with a female school attached, and a college, a valuable institution, which has from 80 to 120 students. Pop. 1,500.

ST. CHARLES, parish of La., bounded by St. John Baptist W., by lake Maurepas, Pass of Manchac, and lake Ponchartrain N., parish of St. Bernard E. Length 30 m., mean width 10. Pop. 4,700, of whom 3,722 were slaves, and 104 free colored.

ST. CHARLES, r. Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, a little below Quebec.

ST. CLAIR, r. N. America, which runs S. from lake Huron to lake St. Clair. It is 40 m. long, and nearly 1 m. wide.

ST. CLAIR, co. Il., bounded by Mississippi river NW. Madison N. Washington E. Randolph SE. and Monroe SW. Length 30, width 24 m. Chief town, Belleville. Pop. 13,631.

ST. CLAIR, co. Ala., bounded by Shelby S. Jefferson SW. Blount NW. Cherokee lands N. and Coosa river E. It is about 35 m. square. Surface hilly and broken, drained by the Coosa and Cahawba rivers. Chief town, Ashville. Pop. 5,638, of whom 1,125 were slaves.

ST. CLAIR, co. Mich., bounded N. by Sanilac co. NE. by lake Huron, E. by St. Clair river, S. by lake St. Clair, SW. by Macomb, and W. by Lapeer co. It is drained by Deluge and Belle rivers. Palmer is the cap. Pop. 4,606.

ST. CLAIR, t. St. Clair co. Mich., situated 59 m. NE. from Detroit, on the St. Clair river at the mouth of Pine river.

ST. CLAIR'S CREEK, r. Ohio, which runs into the Great Miami, opposite Hamilton.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, v. and cap. Belmont co. Ohio, on the Wheeling, 7 m. from the Ohio, 10 W. from Wheeling, 70 E. from Zanesville, 275 from W. C. It is pleasant and flourishing, containing a court-house, a jail, a market-house, a bank, 3 printing-offices, 6 houses of public worship, for Presbyterians, Friends, and Methodists, 25 or 30 stores, 5 taverns, and about 170 dwellings.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, v. St. Clair co. Ala., on Canoe creek of Coosa river, about 65 m. SSE. from Huntsville.

ST. CROIX, r. N. America, which divides Maine from New Brunswick, and flows into Passamaquoddy bay. It is navigable for ships 25 miles.

ST. CROIX, r. N. America, which runs into the Mississippi, 90 m. below St. Anthony's Falls. It is navigable for boats about 100 m.

ST. FRANCIS, r. Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi, 107 m. above the Arkansas, in Lat. 34° 45′ N. It is navigable upwards of 200 m.

ST. FRANCIS, r. of L. C. and Vt., rises in the latter, in Orleans and Essex cos. Its main sources are the confluents of lake Memphremagog and lake St. Francis; the latter in the recesses of Buckingham co. L. C. Below the junction of its two great branches, the united stream flows NNW. into St. Lawrence river, at the head of lake St. Peter.

ST. FRANCOIS, co. Miso., bounded N. by Jefferson, NE. by St. Genevieve, S. by Madison, and W. by Washington cos. It contains much beautiful and rich farming land. A part of the iron mountain lies in this county. Farmington is the cap.

ST. FRANCIS, co. Ark., between the St. Francis and White rivers. Precise boundaries uncertain. St. Francis is the cap. Pop. 2,499, of whom 365 were slaves.

ST. FRANCIS, v. and cap. St. Francis co. Ark., 111 m. NE. by E. from Little Rock, contains the county buildings.

ST. FRANCISVILLE, t. and cap. W. Feliciana parish, La., on E. bank of the Mississippi, about 30 m. above Baton Rouge, and 1,205 from W. C., contains a courthouse, jail, several stores, and has some trade.

ST. GENEVIEVE, co. Miso., bounded by the Mississippi NE. cape Girardeau co. S. Washington SW. and Jefferson NW. Its extreme western parts embrace a portion of the mine tract. Chief town, St. Genevieve. Pop. 3,148, of whom 548 were slaves.

ST. GENEVIEVE, t. and cap. St. Genevieve district, Miso., nearly opposite Kaskaskia, 1 m. W. of the Mississippi, 64 below St. Louis, and 874 from W. C. This town was formerly built on the river bank, and is said to have contained once 7,000 inhabitants. The ground on which it stands is somewhat higher than the river bottom, and it begins to extend itself back upon ground considerably more elevated. Pop. 2,000.

ST. GEORGE, ts. Chittenden co. Vt., 10 m. SE. from Burlington, and 28 NW. from Montpelier.

ST. GEORGE, ts. Lincoln co. Me., 38 m. ESE. from Wiscasset, and 200 NE. from Boston. It is a place of considerable shipbuilding, and lumber, fishing and coasting trade.

ST. GEORGE, r. Lincoln co. Me., which flows into the sea between the towns of St. George and Cushing. It is navigable to Thomastown, which lies on N. side of the town of St. George.

ST. GEORGE, r. Md., which runs into the Potomac, NW. of St. George's island.

ST. GEORGE'S, t. Newcastle co. Del., 27 m. from Dover, and 110 from W. C., contains 15 or 20 dwellings.

ST. GEORGE'S ISLAND, small isl. in the mouth of the river Potomac. Lat. 18° 13′ N.

ST. GEORGE'S ISLANDS, some small islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Maine. Lat. 43° 50′ N.

ST. HELENA, v. Petis co. Mo., 86 m. from Jefferson city, and 1,058 from W. C.

ST. HELENA, isl. on the coast of S. C., in a bay called St. Helena's sound. Lat. 32° 25′ N. It is 13 m. long, and 3 broad. The soil is well adapted to the growth of cotton, which is largely cultivated.

ST. HELENA, t. Livingston co. La., 98 m. from New Orleans.

ST. HELENA, parish of La., bounded by East Baton Rouge and New Feliciana W. state of Mississippi N. and Washington and St. Tamany E. Pop. 3,525, of whom 1,573 were slaves. Chief town, Greensburg.

ST. HELENA SOUND, bay on the coast of S. C. Lon. 80° 30′ W. Lat. 32° 3′ N.

ST. HELENS, isl. on the coast of Geo., S. of the entrance of Ogeechee river.

ST. ILLA, *Great*, r. Georgia, rises in Tatnall, Telfair, and Irwin cos. by a number of branches which enter Appling.

ST. JAMES, parish, La., bounded N. by the parish of Livingston, E. by lake Maurepas and St. John Baptist, S. by the Mississippi river, and W. by Ascension parish. Bringier, 60 m. W. from New Orleans, on the Mississippi river, is the cap. Pop. 8,548, of whom 5,711 were slaves.

ST. JOHN'S, co. Flor., bounded N. by St. John's river separating it from Duval, E. by the Atlantic, S. by Mosquito, and W. by St. John's river separating it from Alachua and Duval. St. Augustine is the capital. Pop. 2,694, of whom 888 were slaves, and 121 free colored.

ST. JOHN'S, lake of La., in Concordia, once a bend of the Mississippi.

ST. JOHN BAPTISTE, parish, La., on both sides of the Mississippi river, above St. Charles, and between St. James. Area about 150 sq. ms. Pop. 5,776, of whom 3,444 were slaves, and 191 free colored. Chief town, Bonnet Carré.

ST. JOHN, or Prince Edward's Island, isl. in the gulf of St. Lawrence, to the W. of the island of Cape Breton, and N. of Nova Scotia, about 100 m. long, and 30 in its mean breadth. Charlotte's Town is the capital. Lon. 63° W. Lat. 46° 20′ N. Pop. 6,000.

ST. JOHN, t. and fort, Canada, on the W. side of the river Chamblee, 20 m. SE. from Montreal. Lat. 45° 19′ N. The British naval force on lake Champlain had its principal station here during the late war.

ST. JOHN'S, the capital of Newfoundland, is on the SE. coast of the isl. It contains about 13,000 inhabitants. In Feb. 1816, a dreadful fire destroyed 117 houses. In Nov. 1817, two still more dreadful conflagrations laid waste nearly the whole town. Not less than half a million sterling of property was destroyed in a few hours. Lat 47° 35′ N.

ST. JOHN'S, r. the principal river of East Florida. Its sources have not been exactly ascertained, but it is supposed to issue from

lake Mayaco, between Lat. 26° and 27° N. It runs N. parallel with the Atlantic coast, expanding into several lakes, particularly lake George, which is 20 miles long and 15 wide, and embosoms several islands. Within 20 m. of its mouth the river turns to the E. and falls into the Atlantic, near Lat. 30° N. 36 m. S. of St. Mary's. Its whole length is about 300 m. and it is navigable for vessels which can pass the bar at its mouth, for 150 m. to lake George. The bar has 10 feet of water at low tide, and 13 feet at high water, and there is good anchorage outside of the bar for large vessels.

ST. JOHN'S, r. Miso., which flows into the S. side of the Missouri, E. of Gasconade river.

ST. JOHN'S, r. N. America, which rises from several sources in the northern part of the state of Maine, flows through New Brunswick, and empties itself into the bay of Fundy. It is 350 miles long, and navigable for sloops 60 miles, and for boats 200.

ST. JOHNSBURY, ts. Caledonia co. Vt., 7 m. NE. from Danville, and 35 NE. from Montpelier. Here is a pleasant village, situated on the Pasumsuc, containing valuable mills, together with some manufactories, and trade. Pop. 1,887.

ST. JOSEF, t. Cuba, 125 m. WNW. from Havana.

ST. JOSEF, t. New Mexico, on the Bravo, 27 m. NW. from Santa Fé.

ST. JOSEPH, t. Florida, in a bay of the gulf of Mexico, to which it gives name. Lon. 85° 34' W. Lat. 29° 48' N.

ST. JOSEPH, co. Mich., bounded N. by Kalamazoo E. by Branch co. S. by the state line of Indiana, and W. by Cass co. Pop. 7,680. Centreville is the seat of justice.

ST. JOSEPH, co. In., bounded N. by Michigan, E. by Elkhart, S. by Marshall and Stark, and W. by La Porte co. South Bend is the capital. Pop. 6,424.

ST. JOSEPH'S, small bay, Florida, to the W. of Apalachicola bay, within 4 miles of which its waters approach.

ST. JOSEPH'S, isl. U. C., in the straits of St. Mary's, which connect lake Superior with lake Huron. It is about 75 miles in circumference, and is separated by a channel from Drummond's Island at the mouth of the river. On the S. point of the island is the site of a British fort destroyed during the last war, and near it an establishment of the NW. Fur Company.

ST. JOSEPH, v. Franklin co. F. T., 125 m. from Tallahassee, and 1,021 from W. C.

ST. JOSEPH, v. and cap. Berrian co. Mich., 199 m. from Detroit and 673 from W. C.

ST. JOSEPH'S, r. In. and Michigan, which runs NW. into SE. part of Michigan. It is upwards of 200 miles long, and navigable for boats nearly its whole length. Fort St. Joseph is built upon it, 170 m. SSW. from Detroit.

ST. JOSEPH'S RIVER, r. In., which runs S. and unites with the St. Mary's, at Fort Wayne, to form the Maumee.

ST. JUAN DE BUENAVISTA, t. Cuba, on the N. coast. Lon. 77° 57' W. Lat. 22° 2' N.

ST. LAWRENCE, one of the largest rivers of N. America, which rises near the sources of the Mississippi, and passing through the great lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, falls into the gulf of St. Lawrence by a mouth 90 m. wide. That part of it only between its mouth and Montreal, is commonly called St. Lawrence. Between lake Erie and lake Ontario, it is called Niagara river, and the parts between the other lakes have other names. It forms a communication of more than 2,000 miles in extent. It is navigable for ships of the line 400 m. to Quebec, and for ships drawing 14 feet water to Montreal, 580 miles.

ST. LAWRENCE, *Gulf of*, a gulf at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, inclosed between Newfoundland, Labrador, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Island of Cape Breton. It is 350 m. long, and 150 broad. Lon. 57° to 65° W. Lat. 47° 51' N.

ST. LAWRENCE, northern co. of N. Y., on St. Lawrence river; bounded by St. Lawrence NW. Franklin co. E. Hamilton and Herkimer cos. S. and Herkimer, Lewis, and Jefferson SW. Length 60 m., mean width 44. The surface is rather uneven, and the soil generally very good. Chief town, Potsdam. Pop. 56,706.

ST. LEONARD'S, t. Calvert co. Md., on the W. side of the Chesapeake bay, about 10 m. NW. of Drumpoint, 12 NE. of the town of Benedict on the Potomac, and 58 from W. C.

ST. LOUIS, co. Miso., bounded by Missouri river NW. Mississippi E. Marameck river S. and Franklin co. W. Length 40 m., mean width 15. Pop. 35,979, of whom 4,616 were slaves, and 858 free colored. Chief town, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, city, St. Louis co. and the largest town in Missouri, on W. bank of the Mississippi, 18 m. by water below the junction of the Missouri, 14 above that of the Marameck, and 856 from W. C. Lon. 89° 36' W. Lat. 38° 36' N. The situation of the town is elevated, pleasant, and healthy. The ground on which it stands rises gradually from the first to the second bank. Three streets run parallel with the river, and are intersected by a number of others at right angles. The town extends along the river about 2 miles. Most of the houses that have been added within the last ten years, have been of brick or stone. Some of the public buildings are handsome. There are churches for Baptists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Unitarians, Methodists, and Catholics. There is also an African church. The Catholic cathedral is a magnificent structure; and would not suffer by comparison with any house of public worship in the U. S.; it is 136 feet long, 84

wide, and 40 feet high upon the sides, and 50 feet high in front; above this the steeple, 20 feet square, rises 40 feet, then an octagon spire covered with tin, 10 feet high. In the steeple are six bells. The three largest make a very pleasing accord; they weigh severally 2,600, 1,900, and 1,500 lbs. The front of the church is of polished freestone, together with the porch, which is 40 feet wide, and consists of 4 large columns of the Doric order, &c. &c.

The St. Louis University was founded and is conducted by professors who are members of the college of Jesuits. All the higher branches of classical learning are here taught to a long list of students. There is a medical department now established, headed by professors of great experience and high literary attainments. There are also in St. Louis many primary and grammar schools for the education of both sexes. It has but one bank, which is the bank of the state. A spacious town-house is a great ornament to the city. The town has extended itself along the hill, and some of the best houses are on that delightful elevation. Three or four gazettes are printed here. The passage to New Orleans is 1,200 miles by the river, and there are 6 steam-boats constantly plying between these two places. There are also the same number constantly running between this place and Louisville, besides others to different places. Pop. in 1830, 6,690, and in 1840, 15,000.

ST. LOUIS, r. Wis. Territory, which flows into W. end of lake Superior, Lon. 91° 52′ W. Lat. 46° 44′ N.

ST. MARKS, r. Florida, rising near the mouth of St. John's river, and running thence nearly S. and parallel to the sea-coast. The course of this little but curious stream is about 30 miles, falling into the bay or harbor of St. Augustine, its banks mostly swampy.

ST. MARTIN, one of the Leeward Caribbean Islands, in the West Indies, lying to the NW. of St. Bartholomew, and to the SW. of Anguilla. It is 42 miles in circumference, has neither harbor nor river, but several salt-pits. It was long jointly possessed by the French and Dutch; but at the commencement of the late war, the former were expelled by the latter. Lon. 63° W. Lat. 8° 14′ N.

ST. MARTIN'S, parish of La., in Attakapas, bounded by Opelousas NW. and W. Gulf of Mexico SW. St. Mary's parish in Attakapas SE. and the Atchafalaya river NE. and E. Length 80 m., breadth 40. Chief town, St. Martinsville. This parish is, throughout its whole extent, an unbroken plain, and the soil is highly fertile in cotton and sugar-cane. Pop. 8,674, of whom 4,641 were slaves.

ST. MARTIN'S, v. Worcester co. Md.

ST. MARTINSVILLE, t. and cap. St. Martin's parish, La., on the Teche, 9 m. by land and 32 by water above New Iberia, 1,366 from W. C. Lat. 30° 10′ N. It is pleasantly situated, and contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, an academy, a Roman Catholic church, and about 100 dwelling-houses. It is situated in a well-cultivated and productive country.

ST. MARY'S, co. Md., bounded NE. by Calvert co., E. by Chesapeake bay, SW. by the Potomac, and W. by Charles co. Chief town, Leonardstown. Pop. 13,224, of whom 5,761 were slaves, and 1,393 free colored.

ST. MARY'S, v. and cap. Mercer co. Ohio, about 74 m. NW. by W. from Columbus, and 120 N. from Cincinnati, on St. Mary's river, at the head of navigation, contains the court-house, jail, 2 taverns, a printing-office, 1 tannery, 25 or 30 dwellings, &c.

ST. MARY'S, parish, La., bounded N. by St. Martins, E. by Assumption and Terre Bonne parishes, S. and SW. by the gulf of Mexico, and W. by Lafayette. Franklin is the capital. Pop. 8,950, of whom 6,286 were slaves, and 298 free colored.

ST. MARY'S, t. and s-p. Camden co. Geo., at the mouth of St. Mary's river, 131 m. SSW. from Savannah. Lon. 81° 43′ W. Lat. 30° 43′ N. This was a place of considerable trade during the late war, but has since considerably declined.

ST. MARY'S, r. which rises in Ohio, and runs NNW. and unites with the river St. Joseph's at Fort Wayne, to form the Maumee.

ST. MARY'S, r. which divides the state of Georgia from East Florida, and runs into the sea, Lon. 81° 40′ W. Lat. 30° 43′ N.

ST. MARY'S FALLS, cataract in St. Mary's river, between lake Superior and lake Huron. The Falls of St. Mary do not descend perpendicularly, as those of Niagara and St. Anthony do, but consist of a rapid, which continues near three-fourths of a mile, over which canoes, well piloted, may pass.

ST. MARY'S ISLANDS, cluster of small islands in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 60° W. Lat. 50° 20′ N.

ST. MARY'S KEY, isl. in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Florida. Lon. 89° 12′ W. Lat. 30° 11′ N.

ST. MARY'S RIVER, or St. Mary's Straits, river, runs from lake Superior to lake Huron. On the river are 2 forts. Lon. 84° 24′ W. Lat. 46° 22′ N. It is nearly 70 m. long.

ST. MAURICE, r. L. C., flows into the N. side of the St. Lawrence, by three channels, which gave name to the town of Three Rivers, on its west bank.

ST. MICHAELS, v. Madison co. Miss., on a branch of St. Francis river, about 35 m. SW. from St. Genevieve.

ST. MICHAEL'S, v. Talbot co. Md., has some 15 or 20 houses.

ST. MICHAEL'S, v. Washington district, Missouri.

ST. OMER, v. Decatur co. In., 4 m. from Indianapolis, and 571 from W. C.

ST. PARRIS, a small village, Champaign

co. O., 11 m. from Urbanna, and 53 from Columbus.

ST. PETER'S, r. N. America, which rises a considerable way to the NW. and after a SE. course of 400 or 500 m. joins the Mississippi about 12 m. below St. Anthony's Falls, Lat. 44° 40′ N. At its junction with the Mississippi it is about 100 yards broad. It has a great depth of water, and in some places runs very briskly. About 50 m. from its mouth are some rapids, and much higher up are many others.

ST. REGIS, r. N. Y., which runs into the St. Lawrence, at the town of St. Regis, in Canada. Length 80 m.

ST. SALVADOR, one of the Bahama Islands.

ST. STEPHENS, t. Washington co. Ala., situated at the head of navigation on Tombigbee river. It is a pleasant place, containing an academy, printing-office, and about 1,200 inhabitants, 70 m. N. from Mobile, and 162 W. of S. from Tuscaloosa.

ST. TAMANY, parish, La., bounded by Pearl river E. lake Borgne, the Rigolets, and lake Ponchartrain S. the river St. Helena W. and the parish of Washington N. Length 50 m., mean width 20. Chief town, Covington. Pop. 4,598, of whom 1,940 were slaves, and 305 free colored.

ST. THOMAS, one of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, with a harbor, a town, and a fort, 15 m. in circumference, and belongs to the Danes. Lon. 64° 51′ W. Lat. 18° 21′ N.

ST. THOMAS, t. Cuba, 30 m. WSW. from Havana.

ST. THOMAS, isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Mexico. Lat. 20° 10′ N.

ST. THOMAS, t. Mexico, in Vera Paz, at the mouth of the river Guanacos, 50 m. E. from Vera Paz. Lon. 90° 26′ W. Lat. 15° 46′ N.

ST. THOMAS, ts. Franklin co. Pa., on the turnpike road leading from Chambersburg to Bedford, 7 m. W. from the former, 57 from Harrisburg, and 97 from W. C.

ST. VINCENT, isl. in the West Indies, about 40 m. long and 10 broad, containing about 84,000 acres, or 131 sq. ms. It is rugged and mountainous. Of the 84,000 acres in the island, about 47,000 are cultivated. Sugar is the principal production.

SAINTES, three of the Leeward Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, between Guadaloupe and Dominica.

SALEM, ts. Franklin co. Me., 52 m. from Augusta, and 28 from Norridgewock. Pop. 561.

SALEM, v. Columbiana co. Ohio, 9 m. NNW. from New Lisbon, 64 NW. from Pittsburg, and 150 NE. from Columbus, and contains about 200 inhabitants.

SALEM, v. Livingston co. Ken., 245 m. from Frankfort, and 783 from W. C. It is the seat of justice for the county, and contains a court-house and jail, and several stores. Pop. 233.

SALEM, ts. Orleans co. Vt., at the S. end of lake Memphremagog, 60 m. NNE. from Montpelier. Pop. 299.

SALEM, ts. Rockingham co. N. H., 35 m. N. from Boston, 35 SW. from Portsmouth, and 36 SSE. from Concord. Here is a woollen manufactory. Pop. 1,408.

SALEM, city and cap. of Essex co. Mass., 4½ m. NW. from Marblehead, 14 NNE. from Boston, and 24 S. from Newburyport. It is chiefly built on a neck of land formed by two inlets from the sea, called North and South rivers; over the former of which is a bridge, upwards of 1,500 feet long, connecting Salem with Beverly, and the latter forms the harbor. The harbor has good anchorage, but the water is so shallow, that vessels drawing more than 12 or 14 feet must be lightened at a distance from the wharves. The situation of Salem is low, but pleasant and healthy. It is well built, and with regard to population, wealth, and commerce, is among the first in N. England. It contains a court-house, a jail, an almshouse, a market-house, 6 banks, an Athenæum containing 6,000 volumes, a valuable Museum, belonging to the East India Marine Society, and 11 churches. It has a flourishing commerce, and it was one of the first towns in the United States to enter into the East India trade. Though the town is not very regularly laid out, and has narrow streets, the neat and comfortable style of the buildings gives it a very cheerful aspect. It is beautified with many splendid private mansions, and the centre of the town is adorned with a handsome, inclosed common, elegantly planted with shade-trees. Salem is the oldest town in the state, except Plymouth. The shipping belonging to this port is about 40,000 tons. Its manufactures, amounting annually to $1,000,000, consist of vessels, cordage, leather, boots, shoes, hats, tin, and cabinet-wares, chairs, spirits, white, sheet, and pipe lead, straw-bonnets, carriages, alum, &c. Pop. 15,082.

SALEM, v. Albany co. N. Y., 5 m. W. of New Scotland; has some 25 or 30 dwellings.

SALEM, v. Chatauque co. N. Y., on Slippery creek, 2 m. from the lake; has 3 or 4 stores, and 25 or 30 dwellings.

SALEM, ts. and v. Washington co. N. Y., 18 m. SE. from Sandy Hill, 29 S. from Whitehall, 46 NE. from Albany. Pop. 2,972. The courts for the county are held alternately here and at Sandy Hill. Here is a handsome village, situated on an extensive plain, containing a court-house, a jail, an academy, several churches, printing-office issuing a weekly paper, a furnace for castings, a machine factory, 6 or 8 stores, various mechanics, and is a pleasant and flourishing place. Pop. of ts. 2,855.

SALEM, v. Harrison co. Va., 276 m. from Richmond, and 242 from W. C.

SALEM, co. N. J., bounded N. by Gloucester co. E. by Cumberland co. SW. and W. by the Delaware. Pop. 16,024. Chief town, Salem.

SALEM, v. and cap. Salem co. N. J., on Salem creek, 3½ m. from Delaware bay, 37 SSW. from Philadelphia. It contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, an academy, a printing-office, which issues a weekly paper, and 4 houses of public worship, for Episcopalians, Baptists, Friends, and Methodists, and about 250 dwellings. It is a pleasant town, and a place of some trade.

SALEM, v. Botetourt co. Va., 20 m. SSW. from Fincastle, 190 W. by S. from Richmond; contains 20 or 30 houses.

SALEM, t. Fauquier co. Va., 117 m. from Richmond, and 63 from W. C., contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

SALEM, t. Stokes co. N. C., watered by a small branch of the Yadkin, 34 m. NE. from Salisbury, 100 W. from Raleigh, 355 from W. C. It is a handsome Moravian town, built of brick, and chiefly on one street, about a mile and a half long, paved and planted with rows of trees on each side. It contains a church, and has manufactures of potters' ware, saddlery, gloves, hosiery, &c. The Moravian Academy for females, at this place, is an excellent and popular institution. Its buildings are 4 in number, each 4 stories high, and of brick. It is located on a handsome square in the centre of the town, planted with trees, and ornamented with fine gravel-walks. It is attended by young ladies from various parts of the United States.

SALEM, v. Franklin co. Ten., 92 m. from Nashville, and 694 from W. C.

SALEM, ts. New London co. Ct., 29 m. SE. from Hartford. The inhabitants are farmers. Pop. 811.

SALEM, t. and cap. Washington co. In., 24 m. NW. from Jeffersonville, 34 N. from Corydon, 613 from W. C., contains the usual county buildings, and has some trade.

SALEM, v. and cap. of Marion co. Il., 26 m. from Vandalia, and 777 from W. C., contains the usual county buildings, and 30 or 40 houses.

SALEM, v. New Haven co. Ct., in Waterbury, 16 m. NNW. from New Haven. It stands on the E. bank of Naugatuck, or Waterbury river, on the main turnpike road from New Haven to Litchfield. A fine wooden bridge here crosses the Naugatuck.

SALEM, v. Sumpter district, S. C., 12 m. E. from Sumpter.

SALEM, v. Baldwin co. Geo., on the left bank of Oconee river, nearly opposite Milledgeville, 640 m. from W. C.

SALEM, v. Clarke co. Geo., 53 m. N. from Milledgeville, 634 from W. C.

SALEM CENTRE, v. in the eastern part of Westchester co. N. Y., 50 m. NNE. from the city of New York.

SALEM CREEK, Salem co. N. J., rises in the centre of the county, and flowing nearly W. passes Salem, and falls into Delaware bay, 3½ m. below. It is navigable for vessels of 50 tons to Salem.

SALINA, ts. and v. Onondaga co. N. Y., 5½ m. N. from Onondaga, 36 SSE. from Oswego, 130 W. from Albany. Onondaga lake, and the principal salt-springs and salt-works of the state, are in this town. Salt is made here by solar evaporation, as well as by boiling. The vats erected for this purpose cover 500 or 600 acres of ground. The salt made by this process is coarse, and equal in purity to any in the world. The quantity of salt made here annually is about 2,000,000 bushels, giving an annual revenue to the state of more than $100,000. This township contains Liverpool, Syracuse, and Geddes. Salina village contains 3 or 4 churches, 8 or 10 stores, a bank, about 80 salt manufactories, and the great salt-spring which supplies the works at Liverpool and Syracuse. Pop. of ts. 11,018.

SALINE, r. Arkansas, rises about 20 m. NE. from the warm-springs of Ouachitta, and flowing nearly S. falls into the Ouachitta at N. Lat. 33° 40′

SALINE, co. Miso., bounded N. by Missouri river E. by the Missouri river and Cooper co. S. by Pettis and W. by Lafayette co. Jonesborough is temporarily the seat of justice. Pop. 5,285, of whom 1,615 were slaves.

SALINE, v. Washtenaw co. Mich., on the Saline creek, 52 m. a little S. of W. from Detroit.

SALINE, r. Il., flows into the Ohio 26 m. below the Wabash. It is navigable for boats 30 m. The United States have extensive salt-works on this river, 20 m. from its mouth.

SALINE, r. NW. part of the state of Louisiana, which flows S. and unites with Black Lake river, 8 m. NE. from Natchitoches. There are salt-works on this river, about 25 m. NNE. from Natchitoches.

SALINE, r. Miso., which runs into the Ouachitta, Lat. 33° 10′ N.

SALINE, or Salt r. La., which runs into the Missouri, 173 m. W. of the Mississippi.

SALINE, v. at the U. States' Salt-Works, near Saline river, Gallatin co. Il., about 12 m. above its mouth, and 115 m. SSW. from Vandalia.

SALINES, v. Miso., on W. bank of the Mississippi, 4 m. below St. Genevieve. It is noted for salt-works.

SALISBURY, ts. Addison co. Vt., 44 m. SW. Montpelier. Here is a manufactory of glass, and a pleasant and flourishing village. Pop. 942.

SALISBURY, ts. Merrimack co. N. H., on W. side of Merrimack river, 14 m. NNW. from Concord, 38 SE. from Dartmouth College, 59 WNW. from Portsmouth, 77 NNW. from Boston. The 4th N. Hampshire turnpike passes through this town; and upon this road, in the S. part of the town, there is a pleasant village, containing a Congregational meeting-house, and an academy. Pop. 1,392.

SALISBURY, ts. Essex co. Mass., on the N. bank of the Merrimack, 4 m. NW. from Newburyport, 36 NNE. from Boston. It contains 2 parishes, and has a pleasant and

considerable village, on the N. bank of the Merrimack, below the junction of Powow river. Consi lerable business is done at this village at ship-buil ling, and it has some trade in the fisheries. It has 2 flannel factories, a large tannery, &c. Pop. 2,739.

SALISBURY, ts. Litchfield co. Ct., in the NW. corner of the state, 24 m. NW. from Litchfield. It is a consi lerable town, and contains large quantities of excellent iron ore, and has 4 blast furnaces, 5 forges, 2 puddling establishments, 1 screw shop, 1 anchor shop, 2 scythe manufactories, 1 hoe manufactory, besides several other establishments. Pop. 2,562.

SALISBURY, ts. and v. Herkimer co. N. Y., on the St. Lawrence, 76 m. from Albany. The village, 14 m. from Herkimer, contains some 20 or 30 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,859.

SALISBURY, v. Blooming Grove ts. Orange co. N. Y., 9 m. SW. from Newburgh, and 11 E. from Goshen, contains a saw and grist-mill, cotton factory, paper-mill, and 40 or 50 dwellings.

SALISBURY, t. and port of entry, Somerset co. Md., between the two principal branches of the Wicomico, 15 m. ESE. from Vienna. It contains an Episcopal church, a Methodist meeting-house, and about 100 houses, and has consi lerable trade in lumber.

SALISBURY, t. and cap. Rowan co. N. C., 5 m. SW. of the Yadkin, 34 SW. from Salem, and 110 WNW. from Fayetteville. It contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, an academy, and a church. It is a flourishing town, and situated in a very fertile country. Near this town there has been discovered under ground, a remarkable wall of stone, laid in cement, plastered on both si les, from 12 to 14 feet in height, and 22 inches thick. The length of what has been discovered is about 300 feet. The top of the wall approaches within one foot of the surface of the ground. When built, by whom, and for what purpose, is unknown. A similar wall has since been discovered, about 6 m. from the first, from 4 to 5 feet high, and 7 inches thick. Pop. about 800.

SALISBURY, pts. Meigs co. O., 106 m. SW. from Columbus, and 16 from Gallipolis. Through this town runs Leading creek.

SALISBURY, t. Wayne co. In., 4 or 5 m. E. from Centreville, and 35 N. from Brookville.

SALMON, r. Ct., which runs into the r. Connecticut, in East Haddam.

SALMON, r. N. Y., flows into lake Ontario, 4 m. N. from Mexico Point. Length 60 or 70 m. There is on this river, about 10 m. from the lake, a tremendous cataract, which has a descent of 110 feet perpendicular.

SALMON CREEK, r. Cayuga co. N. Y., runs into S. end of lake Cayuga; 19 miles long.

SALMON CREEK, r. Franklin co. N. Y., which runs into the St. Lawrence, 7 m. N. from French Mills.

SALMON CREEK, stream of St. Lawrence co. flows NNW. about 70 miles, enters L. C. at French Mills, and falls into St. Lawrence river at the head of lake St. Francis.

SALMON FALL, local name of that part of Piscataqua river, below Berwick falls.

SALT CREEK, r. O., which runs SE. into Scioto, about 15 m. below Chillicothe. Near this river are salt-springs, from which salt is manufactured in large quantities. The salt-works are about 80 m. NW. from Gallipolis.

SALTILLO, city of Mexico, in the state of Coahuilla y Texas, on the confines of Coahuilla and New Leon. It is surrounded by arid plains, upon which fresh water is scarce; the site is an elevated part of the great table-land of Anahuac, sloping towards the gulf of Mexico, and the Rio Grande del Norte. Lat. 25° 20′ N. Population, 6,600.

SALT LICK, v. Greenup co. Ken., 130 m. from Frankfort, and 430 from W. C., contains about 20 dwellings, &c.

SALTPETRE CREEK, r. Md., which runs into Gunpowder river, 12 m. ENE. from Baltimore.

SALT RIVER, r. La., runs into the Mississippi, 60 m. above the Illinois river.

SALT RIVER, r. of Miso., entering the Mississippi from the NW. about 100 m. above St. Louis.

SALT RIVER, r. Ken., which runs NW. into the Ohio, 20 m. below the Rapids. It is navigable for boats 60 m.

SALT SPRING RIVER, r. In., which runs into the Ohio.

SALTZBURG, v. Indiana co. Pa., situated on the Pennsylvania canal, 10 m. NW. from Blairsville, and 17. SW. from the boro. of Indiana.

SALUBRITY, v. Gadsden co. Flor., 108 m. from Tallahassee, and 880 from W. C.

SALUDA, r. S. C., which runs SE. and unites with Broad river just above Columbia, to form the Congaree.

SALUTER, r. of La., in Natchitoches and Ouachitta. The source of this stream is on the line between La. and Arkansas, and it flows into Ouachitta, 3 m. below the mouth of Barthelony river.

SAMPSON, co. N. C., bounded by New Hanover SE. Bladen SW. Cumberland W. Johnson N. Wayne NE. and Dauphin E. Length 35 m., mean width 20. It is drained by Black river, branch of Cape Fear river. Clinton, the chief town, is about 55 m. NNW. from Wilmington. Pop. 12,157, of whom 4,425 were slaves, and 257 free colored.

SAMPTOWN, v. Middlesex co. N. J., 14 m. WSW. from Elizabethtown, has a Baptist church, and 10 or 12 houses.

SAN ANTONIO, city of Mexico, in the state of Oaxaca, 130 m. SE. from the city of Mexico, and about 80 N. from that of Oaxaca.

SAN BLAS, city and seaport of Mexico,

in the former Guadalaxara, now Jalisco, at the mouth of the river Santiago.

SANDBORNTOWN, ts. Carroll co. N. H., 60 m. NW. from Portsmouth, and 20 from Concord. Pop. 2,745.

SANDERSVILLE, t. and cap. Washington co. Geo., 26 m. E. from Milledgeville. It contains a court-house, a jail, and some 15 or 20 houses.

SANDFORD, ts. York co. Me., 22 m. N. from York. It contains a neat and flourishing village. Pop. 2,233.

SANDGATE, ts. Bennington co. Vt., 25 m. N. from Bennington, and 31 from Rutland; great attention is paid here to the growing of wool. Pop. 776.

SANDISFIELD, ts. Berkshire co. Mass., 20 m. SE. from Lenox, 112 WSW. from Boston. A large amount of leather is tanned here. Pop. 1,464.

SANDOWN, ts. Rockingham co. N. H., 29 m. WSW. from Portsmouth, and 30 SE. from Concord. It is a good farming ts. Pop. 525.

SANDTOWN, v. Gloucester co. N. J., 13 m. SSE. from Philadelphia, a small village of some 10 or 12 houses.

SANDUSKY, r. Ohio, runs NE. into Sandusky bay, at the town of Sandusky. Length 70 m. This river is navigable, and is connected with the Great Miami by a portage of 9 m., and with the Scioto by one of 4 m. The river has rapids, below which there is a very valuable fishery.

SANDUSKY, co. Ohio, bounded N. by lake Erie, E. by Huron co., S. by Seneca, and W. by Wood co. It is 30 m. long, and 25 broad. Pop. 10,182. Lower Sandusky is the cap.

SANDUSKY, city, Huron co. Ohio, on the S. shore of Sandusky bay, 3 m. from its entrance, 25 NE. from Fort Stephenson, about 100 N. from Columbus, and 250 W. from Buffalo. It is handsomely laid out on a beautiful site, and a steam-boat wharf has been erected, which is thronged with steam-boats and other vessels arriving and departing; and the distant horizon upon the lake almost constantly whitened with floating canvass; here is also a ship-yard. It contains 25 or 30 stores, 4 hotels, a large academy 3 stories high, several churches, about 270 dwellings, &c. &c.

SANDUSKY BAY, bay, Ohio, on SW. part of lake Erie, 20 m. long, and 24 broad.

SANDWICH, t. and cap. of Essex co. U. C., on Detroit river, 2 m. below Detroit. It is a considerable village, built chiefly on a single long street.

SANDWICH, ts. Carroll co. N. H., N. of Squam lake, 50 m. N. from Concord, and 72 NNW. from Portsmouth. In the N. part of this town, there is a mountain near 3,000 feet high. This is a flourishing ts. with various mills. Pop. 2,625.

SANDWICH, ts. Barnstable co. Mass., on Barnstable bay, 12 m. W. from Barnstable, 54 SSE. from Boston. Here is an academy. Sandwich river runs through the town into Barnstable bay. Its manufactures consist of glass, leather, nails, vessels, salt, iron-castings, stoves, &c. Annual amount about 350,000 dollars. It has a good harbor, and about 20 sail of vessels, engaged in the coasting and fisheries. Pop. 3,719.

SANDY BAY, or Cove, bay, on the coast of Mass., N. of Cape Ann. Lon. 70° 38′ W. Lat. 42° 41′ N.

SANDY CREEK, v. Murray ts. Orleans co. N. Y., 9 m. E. from Albion; contains several mills, and 25 or 30 dwellings.

SANDY CREEK, ts. Oswego co. N. Y., 160 m. from Albany, and 5 from Pulaski. Pop. 2,405.

SANDY CREEK, r. S. C., runs into the Congaree. Lon. 81° 40′ W. Lat. 34° 37′ N.

SANDY FORK, v. Mecklenburg co. Va., 273 m. from W. C.; is a small village of some 10 or 12 houses.

SANDY HILL, v. in Kingsbury ts. Washington co. N. Y., on the E. side of the Hudson, 50 m. N. from Albany. It is delightfully situated, just above Baker's Falls, and is a regularly laid out, well built, and very flourishing village. It contains a woollen and a cotton-factory, several iron works, and also a manufactory of cotton bagging from hemp. It is the half shire of the county, and contains a court-house and jail, and about 125 dwellings.

SANDY HILL, v. Worcester co. Md., 137 m. from Annapolis, and 174 from W. C.; has some 12 or 15 dwellings.

SANDY HOOK, small isl. on the coast of N. J., in the township of Middleton, 7 m. S. from Long Island, 24 S. from New York. It was formerly a peninsula. Sandy Hook, or Point, forms a capacious harbor. Here is a light-house, on the N. point of the Hook, in Lon. 72° 2′ W. Lat. 40° 26′ N.

SANDY HOOK, v. Culpeper co. Va.; a small village of 10 or 12 dwellings.

SANDY LAKE, lake of Wisconsin Territory, forming one of the links in the chain of intercommunication between lake Superior and Mississippi river.

SANDY LAKE RIVER, r. of Wisconsin Territory, flows from Sandy lake, and enters the Mississippi river at Lat. 47° N. At its outlet from Sandy lake, the U. S. NW. Company have an establishment.

SANDY LICK, r. Pa., runs into the Alleghany, about 15 m. below Toby's creek.

SANDY MOUNT, v. Greenville t. Va., 77 m. S. from Richmond.

SANDY RIVER, *Big*, rises in the Laurel Mountains, and forms a part of the boundary between Virginia and Kentucky, and runs NNW. into the Ohio, 40 m. above the Scioto.

SANDY RIVER, *Little*, Ken., runs into the Ohio, 20 m. below Big Sandy.

SANDY RIVER, r. Me., runs into the Kennebeck, 6 m. above Norridgewock.

SANDY SPRING, v. Montgomery co. Md.

SANDY SPRING, v. Adams co. Ohio, 110 m. SSW. from Columbus.

SANDYTOWN, p. Sussex co. N. J., 85 m. N. from Trenton.

SANDYVILLE, v. Tuscarawas co. Ohio, 110 m. NE. from Columbus; contains some 20 or 25 houses.

SANFORD, ts. and v. Broome co. N. Y., 120 m. SW. from Albany. The village contains 12 or 15 dwellings. Population, 1,173.

SANFORD, ts. York co. Me., 94 m. SW. from Augusta, and 35 WSW. from Portland; contains a printing and bleaching establishment. Pop. 2,233.

SANGAMOIN, r. Il., unites with the Illinois. It is navigable for boats 150 m.

SANGAMOIN, co. Il., on Sangamoin river, bounded N. by Tazewell, E. by Macon and Shelby, S. by Montgomery and Macoupin, and W. by Cass and Morgan cos. Pop. 14,716. Chief town, Springfield.

SANGERFIELD, ts. and v. Oneida co. N. Y., 15 m. S. by W. from Utica, and 94 NW. from Albany. It is a considerable town, and contains a printing-office, from which is issued a weekly newspaper. Pop. 2,251.

SANGERVILLE, ts. Piscataquis co. Me., 38 m. NW. from Bangor, and 70 NW. from Augusta. Pop. 1,197.

SANILAC, co. Mich., bounded N. and NW. by Saginaw bay, E. by lake Huron, S. by St. Clair and Lapeer cos. and W. by Saginaw co. Pop. 2,103. Chief town, Saginaw.

SAN PEDRO, v. and cap. Madison co. F. T., 52 m. from Tallahassee, and 950 from W. C., a small village of some 15 or 20 dwellings.

SANTA CRUZ, one of the Caribbee islands. Lon. 64° 35′ W. Lat. 17° 45′ N.

SANTA FE, capital of New Mexico, in N. America, seated among mountains, near the Rio del Norte, 950 m. N. of Mexico. Lon. 106° 35′ W. Lat. 35° 32′ N.

SANTEE, r. S. C., formed by the union of the Congaree and Wateree. It runs into the sea by two mouths, N. and S. from Santee, 20 m. below Georgetown. Lat. 33° 12′ N. This river affords a navigation at some seasons nearly 300 miles, as high up as Morgantown, N. C. It is connected with Cooper river by a canal. The main branch in N. Carolina is called Catawba.

SANTIAGO, r. of Mexico, rising about 23 m. NW. from the city of Mexico, on the table-land of Anahuac, flows through the intendencies of Mexico, Guanaxuato, Guadalaxara, and Valladolid, and after an entire course of about 370 m. falls into the Pacific Ocean, at the city of San Blas. Santiago is by far the largest stream of Mexico: it is navigable for some distance from its mouth, but the adjacent country is thickly wooded, uncultivated and unhealthy.

SARA, creek, La., in New Feliciana, rises in the state of Mississippi, near Woodville, and flowing S. crosses Lat. 31° N. and falls into the Mississippi at St. Francisville, after an entire course of 25 m.

SARAH, v. Fountain co. In., 87 m. from Indianapolis, and 660 from W. C., a small but increasing place.

SARANAC, v. Ionia co. Mich., 150 m. from Detroit, and 678 from W. C., contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

SARANAC, r. N. Y., after a NE. course of 65 m. flows into lake Champlain, at Plattsburg.

SARATOGA, co. N. Y., bounded N. by Warren co. E. by the Hudson, which separates it from Washington and Rensselaer cos. S. by Albany co. SW. by Schenectady co. and W. by Hamilton and Montgomery cos. Pop. 40,553. Chief town, Ballston.

SARATOGA, ts. Saratoga co. N. Y., on W. side of the Hudson, 12 m. NE. from Ballston, 31 N. from Albany, 360 from W. C. This town gives name to several celebrated mineral springs, which are spread over a tract of country about 12 m. in extent, in Saratoga county, and are known by different local names. The most noted are those of Saratoga and Ballston, which are the most celebrated mineral waters in the U. States, strongly impregnated with carbonic acid, and contain also carbonate of soda, muriate of soda, super-carbonated lime, and a carbonate of iron. These springs have long been a favorite resort during the summer months, not only for invalids, but for people of gaiety and fashion, who flock thither by thousands from every quarter of the Union. Saratoga is memorable as the place where General Burgoyne surrendered the British army to General Gates, Oct. 17th, 1777. Pop. 2,624.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, ts. and v. Saratoga co. N. Y., taken from Saratoga, 1819. The village, 6¼ m. from Ballston Spa, and 36½ from Albany, incorporated in 1827, contains 5 or 6 churches, an academy, a scientific institute, a printing-office issuing a weekly paper, a reading-room, public library containing several thousand volumes, and an extensive mineralogical cabinet. It is built chiefly on one street, which is very broad, adorned by many large and elegant houses, for the accommodation of visitors, the chief of which are the Congress and the Union Halls at the south end, the Pavilion at the north, and the United States Hotel, centrally situated, besides which there are a great number of similar establishments of less note, well kept. Board may be obtained here from 3 to 10 dollars per week. The village contains about 250 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 3,384.

SARDINIA, ts. and v. Erie co. N. Y., 273 m. from Albany, and 30 SE. from Buffalo. The village, on Cattaraugus creek, contains several mills, a furnace, &c., and about 60 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,743.

SARECTA, v. Duplin co. N. C., 115 m. from Raleigh, has some 12 or 15 dwellings.

SASKACHAWAINE, great river of N. America, is formed by two large branches, both rising in the Chippewan mountains,

and flowing generally to the E. After a course of 600 m. they unite and flow 200 m. into the NW. bay of lake Winnipeg. The Severn, flowing from the eastern side of lake Winnipeg, is the continuation of the Saskatchawaine and Assiniboine rivers.

SASSAFRAS, r. of Md., rises on the confines of Del. and flowing W. between Kent and Cecil cos. falls into Chesapeake bay 11 miles south from the mouth of the Susquehannah.

SASSAFRAS, v. Kent co. Md., near the head of the Sassafras, 17 m. S. from Elkton, has 20 or 30 houses.

SATARTIA, v. Yazoo co. Mis., 36 m. N. from Jackson, and 1,070 from W. C., is a small village of some 12 or 15 dwellings.

SATAUKET, v. in the township of Brookhaven, on N. side of Long Island, 65 m. E. from New York. It contains an elegant Presbyterian, and an Episcopal church. It is pleasant and healthy, and is the principal harbor for wood-vessels on N. side of the island.

SATILLA, *Great*, r. Georgia, runs ESE. into the sea, N. of Cumberland island.

SATILLA, *Little*, r. Georgia, runs into the sea, N. of the Great Satilla.

SAUGATUCK, v. Fairfield co. Ct., on the Saugatuck, 3 m. NE. from Norwalk.

SAUGERTIES, ts. Ulster co. N. Y., on the W. bank of the Hudson, 13 m. N. from Kingston, 52 S. from Albany. Population, 6,216.

SAUGUS, ts. Essex co. Mass., 2½ m. W. from Lynn, 10 SW. from Salem. It manufactures morocco, cigars, snuff, bricks, &c. Pop. 1,098.

SAULT DE SAINT MARIE, v. and cap. Chippeway co. Mich. This co. is not defined, except as a tract of country N. of the Straits of Michillimackinack. The town is 326 m. NW. from Detroit, and contains Fort Brady. Lat. 46° 31′ N.

SAUQUOIT, v. Oneida co. N. Y. Paris ts. 9 m. S. from Utica, contains 2 churches, an academy, several cotton factories, several mills, and about 125 dwellings.

SAVANNAH, r. U. S., which is formed by the union of the Tugeloo and Keowee. It separates S. Carolina from Georgia, and runs SE. into the Atlantic. It is navigable for large vessels to the town of Savannah 17 m. and for boats of 100 feet keel to Augusta, which, by the course of the river, is 340 m. above Savannah. Just above Augusta there are falls; beyond these the river is navigable for boats to the junction of the Tugeloo and Keowee.

SAVANNAH, city and port of entry, Chatham co. Geo., on SW. bank of the Savannah r. 17 m. from its mouth, 118 SW. from Charleston, 123 SE. from Augusta, 160 ESE. from Milledgeville. Lon. 81° 10′ W. Lat. 32° 8′ N. Its position is a low sandy plain. It was formerly built of wood, and insalubrious from its marshy surface and contiguity to rice swamps. It has suffered severely from fires, but the parts destroyed have been handsomely rebuilt. The rice swamps in the immediate vicinity are no longer inundated, and the health of the city is since much improved. It contains 12 public buildings, 8 or 10 churches, and 4 banks. The Presbyterian church is an elegant and spacious edifice of stone. The Exchange is a large building, 5 stories high. The Academy is partly of brick and partly of stone, 180 feet front, 60 feet wide, and 3 stories high. There are 10 public squares planted with trees, among which the beautiful China trees are conspicuous. It is a place of very great trade, and has exported over 120,000 bales of cotton,




SAVANNAH, AND ITS ENVIRONS.

besides large amounts of rice and tobacco, in a year. It is defended by 2 forts, and the entrance to the river indicated by a light-house on Tybee Island. In 1820, 463 buildings were destroyed by fire, valued at $4,000,000. Pop. 11,214.



FORMER BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, name of two small rivers of the Wis. Territory, one a head branch of the St. Louis, and the other of Sandy lake rivers. The two Savannah rivers approach so near each other, as to leave only a short portage between them.

SAVANNAH, v. and cap. Hardin co. Ten., 112 m. from Nashville, and 800 from W. C., contains a court-house, jail, several stores, and is a place of some trade.

SAVANNAHVILLE, v. Macon co. N. C., 320 m. from Raleigh, and 570 from W. C.

SAVERTON, v. Ralls co. Mo., on the Miss. river, and is the only steam-boat landing in the county, contains 3 or 4 stores, and is a place of considerable business. It is 170 m. from Jefferson city.

SAVINTON, v. Cecil co. Md., 110 m. from W. C.

SAVOY, ts. Berkshire co. Mass., 25 m. NE. from Lenox, 120 W. from Boston. Pop. 915.

SAW PITT, v. Westchester co. N. Y., on an arm of the sound, 27 m. from N. Y., has 2 churches, 8 or 10 stores, and about 120 dwellings. It employs 6 or 8 sloops in its trade.

SAYBROOK, ts. Middlesex co. Ct., on W. side of the Connecticut, near its mouth, opposite Lyme, 17 m. W. from New London, 35 E. from New Haven, and 40 from Hartford. The ts. is 7 m. long from N. to S. and 6 m. in breadth, divided into 3 parishes, Saybrook, Westbrook, and Essex. Saybrook is in the SE. part, west of this is Westbrook, and north of these two is Essex. There are several small harbors on the sound, and on the Connecticut; besides the business in navigation, fishery, ship-building, and quarrying of stone, there are various manufacturing establishments in the different villages in the town, the chief of which are augers, gimlets, hammers, steel carriage springs, ivory and iron combs, ink-stands, sand-boxes, &c. &c. Pop. 3,417.

SCANTIC, r. Ct., runs into the Connecticut, in East Windsor.

SCARBOROUGH, ts. Cumberland co. Me., 10 m. SW. from Portland. Population, 2,172.

SCARSDALE, ts. Westchester co. N. Y., 24 m. from N. Y. Pop. 255.

SCAWS, v. Seneca co. N. Y., on the outlet of Seneca lake, 173 m. from Albany, and 335 from W. C., contains several stores, various mechanics, and is a pleasant and flourishing village.

SCHATICOKE, ts. Rensselaer co. N. Y., on E. side of the Hudson, 17 m. N. from Albany. Pop. 3,389.

SCHENECTADY, co. N. Y., on the Mohawk, bounded NW. by Montgomery co. NE. by Saratoga co. S. by Albany co. and SW. by Schoharie co. Chief town, Schenectady. Pop. 17,387.

SCHENECTADY, city and cap. Schenectady co. N. Y., on the Mohawk, 15 m. NW. from Albany, 391 from W. C. The city is situated on SE. side of the Mohawk, on a handsome plain; it is regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, a jail, 2 banks, a college, an academy for young ladies called the Washington Boarding-School, and 8 houses of public worship for the different prevailing denominations, a paper-mill, a furnace for casting iron, a brass foundery, a carpet and sattinet factory, and about 1,300 dwellings. An elegant bridge, 997 feet in length, is built in this place across the Mohawk. Union College is situated on E. side of the city, on an elevated spot of ground, and commanding a delightful prospect. It was founded in 1795, and is a very respectable and flourishing seminary, with ample endowments. The buildings are 2 elegant brick edifices, each 200 feet in length, and 4 stories high, having each 2 wings extending 156 feet, and two boarding-houses. These buildings contain upwards of 100 rooms for the accommodation of students, rooms for the philosophical and chemical apparatus, lecture rooms, &c., and accommodations for the officers of the college with their families. The libraries contain about 14,000 volumes. The philosophical apparatus and the chemical are complete. The number of students ranges

from 200 to 250. Commencement is held on the 4th Wednesday in July. There are 3 vacations; the first from commencement, 7 weeks; the second from the Wednesday immediately preceding Christmas, 3 weeks; the third from the first Wednesday in April, 3 weeks. There is connected with the college an academy containing about 100 students. Pop. 6,784.

SCHODAC, ts. Rensselaer co. N. Y., on the E. side of the Hudson, 9 m. S. from Albany. It contains the villages of Schodac Centre, Landing and Castleton. At the landing there are some 25 or 30 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 4,125.

SCHOENBRUNN or Beautiful Spring, Moravian settlement, Tuscarawas co. Ohio, on the Muskingum, 3 m. below New Philadelphia.

SCHOHARIE, co. central part of N. Y., bounded N. by Montgomery co. NE. by Schenectady, E. by Albany co. SE. by Green co. SW. by Delaware co. and W. by Otsego co. Pop. 32,358. Chief town, Schoharie.

SCHOHARIE, ts. and v. and cap. of Schoharie co. N. Y., 24 m. S. from Johnstown, 32 W. from Albany. It is watered by a river of the same name. Schoharie village is situated on Schoharie flats, and contains the county buildings, a printing-office, 2 churches, an academy, &c., and about 130 dwellings. Pop. 5,534.

SCHOHARIE, r. N. Y., runs N. through Schoharie co. into the Mohawk, W. of Florida. Length 70 m. The alluvial flats on this river are from 1 to 2 m. wide, and are very fertile.

SCHOHARIE KILL, v. in the W. part of Green co. N. Y., 61 m. SW. from Albany.

SCHOODIC LAKES, in Washington co. Me., about 40 m. NNW. from Machias.

SCHOOLCRAFT, v. Kalamazoo co. Mich., 166 m. from Detroit, and 615 from W. C.; it is a flourishing village, containing several stores, and 25 or 30 dwellings.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, a mountain range and watering place in Morris co. N. J. The watering place is in the SW. angle of the co. about 20 m. NE. from Easton in Pa., 50 from N. Y., and 56 from Trenton. It is a delightful, rural place, and is much resorted to in the hot season.

SCHUYLER, ts. Herkimer co. N. Y., on the N. side of the Mohawk river, 6 m. NE. from Utica. Pop. 1,798.

SCHUYLER, co. Il., bounded N. by McDonough, NE. by Fulton, SE. by the Illinois river, S. by Pike, and W. by Adams and Hancock cos. It is watered by the Illinois river, and by Crooked, M'Kee's and Sugar creeks. The middle and northern portions are divided into timber and prairie of an excellent quality. Along Crooked creek, is an extensive body of fine timber, also on Sugar creek another body. Rich mines of iron ore are found on Crooked creek. Rushville is the capital. Pop. 6,972.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, v. Schuylkill co. Pa., 55 m. NE. from Harrisburg, and 5 W. from Orwigsburg. It is a place of considerable business.

SCHUYLER'S LAKE, lake, N. Y., 9 m. long and 5 broad, 5 m. W. from lake Otsego.

SCHUYLERSVILLE, v. Saratoga co. N. Y., 36 m. N. from Albany; contains a cotton and woollen-factory, several mills, and about 70 dwellings.

SCHUYLKILL, co. Pa., bounded by Berks SE. Dauphin SW. Northumberland and Columbia NW. Luzerne N. and Northampton and Lehigh NE. Length 37 m., mean width 13. Pop. 29,053. Soil, rough, rocky, and sterile. Chief town, Orwigsburg.

SCHUYLKILL, r. Pa., rises in Luzerne co. and runs SE. into the Delaware, 6 m. below Philadelphia. It is 140 m. long, and navigable for large merchant-vessels to Philadelphia.

SCHWARZBURG, v. Wayne co. Mich., 11 m. from Detroit, and 545 from W. C.; contains several stores, and is a flourishing place.

SCHROON, ts. and v. Essex co. N. Y., W. of Ticonderoga. It lies W. of Schroon lake; the village is 95 m. from Albany, and 30 from Elizabeth, on the north end of Schroon lake, contains a forge, 2 mills, and 15 or 20 dwellings. Population of township, 1,660.

SCHROON, r. N. Y., the E. branch of the Hudson. It runs from Schroon lake into the Hudson, and has many falls.

SCHROON LAKE, N. Y., 12 m. W. of the N. end of lake George. It lies between Hague on the E. and Chester on the W. and is about 8 m. long, and 1 broad.

SCIO, v. Washtenaw co. Mich., a small but increasing village.

SCIOTO, salt-works, near the centre of Jackson co. Ohio, reserved by the U. S., about 28 m. SE. from Chillicothe.

SCIOTO, co. Ohio, bounded by the Ohio river S. Adams W. Pike N. Jackson NE. and Lawrence E. Length 30 m., mean width 19. Pop. 11,192. Chief town, Portsmouth.

SCIOTO, r. Ohio, rises near the sources of the Sandusky, has a course E. of S., passes by Columbus, Circleville, and Chillicothe, and runs into the Ohio at Portsmouth, 552 m. below Pittsburg. It is navigable for boats 130 m. and is connected with the Sandusky by a portage of 4 m. A large part of the country watered by this river is very fertile.

SCIOTO, *Little*, r. Ohio, flows into the Ohio, 20 m. below the Scioto.

SCIPIO, ts. and v. Cayuga co. N. Y., 11 m. S. from Auburn, and 180 W. from Albany. It lies on the E. side of Cayuga lake, and the township is about 10 m. square, fertile, and well cultivated. Population, 2,255.

SCIPIO, v. Franklin co. In., 83 m. SE. from Indianapolis, and 511 from W. C. It contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

SCIPIO, v. Jennings co. In., 53 m. SE. from Indianapolis, and 585 from W. C.; a small village of 12 or 15 dwellings.

SCITUATE, ts. and s-p. Plymouth co. Mass., on a bay of the same name, 17 m. SE. from Boston. It contains 3 houses of public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Episcopalians. Its manufactures are leather, boots, shoes and tacks. It has a number of vessels employed in the fisheries. Pop. 3,886.

SCITUATE, ts. Providence co. R. I., 15 m. WSW. from Providence. It contains a bank and several cotton manufactories, besides some of wool. Pop. 4,090.

SCOTCH PLAINS, v. Essex co. N. J., 11 m. W. from Elizabethtown.

SCOTCHTOWN, v. Orange co. N. Y., Wallkill ts. 6 m. N. from Goshen, contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

SCOTLAND NECK, v. Halifax co. N. C.; a small village of 10 or 12 dwellings.

SCOTIA, v. and cap. Pope co. Ark., 80 m. from Little Rock, and 1,150 from W. C.; a small village of some 15 or 20 dwellings.

SCOTIA, v. Schenectady co. N. Y., 16 m. from Albany, on the Mohawk, opposite Schenectady; contains about 30 dwellings, &c.

SCOTLAND SOCIETY, ts. Windham co. Ct., between Windham and Canterbury, 34 m. a little S. of E. from Hartford.

SCOTT, ts. NW. corner Cortlandt co. N. Y. extending from the head of Skeneateles lake, 25 m. NE. from Ithaca. Pop. 1,332.

SCOTT, co. Va., bounded by Ten. S. Lee co. Va. W. Cumberland mountains or Va. N. Russell co. NE. and Washington SE. Length 40 m., mean width 28. Pop. 7,303. Chief town, Estillville.

SCOTT, v. Adams co. Ohio, 107 m. SSW. from Columbus.

SCOTT, co. Miso., bounded NW. by cape Girardeau co. NE. and E. by the Mississippi river, SW. by New Madrid co. and W. by Stoddard. Benton is the cap. Pop. 5,974, of whom 938 were slaves.

SCOTT, co. Iowa, on the Mississippi river. Rockingham and Davenporte are the chief villages. Pop. 2,940.

SCOTT, co. Ark., bounded N. by Johnson and Crawford, E. by Conway, S. by Hot Spring co. and W. by the state line. Chief town, Boonville. Pop. 1,694, of whom 131 were slaves.

SCOTT, co. Miss,. bounded N. by Leake, E. by Newton, S. by Smythe, and W. by Rankin. Chief town, Hillsboro. Pop. 1,653, of whom 462 were slaves.

SCOTT, co. Ken., bounded by Fayette SE. Woodford SW. Franklin W. Owen N. and Harrison NE. Length 14 m., mean width 13. Pop. 13,668, of whom 5,339 were slaves. Chief town, Georgetown. Soil, highly productive.

SCOTT, co. In., bounded by Clarke co. SE. Floyd S. Washington W. Jackson NW. Jennings NE. and Jefferson E. Length 20 m., breadth 15. Pop. 4,442. Chief town, New Lexington. It is watered by several branches of White river.

SCOTTSBURG, v. Halifax co. Va.; a small village of some 10 or 15 houses.

SCOTTSBOROUGH, v. Baldwin co. Geo., 4 m. from Milledgeville, and 646 from W. C.

SCOTTSVILLE, v. Monroe co. N. Y., 12 m. SW. from Rochester, has 4 churches, several mills, and about 140 dwellings.

SCOTTSVILLE, v. and cap. Powhatan co. Va., about 30 m. W. from Richmond, and 140 from W. C.; contains the usual county buildings, and some 15 or 20 houses.

SCOTTSVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Allen co. Ken., on a small branch of Big Barren river, 45 m. E. from Russellville, and 160 SW. by S. from Frankfort; contains a court-house, jail, several stores, and 215 inhabitants.

SCRIBA, ts. Oswego co. N. Y., at the mouth of the Oswego, 165 m. WNW. from Albany, 5 from Oswego. Pop. 4,051.

SCRIVEN, co. Geo., between Savannah and Ogeechee rivers, bounded by Effingham co. SE. Ogeechee river or Bullock and Emanuel cos. SW. Burke NW. and Savannah river NE. Length 34 m., mean width 22. Pop. 4,794, of whom 2,623 were slaves. Chief town, Jacksonborough.

SCUFFLETOWN, Gloucester co. Va., 82 m. from Richmond, and 170 from W. C.

SCUFFLETOWN, v. Laurens district, S. C., 87 m. from Columbia, and 890 from W. C., contains 6 or 8 dwellings.

SCUFFLETOWN, v. Abbeville district, S. C., 100 m. from Columbia, and 548 from W. C., contains 6 or 8 dwellings.

SCULLTOWN, v. Salem co. N. J., 10 m. NE. from Salem, contains 25 or 30 dwellings.

SEABROOK, ts. Rockingham co. N. H., 7 m. N. from Newburyport, 17 SSW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1,392.

SEAFORD, v. Sussex co. Del., 55 m. S. from Dover, and 107 from W. C.

SEAKONNET ROCKS, rocks on the coast of R. I., on E. side of the entrance of Narragansett bay, 6 m. ESE. from Newport.

SEAL ISLANDS, cluster of small islands, in the Atlantic, near the coast of Me. Lon. 67° 46′ W. Lat. 44° 45′ N.

SEARSBURG, v. Crawford ts. Orange co. N. Y., 11 m. from Goshen, contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

SEARSBURG, ts. Bennington co. Vt., 12 m. E. from Bennington, situate on the mountains, has 40 inhabitants, and 41 sheep!

SEARSMONT, ts. Waldo co. Me., 93 m. NE. from Portland, 30 E. from Augusta. Pop. 1,374.

SEARSVILLE, v. in the SE. part of Chatauque co. N. Y.

SEBAGO, or Sebasticook, lake of Cumberland co. Me., out of the E. part of which flows Presumscut river.

SEBAGO, ts. Cumberland co. Me., 65

m. SW. from Augusta, and 30 NW. from Portland, it has a good soil. Population, 707.

SEBASTICOOK, r. Me., rises near the Piscataquis, and flows into the Kennebeck on E. side, at Winslow. It passes through a large pond in Harmony, and receives a considerable eastern branch in Palmyra. Its whole length is 70 or 80 m. Great numbers of herrings are caught in it.

SEBEC, t. Piscataquis co. Me., 82 m. NNW. from Castine, and 9 from Dover. Pop. 1,116.

SEBEC, lake and river, Maine. Sebec lake lies partly in Somerset co. and partly in Penobscot, drawing its remote confluents from the environs of Moose Head lake. The outlet, retaining the same name, unites with the Piscataquis.

SEDGWICK, s-p. Hancock co. Me., on E. side of Penobscot bay, 6 m. SE. from Castine, 260 NE. from Boston. It has good harbors, and has a number of vessels employed in the coasting trade and fisheries. Pop. 1,922.

SEEKONK, ts. Bristol co. Mass., on E. side of Pawtucket or Seekonk river, opposite North Providence, 19 m. WSW. from Taunton, 38 SSW. from Boston. That part of Pawtucket village which belongs to Massachusetts is in this town. Here is a bank. Pop. 1,196.

SEELYSBURG, v. Cattaraugus co. N. Y., 308 m. from Albany, and 13 SW. from Ellicottville, contains 8 or 10 dwellings.

SEGERSVILLE, v. Lehigh co. Pa., 18 m. NW. from Northampton, contains 20 or 30 houses.

SEGOVIA, *New*, town in Guatemala, seated on the river Yare, on the confines of the province of Honduras. Lon. 84° 20′ W. Lat. 13° 25′ N.

SEGUIN, island on the coast of Maine, about 3 m. from the mouth of Kennebeck r., 4 m. E. from Cape Small Point. Lon. 69° 42′ W. Lat. 43° 41′ N. There is a light-house on this island.

SELAM, town in Mexico, situated near the sea-coast. Lon. 90° 28′ W. Lat. 39° 12′ N.

SELANO, v. Duval co. Flor., 270 m. E. of Tallahassee, and 826 from W. C., contains 6 or 8 dwellings.

SELBYSPORT, v. Alleghany co. Md., 38 m. W. from Cumberland, 205 from Annapolis, and 172 from W. C.

SELIN'S GROVE, v. Union co. Pa., on the Susquehannah river, 50 m. from Harrisburg, and 160 from W. C., contains some 20 or 30 houses.

SELLERSVILLE, v. Bucks co. Pa., in Rockhill ts., 35 m. NNW. from Philadelphia, and 90 from Harrisburg, on the Philadelphia and Easton turnpike, contains 15 or 20 dwellings.

SELMA, v. Dallas co. Ala., 43 m. from Cahawba, 86 from Tuscaloosa, and 876 from W. C.

SELSER TOWN, Adams co. Mississippi, about 15 m. NE. from Natchez, and 100 from Jackson, contains 10 or 15 houses.

SEMPRONIUS, ts. and v. Cayuga co. N. Y., 14 m. SE. from Auburn, and 160 W. from Albany. It lies W. of Skeneateles lake, and E. of Owasco lake, and is a very valuable township. The village contains 10 or 12 dwellings. Pop. 1,304.

SENECA, ts. Ontario co. N. Y., on W. side of Seneca lake, 12 m. E. from Canandaigua, and 192 W. from Albany. This is a very valuable township, and contains the flourishing villages of Geneva and Castleton. Pop. 7,073.

SENECA, r. N. Y., flows from Seneca lake NE. into the Oswego, in Cicero. Its whole course is about 60 m. It affords considerable facilities for boat navigation, and furnishes valuable mill-seats.

SENECA, co. N. Y., bounded N. by Cayuga co. E. by Cayuga co. and lake, S. by Tompkins co. and W. by Seneca lake and co. Pop. 24,874. Chief towns, Waterloo and Ovid.

SENECA, co. O., bounded N. by Sandusky, Huron E. Crawford S. and W. by Hancock and Wood. Length 30 m., breadth 18. Sandusky river flows across this county from N. to S. Chief town, Tiffin. Pop. 18,128.

SENECA CREEK, r. Md., runs into the Potomac, 21 m. W. from W. C.

SENECA FALLS, ts. and v. Seneca co. N. Y., on the outlet of Seneca lake, 10 m. below Geneva, 4 m. below Waterloo, and 2 m. W. from Cayuga bridge. The village contains 5 churches, a large and flourishing academy, a printing-office, issuing a weekly paper, 7 or 8 large flour-mills, 6 saw-mills, 4 or 5 plaster-mills, 2 oil-mills, a clock factory, dying and bleaching works, furnace, paper-mills, &c. &c., and about 500 houses. Pop. of ts. 4,281.

SENECA LAKE, N. Y., from 6 to 15 m. W. from Cayuga lake. It is 35 m. long, and from 2 to 4 broad. There is, on the bank of this lake, a quarry of marble, beautifully variegated, of an excellent quality, and proof against fire.

SENECAVILLE, v. Guernsey co. O., 59 m. E. from Columbus.

SENNET, ts. and v. Cayuga co. N. Y., 160 m. from Albany, and 5 NE. from Auburn. The village, on the road from Weedsport to Auburn, contains about 40 dwellings. Pop. 2,060.

SEQUATCHEE, r. Ten., rises in Bledsoe co., runs SW. passing through the western part of the Cherokee country, and flows into the Tennessee.

SEVERN, r. Md., runs by Annapolis into the Chesapeake, 2 m. below the town.

SEVERN, r. Va., runs into Chesapeake bay, Lat. 37° 23′ N.

SEVIER, co. Ten., bounded by Dusky Mountain or North Carolina SE. Monroe S. Blount W. Knox NW. Jefferson NE. and Cocke E. Length 33 m., mean width 20. Chief town, Sevierville. Pop. 6,442.

SEVIER, co. Ark., situated SW. from

Little Rock; boundaries uncertain. Paraclifta is the cap. Pop. 2,810.

SEVIERVILLE, t. and cap. Sevier co. Ten., on a branch of the French Broad, about 30 m. SE. from Knoxville, 500 from W. C., contains the county buildings and has some trade.

SEWEE BAY, bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of S. Carolina. Lat. 32° 58′ N.

SEWICKLY, r. Pa., runs W. into the Youghiogeny, 9 m. above the Monongahela.

SEXTON'S RIVER, r. Vt., rises in Grafton, and runs into the Connecticut, 2 m. S. from Bellows Falls.

SHACKLEFORD, v. King and Queen co. Va.

SHADE, r. Ohio, flows into the Ohio, 10 m. below the Hockhocking.

SHADE MOUNTAIN, mt. Pa., NE. of Lewistown.

SHADY DALE, v. Jasper co. Geo., 43 m. from Milledgeville, and 665 from W. C. A small village of 10 or 12 houses.

SHADY GROVE, v. Franklin co. Va., 228 m. SW. by W. from Richmond.

SHAFFERSTOWN, v. in the NE. part of Lebanon co. Pa., 9 m. E. from Lebanon, and 32 E. from Harrisburg.

SHAFTSBURY, ts. Bennington co. Vt., 7 m. N. from Bennington. It is a considerable and flourishing town, and contains an academy, and a number of manufacturing establishments. A quarry of good marble is found in this town, and beds of iron ore. Pop. 1,885.

SHAKERS, v. Columbia co. N. Y. See New Lebanon.

SHAKERSTOWN, t. Mercer co. Ken., 23 m. from Frankfort, and 558 from W. C. A small village of 15 or 20 houses.

SHAKER TOWN, t. Knox co. In., a little east of the Wabash, about 15 m. N. from Vincennes; contains 25 or 30 houses.

SHAMOKIN, r. Pa., runs into the Susquehannah, a little below Sunbury.

SHANDAKEN, ts. Ulster co. N. Y., 20 m. W. from Kingston, surface mountainous. Pop. 1,455.

SHANESVILLE, v. Mercer co. Ohio, 122 m. NW. from Columbus; contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

SHANESVILLE, v. Tuscarawas co. Ohio, on Sugar creek, 90 m. easterly from Columbus; contains 10 or 15 dwellings.

SHAPLEIGH, ts. York co. Me., on the Piscataqua, 35 m. NW. York, 108 NNE. from Boston. It contains iron works and other manufactures. Pop. 1,510.

SHAREMAN'S CREEK. r. Pa., runs E. into the Susquehannah, a little below the Juniatta.

SHARKTOWN, v. Queen Ann co. Md., 14 m. from Annapolis, and 50 from W. C., a small village of 10 or 12 dwellings.

SHARON, ts. Hillsborough co. N. H., 18 m. WSW. from Amherst, 48 SW. from Concord. Pop. 251.

SHARON, ts. Windsor co. Vt., 22 m. N. from Windsor. Here are mills for the manufacture of woollen goods, paper, &c. Has a handsome village. Pop. 1,371.

SHARON, ts. Norfolk co. Mass., 17 m. SSW. from Boston. Its manufactures are 1 woollen and 2 cotton mills, axes, bedsteads, straw-bonnets, wool-cards, machinery, joiners' guages, &c. Pop. 1,076.

SHARON, ts. Litchfield co. Ct., 15 m. WNW. from Litchfield. Here is an academy. Pop. 2,407.

SHARON, ts. and v. Schoharie co. N. Y., 10 m. W. from Schoharie, 40 NW. from Albany.

SHARON, v. Morgan co. O., 21 m. NE. from McConnelsville, has an oil-mill, pottery, and 10 or 15 dwellings.

SHARON, v. Hamilton co. Ohio, in Sycamore ts. 97 m. SW. from Columbus; contains 12 or 15 houses.

SHARPS, isl. Dorchester co. Md., in the Chesapeake.

SHARPSBURG, v. Hamilton co. Ohio, a small village of 6 or 8 houses.

SHARPSBURG, t. Washington co. Md., about 2 m. from the Potomac, nearly opposite Shepherdstown, 14 m. SE. from Elizabethtown; contains several stores, and is a place of some considerable business.

SHARPSBURG, v. Bath co. Ken., 59 m. E. from Frankfort, and 500 from W. C., contains 15 or 20 dwellings.

SHARPTOWN, v. Salem co. N. J., 8 m. NE. Salem; contains 40 or 50 dwellings.

SHAWANGUNK, ts. Ulster co. N. Y., 17 m. NW. from Newburgh. Has 2 woollen factories, &c. &c. Pop. 3,886.

SHAWNEETOWN, v. Luzerne co. Pa., 110 m. from Harrisburg, and 118 from W. C., on the west bank of the Susquehannah river, 4 or 5 m. below Wilkesbarre, contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

SHAWNEETOWN, t. Gallatin co. Il., on the Ohio, 9 m. below the mouth of the Wabash. It contains a bank, a land-office, and a printing-office, from which is issued a weekly newspaper. This place has considerable trade in salt. The U. S. Saline, in the forks of Saline river, is 12 m. from the town. This town is subject to annual inundation, contains 10 or 15 stores, and about 1,000 inhabitants.

SHAWSHEEN, r. Mass., runs NE. into the Merrimack, in N. part of Andover.

SHEBOYAGAN, co. Wisconsin, on lake Michigan, next south of Manitouwoc co. Chief town, Sheboyagan. Pop. 133.

SHEEPSCOT, r. Lincoln co. Me., runs into the Atlantic, on E. side of Wiscasset, forming a bay at its mouth.

SHEFFIELD, ts. Caledonia co. Vt., 16 m. N. from Danville, 35 NE. from Montpelier. Pop. 821.

SHEFFIELD, ts. Berkshire co. Mass., 20 m. S. from Lenox, 30 SE. from Hudson, 140 WSW. from Boston. It is watered by the Housatonic, which affords good seats for mills. South mountain extends the whole length of the town, on E. side of the river. Pop. 2,332.

SHEFFIELD, v. Lorain co. Ohio, 155 m. NNE. from Columbus, 6 m. from Elyria, has a literary institution for the education of both sexes, on the manual labor plan.

SHEFFERSTOWN, v. Lebanon co. Pa., 32 m. E. from Harrisburg, and 130 from W. C., contains 20 or 25 dwellings.

SHELBURNE, t. in the British province of New Brunswick, at Port Roseway, extends 2 m. on the water-side, and 1 m. back, with wide streets crossing each other at right angles. The harbor is deep, capacious, and secure.

SHELBURNE, ts. Chittenden co. Vt., on lake Champlain, 7 m. S. from Burlington. Pop. 1,098.

SHELBURNE, ts. Coos co. N. H., on the Androscoggin, 22 m. ESE. from Lancaster. Pop. 350.

SHELBURNE, ts. Franklin co. Mass., 4 m. W. from Greenfield, 100 m. W. from Boston; manufactures consist of woollen goods, leather, boots, shoes, hats, &c. Pop. 1,022.

SHELBY, v. M'Comb co. Mich., 38 m. from Detroit.

SHELBY, ts. and v. Orleans co. N. Y., adjoining Niagara co. N. from the Tonnewanta reservation, and S. from the Erie canal; the village, 13 m. SE. of Albion, contains several mills, and 15 or 20 dwellings; at the basin in Erie canal are 10 or 15 houses. Pop. 2,643.

SHELBY, co. Ken., bounded by Salt river or Nelson co. S. Bullitt SW. Jefferson W. Henry N. and Franklin E. and SE. Length 26 m., mean width 20. Chief town, Shelbyville. Pop. 17,768, of whom 6,355 were slaves.

SHELBY, co. in the western part of Ohio, bounded N. by Allen, E. by Logan, S. by Miami, and W. by Darke. It is about 20 miles square. It is watered by the Great Miami river and Loramie's creek, beside several of their tributaries. Pop. 12,154. Chief town, Sydney.

SHELBY, SW. co. Ten., bounded by the state of Mississippi S. Mississippi river W. and Madison co. in Ten. N. and E. Length 34 m., width 30. Pop. 14,721, of whom 7,043 were slaves. Chief town, Memphis.

SHELBY, co. Ala., bounded by Coosa river E. Bibb co. S. Tuscaloosa SW. Jefferson NW. and St. Clair N. Length 40 m., width 36. Chief town, Shelbyville. Pop. 6,112.

SHELBY, co. In., bounded by Bartholomew S. Johnson W. Marion NW. Madison N. Rush E. and Decatur SE. Length 24 m., breadth 18. Pop. 12,005. Chief town, Shelbyville.

SHELBY, co. Miso., bounded N. and W. by lands not laid out, E. by Marion, and S. by Monroe. It is intersected from NW. to SE. by Salt river. The soil is generally good, but there is more prairie than timber. Shelbyville is the seat of justice. Pop. 3,056, of whom 458 were slaves.

SHELBYVILLE, t. and cap. Shelby co. Ken., on Brashan's creek, 12 m. above its junction with Salt river, 22 m. WSW. from Frankfort, and 572 from W. C. It contains a court-house, a bank, a printing-office, and a meeting-house. Pop. 1,335.

SHELBYVILLE, t. and cap. Bedford co. Ten., on Duck river, 50 m. SSE. from Nashville, and 692 from W. C. It is a flourishing town, and contains a court-house, a bank, a printing-office, and several stores.

SHELBYVILLE, t. and cap. Shelby co. Ala., 73 m. a little N. of E. from Tuscaloosa; has a court-house, jail, and some 15 or 20 dwellings.

SHELBYVILLE, t. and cap. Shelby co. In., 30 m. SE. from Indianapolis; contains a court-house, jail, several stores, and is a pleasant and flourishing village.

SHELBYVILLE, ts. and cap. Shelby co. Il., situated on Kaskaskia river, 40 m. above and NNE. from Vandalia; contains 6 or 8 stores, a brick court-house with a cupola, and from 50 to 60 families. There is a large sulphur spring in the village.

SHELDON, ts. Franklin co. Vt., on the Michiscoui, 16 m. E. from lake Champlain. Here are several forges, and a furnace for casting hollow ware. The village is a thriving place both in its manufactures and trade. Pop. 1,734.

SHELDON, ts. and v. Genesee co. N. Y., 20 m. SW. from Batavia, 270 W. from Albany. The village contains 20 or 25 dwellings.

SHELLDRAKE, r. Michigan, runs into lake Superior, 24 m. W. from point Iroquois.

SHELLSBURG, v. Bedford co. Pa., situated on the turnpike road leading from Bedford to Greensburg, 8 m. NW. from the latter, and 113 W. from Harrisburg; contains some 15 or 20 dwellings, &c.

SHELTER ISLAND, isl. near the E. end of Long Island, 100 m. E. from N. Y. It is 7 m. long, and 5 broad. This island and Great Hog-Neck island constitute a town.

SHENANDOAH, co. Va., bounded N. by Frederick co. SE. by Culpeper and Madison cos. SW. by Rockingham co. and W. by Hardy co. Chief town, Woodstock. Pop. 11,618, of whom 1,033 were slaves, and 265 free colored.

SHENANDOAH, r. Va., rises in Augusta co. and after a course of about 200 m. joins the Potomac in Lat. 38° 4′ N. just before the latter bursts through the Blue Ridge. See *Harper's Ferry*. It waters a fertile country, and is navigable for boats 100 m.

SHENANDOAH FORK, v. Shenandoah co. Va.

SHENEVAS CREEK, r. N. Y., in Otsego co. It runs SW. 25 m. and joins the Susquehannah.

SHENLEY, t. Buckingham co. L. C., on Chaudiere river, 54 m. S. from Quebec.

SHEPAUG, r. Ct., runs S. into the Quinebaug, in W. part of Southbury.

SHEPHERD'S CREEK, r. La., runs into the Missouri, 83 m. W. from the Mississippi.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, v. Belmont co. O., 4 m. N. from St. Clairsville.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, t. Jefferson co. Va., on the Potomac, 10 m. E. by S. from Martinsburg. Pop. 1,200, principally Germans and their descendants.

SHEPHERDSVILLE, t. and cap. Bullitt co. Ken., on Salt river, 14 m. from its junction with the Ohio, 20 m. S. from Louisville, and 70 W. from Lexington; contains the usual county buildings and some stores. Pop. 300.

SHERBURNE, ts. Rutland co. Vt., 13 m. E. from Rutland, and 22 NW. from Windsor. It is too elevated for cultivation. Pop. 498.

SHERBURNE, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., 22 m. SW. from Boston, and 15 S. from Concord. It has some manufactures of leather, shoes, straw-bonnets, &c. Pop. 2,193.

SHERBURNE, ts. and v. Chenango co. N. Y., 11 m. N. from Norwich, and 98 W. from Albany. It is watered by the Chenango, and is a valuable township. The village, situated on the canal and turnpike, is a flourishing place, and contains a printing-office, valuable mills, some manufactures, 8 or 10 stores, and about 120 houses. Pop. of ts. 2,791.

SHERBURNE, v. Beaufort district, S. C., 214 m. from Columbia.

SHERIDAN, ts. Chatauque co. N. Y., 340 m. from Albany, and 20 NE. from Maysville. Pop. 1,883.

SHERMAN, ts. Fairfield co. Ct., 43 m. NW. from New Haven, and 60 SW. from Hartford. It has a good soil, and iron ore is found here. Pop. 938.

SHESHEQUIN, v. Bradford co. Pa.

SHETUCKET, r. Ct., joins the Yantic at Norwich, to form the Thames.

SHIELDSBOROUGH, t. Hancock co. Miss., on the bay of St. Louis, 39 m. by land ENE. from New Orleans, 60 by water. It has a very pleasant and healthy situation, elevated from 20 to 40 feet above tide-water, contains about 600 inhabitants, and is a place of considerable resort from New Orleans, during the sickly season. The bay is navigable to the town for vessels drawing 7 feet.

SHIELDS' RIVER, r. N. America, runs into the Missouri 7 miles below the Great Falls.

SHILOH, v. in the southern part of Marengo co. Ala., 97 m. S. of Tuscaloosa.

SHINERSVILLE, v. Lycoming co. Pa., on the Berwick turnpike, 35 m. NE. from Williamsport, contains 10 or 12 dwellings.

SHINNTOWN, v. Harrison co. Va., on the W. fork of Monongahela, at the mouth of Simson's creek, 8 m. NNE. from Clarksburg, and 235 a little N. of W. from W. C.

SHIPPENSBURG, t. Cumberland co. Pa., 20 m. N. by E. from Chambersburg, 20 SW. from Carlisle, and 140 W. from Philadelphia. It is a considerable town, situated on a branch of the Conedogwinet creek, and contains a market-house, and several houses of public worship, for Presbyterians, Dutch Reformed, and Methodists, several stores, an academy, and various mechanic shops. It is on the rail-road from Harrisburg to Chambersburg, near the W. extremity of the county.

SHIPPINGPORT, v. Jefferson co. Ken., on the Ohio, 2 m. below Louisville. Here are a ship-yard, rope-walk, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 800.

SHIRLEY, Piscataquis co. Me., 76 m. N. by E. from Augusta; watered by the Piscataquis r. Pop. 190.

SHIRLEY, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., 6 m. WSW. from Boston. Here are cotton manufactories, and manufactures of leather, boots, shoes, paper, palm-leaf hats, &c. Pop. 957.

SHIRLEYSBURG, v. Huntingdon co. Pa., 78 m. from Harrisburg, 128 from W. C., and 6 or 8 m. S. of the Pennsylvania canal, contains some 15 or 20 houses.

SHOAL CREEK, r. Il., has a course S. by W. of about 70 miles, and joins the Kaskaskia, in Lat. 38° 27′ N. It is a fine and rapid stream, and navigable for boats about 30 miles.

SHOCCOE SPRINGS, in Warren co. N. C., 8 m. S. from Warrenton. These mineral waters are much resorted to. Here is an academy.

SHOREHAM, ts. Addison co. Vt., on lake Champlain, 49 m. S. from Burlington. Here is an academy. It is one of the best farming townships in the state. Pop. 1,674.

SHREWSBURY, ts. Rutland co. Vt., 22 m. W. from Windsor. This is a mountainous ts. Pop. 1,218.

SHREWSBURY, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 6 m. ENE. from Worcester, 38 W. from Boston. It is a pleasant township, and has manufactures of clothing, guns, hats, straw-bonnets, leather, boots, shoes, &c. Annual amount, about $200,000. Pop. 1,481.

SHREWSBURY, ts. Monmouth co. N. J., 11 m. E. from Freehold, 47 NE. from Trenton, and 77 NE. from Philadelphia. This is a neatly built and pleasantly situated town, has several fine churches, and is a place of considerable resort for company from Philadelphia and New York, during the warm season.

SHREWSBURY, v. Kenhawa co. Va., 306 m. NW. by W. from Richmond.

SHREWSBURY, r. N. J., runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 74° 2′ W. Lat. 40° 22′ N.

SHREWSBURY, v. Monmouth co. N. J., 12 m. E. from Freehold, 50 SE. from Trenton, contains some 18 or 20 dwellings.

SHUTESBURY, ts. Franklin co. Mass., 16 m. SE. from Greenfield, 80 W. from Boston. Here is a well in which a fountain of medicinal water was opened by an earthquake, in July, 1815, the waters of which are found beneficial in many cutaneous diseases. On Swift river are 3 shingle mills, and a wheel factory. Pop. 987.

SIDELING CREEK, r. Md., flows on

E. side of Sideling mountain, and runs into the Potomac.

SIDNEY, ts. Kennebeck co. Me., on the Kennebeck, opposite Vassalborough, 8 m. N. from Augusta, 178 NNE. from Boston. Pop. 2,190.

SIDNEY, v. Delaware co. N. Y., on the Susquehannah, 25 m. W. from Delhi. Pop. 1,702.

SIDNEY, ts. and cap. Shelby co. O., situated on the Great Miami river, 86 m. NW. by W. from Columbus, and 12 m. N. from Pigua, contains the county buildings, 10 or 12 stores, several public houses, and 70 or 80 dwellings.

SILVER LAKE, Genesee co. N. Y., 267 m. a little N. of W. from Albany. It is partly in Perry and part in Castile ts. 3 m. long and one broad.

SILVER GLADE, v. Anderson district, S. C., 148 m. NW. from Columbia.

SIMMON'S ISLAND, small island on the coast of S. Carolina. Lon. 80° 10′ W. Lat. 32° 38′ N.

SIMPSON, co. Ken., bounded by Ten. S. Logan co. in Ken. W. and NW. Warren N. and Allen E. Length 25 m., mean width 16. Chief town, Franklin. Pop. 6,537, of whom 1,493 were slaves.

SIMPSON, co. Miss., bounded N. by Rankin co. E. by Smith, SE. by Covington, S. by Lawrence cos. and W. by Pearl river, which separates it from Copiah co. Westville is the cap. Pop. 3,383, o. whom 907 were slaves.

SIMPSONSVILLE, v. Shelby co. Ken., 34 m. from Frankfort, contains 12 or 15 dwellings.

SIMPSONVILLE, v. Montgomery co. Md., 8 m. from W. C.

SIMSBURY, ts. Hartford co. Ct., 11 m. NW. from Hartford. At this place about 130,000 yards of carpet are manufactured annually. Pop. 1,895.

SING-SING, v. and landing in Mount Pleasant ts. N. Y., on the Hudson, 36 m. from New York; the village is beautifully situated, and contains 4 or 5 fine churches, an academy for males and one for females, several mills and stores, and about 225 dwellings, many of which are very elegant. The eastern penitentiary is on the bank of the river near the village.

SINKING SPRING, v. Highland co. Ohio, 23 m. SE. from Chillicothe, a small village of 12 or 15 houses.

SINKING SPRING, v. Berks co. Pa., 4 m. W. from Reading; has a store and 8 or 10 dwellings.

SIR JAMES LANCASTER'S SOUND, opens from Baffin's Bay, Lat. 74° 47′ N. and immediately W. from the meridian of W. C. This great inlet was explored by Captain Parry, of the British navy, who entered it in 1820, and wintered 1820-21, as far as 111° W. from London, and decided the geography of these regions to 117° W. This very important voyage has shown the separation of Greenland from N. America, upwards of 200 m. NW. from Cape Farewell, and has placed beyond a doubt the existence of a Polar continent, or Archipelago, detached from, or but very slightly united to, North America or Asia.

SKANANDOA, v. Verona ts. Oneida co. N. Y., 13 m. SW. from Rome, and 22 from Utica; contains a cotton-factory, several mills, and about 25 or 30 dwellings.

SKENEATELES, ts. and v. Onondaga co. N. Y., 7 m. E. from Auburn, and 145 W. from Albany. It is most delightfully situated around the W. end of Skeneateles lake, and is a large, handsome, and flourishing village, containing 4 or 5 churches, an academy, 5 or 6 grist-mills, making about 40,000 barrels of flour annually, several saw-mills, 2 woollen-factories, 2 furnaces, 2 machine-factories, various mechanic shops, and about 300 houses. Pop. of ts. 3,981.

SKENEATELES, lake, in the W. part of Onondaga co. N. Y., 15 m. long, and ½ to 1½ broad. Skeneateles creek flows from the N. end to Seneca river, about 10 miles, and affords many fine mill-seats.

SKOWHEGAN, ts. Somerset co. Me., 53 m. N. from Augusta. It is the site of a number of mills, and mart of an extensive trade. Pop. 1,584.

SKUPPERNONG, r. N. C., communicates by means of a canal with the lake in Dismal Swamp.

SLABTOWN, v. Burlington co. N. J., 7 m. E. from Burlington; a small hamlet of 10 or 12 houses.

SLATE RIVER, r. Va., runs into James river, Lat. 37° 40′ N.

SLATERSVILLE, v. Tompkins co. N. Y., 210 m. W. from Albany, and 8 from Ithaca; has 2 churches and some 50 or 60 dwellings.

SLAVE LAKE, large lake of British N. America, between Lat. 60° 30′ and 62° 30′ N. It extends nearly E. and W. 350 m. with a mean width of about 40, between Lon. 33° and 42° W. from W. C. The Unjigah river enters its SE. and leaves it at its NW. extremity.

SLIPPERY ROCK, r. Pa., on the SE. branch of Beaver, rises in Butler, Venango, and Mercer cos. by a number of creeks, which unite in Beaver and fall into Big Beaver river, 12 m. N. from the borough of Beaver.

SLOANSVILLE, v. Schoharie co. N. Y., 48 m. westerly from Albany, 7 m. N. of Schoharie, 4 N. from Esperance; contains several mills and some 40 or 50 dwellings.

SLOANSVILLE, v. Mecklenburg co. N. C., 155 m. SW. from Raleigh.

SLOTE, v. and landing, Rockland co. N. Y., on the Hudson river, 25 m. above N. Y.; contains about 45 dwellings.

SLOKUM'S ISLAND, one of the Elizabeth Islands, in Buzzard's bay, Mass.

SMALLSBURG, v. Lawrence co. Il., on the Embarras creek, a few miles below Lawrenceville; contains several mills, and 15 or 20 houses.

SMETHPORT, t. and cap. M'Kean co. Pa., 45 m. E. from Warren, 273 from W. C., and 200 from Harrisburg; contains a court-house, jail, printing-office, several stores, and has considerable trade.

SMITH, co. Ten., bounded by Kentucky N. Jackson co. E. White and Warren SE. Williamson SW. and Sumner W. Length 36 m., mean width 15. Chief town, Carthage. Pop. 26,179, of whom 4,388 were slaves, and 164 free colored.

SMITHBOROUGH, v. Tioga ts. Tioga co. N. Y., 10 m. SW. from Owego, on the Susquehannah river, and 22 from Elmira; has 3 churches and about 40 dwellings.

SMITHDALE, v. Amite co. Miss., about 30 m. SE. by E. from Natchez.

SMITHFIELD, v. Fayette co. Pa., 8 m. SW. from Uniontown, and 170 SW. from Harrisburg.

SMITHFIELD, v. Philadelphia co. Pa., 14 m. N. from the city of Philadelphia.

SMITHFIELD, v. Somerset co. Pa., 164 m. from Harrisburg, and 170 from W. C., on the national road. Contains some 15 or 20 houses, &c.

SMITHFIELD, ts. Providence co. R. I., on the Pawtucket, 12 m. N. from Providence. It is a considerable township, and contains 2 banks, an academy, 3 houses of public worship, 2 for Friends, and 1 for Congregationalists. Woonsocket, a manufacturing village in this ts., contains 15 cotton and 2 sattinet factories, a large furnace, machine shops, sash factories, &c. There are numerous manufactories in other parts of the ts. Pop. 5,934.

SMITHFIELD, ts. Madison co. N. Y., 29 m. WSW. from Utica. It is a valuable township, and contains the village of Peterborough. Pop. 1,699.

SMITHFIELD, v. Isle-of-Wight co. Va., on Pagan creek, about 6 m. above its entrance into James river, 32 WNW. from Norfolk. It is a great depot for hams, which are exported in large quantities. Pagan creek is navigable to this place for boats of 20 tons. It is the seat of justice for the county, and contains the usual county buildings, &c.

SMITHFIELD, t. and cap. Johnson co. N. C., on the Neuse, 27 m. SE. from Raleigh, about 110 m. NW. from Newbern, and 313 from W. C. It is situated on a handsome plain, and contains a court-house and jail, and has some trade.

SMITHFIELD, v. Jefferson co. Ohio, 12 m. from Cadiz, and W. from Wellsburg, has 4 churches, 6 or 8 stores, a woollen factory, 3 tanneries, and from 80 to 90 dwellings.

SMITHFIELD, v. Jefferson co. Va., 180 m. from Richmond, and 65 from W. C., a small village of some 8 or 10 dwellings.

SMITHFIELD, v. Monongalia co. Va., 276 miles from Richmond, and 198 from W. C.

SMITH GROVE, v. Warren co. Ken., 173 m. SW. from Frankfort.

SMITHLAND, t. Livingston co. Ken., on the Ohio, 3 m. below the mouth of the Cumberland.

SMITH'S ISLAND, island, N. C., at the mouth of Cape Fear river. Cape Fear is the SE. point of it.

SMITH'S ISLAND, small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Virginia. This is one of a cluster collectively called Smith's Islands. Lon. 75° 52′ W. Lat. 37° 15′ N.

SMITH'S POINT, cape, on the coast of Virginia, forming the S. limit of the Potomac. Lat. 37° 54′ N.

SMITHTOWN, ts. and v. Suffolk co. N. Y., on N. side of Long Island, 53 m. E. from New York; the village is centrally situated, and contains some 30 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,932.

SMITHVILLE, v. Jefferson co. N. Y., 12 m. SW. from Watertown; contains several mills, and about 65 dwellings.

SMITHVILLE, v. Green co. O., 4 m. NE. from Dayton, on Mad river; contains several saw-mills, a cotton factory, &c.

SMITHVILLE, ts. and v. Chenango co. N. Y., 13 m. SE. from Norwich; the village contains some 45 or 50 dwellings.

SMITHVILLE, v. and cap. Brunswick co. N. C., near the mouth of Cape Fear river, contains the usual county buildings, and 15 or 20 houses.

SMOKEHILL, t. Louisiana, runs into the Kansas.

SMYRNA, ts. and v. Chenango co. N. Y., 10 m. N. from Norwich, 105 W. from Albany; the village contains several mills, a woollen factory, and about 70 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,246.

SMYRNA, a small village in Harrison co. Il., 16 m. SE. from Cadiz, and 100 E. from Columbus.

SMYRNA, a flourishing town in Kent co. Delaware, on Duck creek, about 10 m. above its mouth, 12 NNW. from Dover, 28 S. from Newcastle, 120 from W. C. Pop. about 1,000. It contains a bank and an academy, and carries on considerable trade with Philadelphia.

SMYTHFIELD, v. Somerset co. Pa., 193 m. from W. C., on the national road near the SW. corner of the county; contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

SNEYDSBOROUGH, t. Richmond co. N. C., on the Yadkin, 200 m. by water, and 120 by land, above Georgetown, S. C.

SNICKERSVILLE, v. Loudon co. Va., 20 m. E. from Winchester, and 40 W. from Washington.

SNOWHILL, t. port of entry and cap. Worcester co. Md., on the Pocomoke, 25 m. from its mouth, and 125 S. from Philadelphia. Lon. 75° 30′ W. Lat. 38° 10′ N. It is pleasantly situated, and contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, a bank, 3 houses of public worship, and about 1,200 inhabitants, and has considerable trade.

SNOWHILL, v. and cap. Green co. N. C., 84 m. from Raleigh, and 300 from W. C., contains a court-house, jail, and some 15 or 20 houses.

SNOWHILL, v. Clinton co. O., 70 m. SW. from Columbus, and 53 E. from Cincinnati, a small village of 4 or 5 houses.

SOCIETY-LAND, ts. Hillsborough co. N. H., 25 m. SW. from Concord. It contains some good land. Pop. 133.

SODUS, bay of N. York, on the S. shore of lake Ontario, between Seneca and Ontario cos. It is completely secure, 12 m. N. from Lyons, on the Erie canal. It will admit vessels drawing 7 or 8 feet water.

SODUS, ts. and v. Wayne co. N. Y., on Great Sodus bay, S. side of lake Ontario, 30 m. NE. from Canandaigua, and 212 W. from Albany. The principal village contains 2 churches, several stores, and 30 or 40 dwellings. Iron ore is found in this town. Great Sodus bay is 7 m. long, and 3 broad, and is accounted the best harbor on the south side of the lake. Pop. 4,472.

SOLON, ts. Somerset co. Me., on the Kennebeck, 18 m. N. from Norridgewock. It contains a pleasant village and some manufactures. Pop. 1,139.

SOLON, ts. and v. Cortlandt co. N. Y., 10 m. E. from Homer, 132 W. from Albany. The village contains some 10 or 15 dwellings. Pop. 2,311.

SOMERS, ts. Tolland co. Ct., 8 m. E. from Enfield, and 24 NE. from Hartford, contains a very neat village, and a large establishment for the manufacture of straw-bonnets. Pop. 1,621.

SOMERS, ts. and v. Westchester co. N. Y., 50 m. N. from New York. It has a pleasant village, which contains a printing-office, and about 40 dwellings. Pop. 2,082.

SOMERSET, co. Me., bounded by Kennebeck S. Oxford W. Lower Canada NW. and Penobscot E. This county includes a space 180 m. long, by upwards of 50 wide. The principal settlements are in the southern part, on Kennebeck river, but a great portion is yet uninhabited. Chief town, Norridgewock. Pop. 33,912.

SOMERSET, ts. Windham co. Vt., 14 m. ENE. from Bennington. This is a rough and mountainous ts. Pop. 200.

SOMERSET, ts. Bristol co. Mass., 13 m. SSW. from Taunton, and 42 S. from Boston. Considerable ship-building is carried on here. Pop. 1,005.

SOMERSET, ts. and v. Niagara co. N. Y., 280 m. NW. from Albany, and 14 NE. from Lockport. The village contains some 10 or 12 dwellings. Pop. 1,742.

SOMERSET, co. N. J., bounded N. by Morris co. E. by Essex and Middlesex cos. SE. by Mercer co. and W. by Hunterdon co. Chief town, Somerville. Pop. 17,453.

SOMERSET, co. S. side of Pa., bounded N. by Cambria co. E. by Bedford co. S. by Maryland, and W. by Fayette and Westmoreland cos. Somerset is the capital. Pop. 19,650.

SOMERSET, bor. and cap. Somerset co. Pa., 35 m. W. from Bedford, 61 ESE. from Pittsburg, and 165 from W. C. It is a pleasant town, and contains a court-house, a jail, several stores, and about 100 dwellings. Pop. 638.

SOMERSET, co. Md., bounded N. by Delaware, E. by Worcester co. S. by Pocomoke bay, W. by the Chesapeake, and NW. by Dorchester co. Chief town, Princess Anne. Pop. 19,508, of whom 5,377 were slaves, and 2,646 free colored.

SOMERSET, t. and cap. Perry co. Ohio, 18 m. W. from Zanesville, 53 NE. from Chillicothe, 354 from W. C., contains the county buildings, 8 or 10 stores, several taverns, and about 120 dwellings.

SOMERSET, t. and cap. Pulaski co. Ken., 12 m. SSE. from Stanford, 601 from W. C. It is situated in a fertile country, and contains the county buildings, and several stores. Pop. 238.

SOMERSET, v. Franklin co. In., 81 m. SE. by E. from Indianapolis.

SOMERSWORTH, ts. Strafford co. N. H., 4 m. NE. from Dover, and 15 NNW. from Portsmouth. It has great falls, extensive manufactories, and a large and beautiful village. Pop. 3,283.

SOMERTON, v. Belmont co. O., 10 m. from Woodsville, and 16 from Morristown, on the national road, has several stores, 2 churches, 2 tobacco-houses, and about 30 dwellings.

SOMERTON, v. near the S. boundary of Nansemond co. Va., 40 m. SW. from Norfolk, and 124 SE. from Richmond.

SOMERVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Somerset co. N. J., on Raritan river, 11½ m. from New Brunswick, 28 N. from Trenton, 33 SE. from Easton, and 200 from W. C. It has a delightful situation, in a fertile and highly cultivated country, and has a handsome appearance. The village contains 2 printing-offices, each issuing a weekly paper, a brick court-house, jail, a clerk and surrogate's offices, fire proof, 3 churches, 4 public houses, and about 100 dwellings, many of which are very neat and spacious. Here is an excellent water power, made by the Somerville Water Power Company, which has been obtained by constructing a dam across the Raritan, from which the water is thrown into a canal or raceway 3 m. in length, and runs nearly parallel with the river; it is 30 feet wide at the bottom, the depth of the water at the head of the canal is 4½ feet, and at the lower end or termination is 5 feet 9 inches. It is computed that the raceway will discharge about 20,000 cubic feet of water per minute, supplying an orifice of 30 square feet, under a head of 30 inches. The whole head and fall is 15 feet. The company is incorporated with a capital of $200,000, with a right to increase the same to $300,000. The company are now prepared to lease water rights on very favorable terms, and no place can offer greater inducements to the manufacturer. A rail-road connects this place with Elizabeth Port, by which there are 3 trains of cars daily to New York.

SOMERVILLE, v. Fauquier co. Va., 56

m. from W. C., and 133 a little W. of N. from Richmond.

SOMERVILLE, v. and seat of justice, on Locust Fork of Black Warrior or Tuscaloosa river, Morgan co. Ala., about 50 m. a little E. of S. from Huntsville.

SOMERVILLE, t. and cap. Fayette co. Ten., situated on Loosahatchie river, 35 m. NE. from Memphis, and 184 SW. by W. from Nashville, contains the usual county buildings, and 25 or 30 houses.

SOMERVILLE, v. Butler co. O., 12 m. from Hamilton, and 12 from Eaton, has 2 taverns, several stores, and about 50 dwellings.

SOREL, t. L. C., on St. Lawrence river, immediately below the mouth of Sorel river. It is a regularly built town, containing about 2,000 inhabitants.

SOREL, r. L. C., the outlet of lake Champlain. It admits ship navigation to St. John's. From thence to the basin of Chambly, the current is strong, and impeded by shoals and rapids; but from Chambly to the mouth, gentle. The distance from lake Champlain to St. John's, about 20 m., and from thence to the mouth 55 m. It is the channel of an extensive down-stream trade, in flour, lumber, pot and pearl ashes.

SOUHEGAN, r. rises in W. part of Hillsborough co. N. H., and runs E. into the Merrimack river, in the town of Merrimack, opposite Litchfield.

SOUTHAMPTON, ts. Rockingham co. N. H., 18 m. SW. from Portsmouth. The soil is level, and of a good quality. Pop. 462.

SOUTHAMPTON, ts. Hampshire co. Mass., 9 m. SW. from Northampton, and 98 W. from Boston. In this town there is a lead mine. The ore yields from 50 to 60 per cent. of pure, soft lead. Pop. 1,157.

SOUTHAMPTON, ts. Suffolk co. N. Y., on S. side of Long Island, 100 m. E. from New York. Sag Harbor, Westhampton, Southampton, and Bridge Hampton, in each of which there is a post-office, are in this township. Pop. 6,205.

SOUTHAMPTON, co. SE. part of Va., bounded NW. by Sussex and Surrey cos. E. by Isle of Wight and Nansemond cos. S. by North Carolina, and SW. by Greensville co. Chief town, Jerusalem. Pop. 14,525, of whom 6,555 were slaves, and 1,799 free colored.

SOUTH BAINBRIDGE, v. Chenango co. N. Y., on Susquehannah river, 7 m. S. from Norwich.

SOUTH BERWICK, ts. York co. Maine, 97 m. SW. from Augusta. It is pleasantly situated, and has large manufacturing establishments. Pop. 2,114.

SOUTH BLOOMFIELD, v. Pickaway co. O., 17 m. S. from Columbus on the Ohio canal; has several stores, a tannery, various mechanics, and about 30 dwellings.

SOUTHBOROUGH, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 18 m. NNE. from Worcester, and 28 W. from Boston. It has manufactures of woollen goods, boots, shoes, straw-bonnets, &c. Pop. 1,145.

SOUTH BRIDGE, ts. S. part of Worcester co. Mass., 54 m. SW. from Boston; contains a woollen and 3 cotton-mills, and manufactures of boots, shoes, and cutlery. Pop. 2,031.

SOUTHBURY, ts. New Haven co. Ct., 22 m. NW. from New Haven; contains a carpet and several hat factories. Population, 1,542.

SOUTH CHARLESTON, v. in the S. part of Clarke co. O., 40 m. SW. by W. from Columbus, and 12 S. of E. from Springfield. It is a pleasant and thriving village.

SOUTH DOVER, v. Dutchess co N. Y., 24 m. E. from Poughkeepsie; contains several mills, stores, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

SOUTH-EAST, ts. Putnam co. N. Y., 18 m. E. from West Point. Pop. 1,910.

SOUTH FLORENCE, v. in the northern part of Franklin co. Ala.

SOUTHFIELD, ts. on the SE. side of Staten Island; surface diversified with hill and dale. Forts Tompkins, Richmond and Hudson are in this ts. at the Narrows. Pop. 1,619.

SOUTH GATE, v. Campbell co. Ken., 81 m. NNE. from Frankfort.

SOUTH GERMAN, t. Chenango co. N. Y., 15 m. NW. by W. from Norwich.

SOUTH HADLEY, ts. Hampshire co. Mass., on the E. bank of the Connecticut river, 5 m. below Northampton. A fall of 50 feet in the Connecticut river at this place, has been overcome by a dam and a canal of 712 perches in length, with 5 locks. The whole canal is cut through the solid rock. It contains a flourishing academy, 3 paper and 2 woollen-mills, and various manufactures. Annual amount about 230,000 dollars. Pop. 1,458.

SOUTH HANOVER, v. Jefferson co. In., 90 m. SE. from Indianapolis.

SOUTHHOLD, ts. Suffolk co. N. Y., includes Fisher's, Gull, Plumb and Robins' islands, and the peninsula between the sound and Gardner's and Peconic bays. Pop. 3,907.

SOUTH HERO, ts. Grand Isle co. Vt., on an island in lake Champlain, 15 m. NNW. from Burlington. It is a good farming ts. and feeds a large number of sheep. Pop. 664.

SOUTHINGTON, pts. Trumbull co. O., 156 m. NE. from Columbus.

SOUTHINGTON, ts. Hartford co. Ct., 18 m. SW. from Hartford, and 325 from W. C. The manufacture of cement is extensively carried on at this place, besides numerous other manufactures. Pop. 1,887.

SOUTH KINGSTON, ts. and seat of justice, Washington co. R. I., at the mouth of Narraganset bay, 20 m. SW. from Providence, 389 from W. C. This place possesses great navigable privileges and is a place of considerable trade. Pop. 3,317.

SOUTH KORTRIGHT, ts. Delaware co. N. Y., on the head of Charlotte river,

branch of the Susquehannah, situated between Harpersfield and Broomville.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN, mt. Pa., on the W. side of Adams co.

SOUTH NEW BERLIN, v. Chenango co. N. Y., on the Susquehannah river, below New Berlin, and 10 m. NE. from Norwich; contains some 40 or 50 houses.

SOUTH READING, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., 10 m. N. from Boston, and 18 from Concord; has manufactures of shoes, razor-straps, block tin, &c. Pop. 1,517.

SOUTH RIVER, r. Md., runs into the Chesapeake, 6 m. S. from Annapolis.

SOUTH RIVER, v. Middlesex co. N. J., 32 m. from Trenton.

SOUTH RIVER, small bay, extending NW. from the Chesapeake bay, in Ann-Arundel co. Md., 6 m. S. from Annapolis.

SOUTH RUTLAND, v. Jefferson co. N. Y., on the head of Sandy creek, 15 m. SE. by E. from Sackett's Harbor.

SOUTH SALEM, ts. Westchester co. N. Y., about 50 m. N. by E. from New York, 6 from Bedford and 24 from White Plains, surface broken. Pop. 1,500.

SOUTH SPARTA, v. near the southern boundary of Livingston co. N. Y., 30 m. SW. from Canandaigua.

SOUTH UNION, v. Jasper co. Geo., 24 m. NW. from Milledgeville.

SOUTHVILLE, v. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., 170 m. from Albany, and 450 from W. C., contains 10 or 15 dwellings.

SOUTHWICK, ts. Hampden co. Mass., 100 m. W. by S. from Boston. Its manufactures consist of gunpowder, leather, spirits, &c. Pop. 1,214.

SOWEGO, v. York co. Pa., situated on the Susquehannah river, near the Maryland line, 33 m. SE. from the borough of York.

SPAFFORD, ts. and v. Onondaga co. N. Y., on the E. side of Skeneateles Lake, 13 m. S. from Onondaga. The village, 20 m. from Syracuse, contains some 10 or 12 dwellings. Pop. 1,873.

SPANISH GROVE, v. Mecklenburg co. Virginia.

SPARTA, ts. Livingston co. N. Y., 25 m. SW. from Canandaigua, 231 from Albany, and 14 SE. from Genesee; surface hilly. It contains six post-offices or villages: Danville, Tuscarora, Union Corners, Sparta, North Sparta and West Sparta. Pop. 5,841.

SPARTA, t. and cap. Hancock co. Geo., 25 m. NE. from Milledgeville, 64 SW. from Augusta, 618 from W. C. It is a flourishing town, and contains a court-house, a jail, a Methodist meeting-house, and 2 respectable academies.

SPARTA, v. and seat of justice, White co. Ten., on Calfkiller's fork of Craney river, 65 m. E. from Murfreesborough, 75 SE. by E. from Nashville, 623 from W. C.

SPARTA, v. and seat of justice, Conecuh co. Ala., on Murder creek, branch of Conecuh r. about 70 m. a little E. of N. from Pensacola, 90 NE. from Mobile, 971 from W. C.

SPARTANBURG, district, S. C., bounded by N. Carolina, New York and Union districts E. Enoree river or Laurens S. and Greenville W. Length 40 m., mean width 22. Chief town, Spartanburg. Pop. 23,669, of whom 5,689 were slaves.

SPARTANBURG, t. and cap. Spartanburg district, S. C., 35 m. NE. from Greenville, 477 from W. C.

SPEEDSVILLE, v. Tompkins co. N. Y., 15 m. from Ithaca, has some 8 or 10 dwellings.

SPEEDWELL, v. Claiborne co. Ten., 200 m. NE. by E. from Murfreesborough.

SPEEDWELL MILLS, v. Barnwell district, S. C.

SPEIGHTSTOWN, s-p. of Barbadoes, on the W. side of the island. Lon. 58° 31′ W. Lat. 13° 10′ N.

SPEIGLETOWN, v. in the NW. corner of Rensselaer co. N. Y.

SPENCER, co. In., bounded by Ohio r. S. Warwick co. W. Dubois N. and Perry E.; length 30 m., breadth 12. It is generally hilly and broken, but the soil is very good. Chief town, Rockport. Pop. 6,305.

SPENCER, v. and seat of justice, Owen co. In., on a small creek of White river, about 50 m. SW. from Indianapolis, 624 from W. C., contains the usual county buildings, and is a pleasant and flourishing town.

SPENCER, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 11 m. WSW. from Worcester, 51 WSW. from Boston. It contains 2 woollen mills, and manufactures of scythe snaiths, straw-bonnets, shoes, leather, palm-leaf hats, harnesses, barrels, &c. Pop. 1,604.

SPENCER, ts. and v. Tioga co. N. Y., 54 m. S. from Auburn, 191 WSW. from Albany. The village, on a creek, contains several mills, and 80 or 90 dwellings. Pop. 1,532.

SPENCER, v. Austerlitz ts. Columbia co. N. Y., 24 m. from Albany, 15 from Hudson, contains some 25 or 30 dwellings.

SPENCER, v. Davidson co. N. C., 92 m. W. from Raleigh.

SPENCER, co. Ken., bounded NE. by Shelby, E. by Anderson and Mercer, S. by Washington, SW. by Nelson, and W. by Bullitt co. Taylorsville is the capital. Pop. 6,581, of whom 1,911 were slaves.

SPENCER'S CORNERS, v. Dutchess co. N. Y., 31 m. NE. from Poughkeepsie, and 85 SE. from Albany; contains some 20 or 30 dwellings.

SPESUTIA, v. Harford co. Md., 65 m. NE. from Washington.

SPOON, r. Il., rises between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, at Lat. 41° 20′ N., and falls into the former, 150 m. above its influx into the Mississippi.

SPOTSWOOD, v. Middlesex co. N. J., 9 m. SE. from New Brunswick. It contains 2 churches, a powder-mill, and 2 tobacco manufactories. It is 26 m. from Trenton, and 200 from W. C. It contains 30 or 40 dwellings.

SPOTSYLVANIA, co. Va., bounded N.

by the Rappahannock, SE. by Caroline co. SSW. by Hanover and Louisa cos. and NW. by Orange co. Pop. 15,161, of whom 7,590 were slaves, and 785 free colored. Chief town, Fredericksburg.

SPREAD EAGLE, v. Delaware co. Pa., contains 8 or 10 dwellings.

SPRINGBOROUGH, v. Warren co. Ohio, 80 m. SW. from Columbus, and contains 2 hotels, 3 churches, 12 or 15 mechanic shops, 3 pork-houses, 6 or 8 stores, 2 woollen factories, a merchant mill, and from 90 to 100 dwellings.

SPRINGFIELD, t. Hampshire co. Va., on S. branch of the Potomac, 10 m. NE. from Romney, 58 WNW. from Winchester.

SPRINGFIELD, t. and cap. Washington co. Ken., 30 m. NW. from Danville, 600 from W. C. Pop. 618. It contains a bank.

SPRINGFIELD, t. and cap. Robertson co. Ten., on Sulphur Fork, 25 m. N. from Nashville. Fourteen miles E. of this town there is a mineral spring, which is much resorted to. Contains a court-house, jail, and some 80 or 90 houses.

SPRINGFIELD, ts. Windsor co. Vt., on the Connecticut opposite Charlestown, 13 m. SSW. from Windsor, and 110 NW. from Boston. Pop. 2,624.

SPRINGFIELD, ts. Sullivan co. N. H., 36 m. NW. from Concord. This is a good ts., well watered by numerous streams and ponds. Pop. 1,625.

SPRINGFIELD, ts. and v. Otsego co. N. Y., 12 m. NE. from Cooperstown, 58 W. from Albany. The village contains 25 or 30 dwellings. Pop. 2,382.

SPRINGFIELD, v. Essex co. N. J., 15 m. SW. from N. Y. and 50 from Trenton; contains 2 churches, several taverns and stores, 2 grist-mills, 10 paper-mills, about 200 dwellings, &c.

SPRINGFIELD, v. Lancaster co. Pa., on the turnpike leading from the city of Lancaster to Harrisburg, 18 m. NW. from the former.

SPRINGFIELD, v. Tuscaloosa co. Ala., on a small stream of the Black Warrior river, 25 m. SW. from Tuscaloosa.

SPRINGFIELD, ts. and cap. Hampden co. Mass., on the E. side of the Connecticut, 18 m. S. from Northampton, 28 N. from Hartford, 48 WSW. from Worcester, 88 W. by S. from Boston, 363 from W. C. It contains a number of public buildings, 7 cotton and 4 paper-mills, 3 tanneries, 2 public libraries, and a great number of elegant houses. The U. S. arsenal, a little east of the village, makes an imposing show. An U. S. manufactory of small-arms is situated about a mile from the arsenal, employing a number of mills and work-shops, and about 250 hands, who manufacture about 18,000 muskets a year. This town contains also extensive manufactures of iron castings, cutlery, ploughs, boots, shoes, cards, hard-ware, steam-boats, joiners' tools, paper machinery, shuttles, bobbins, stoves, swords, &c., to the annual amount, exclusive of those by the U. S., of $1,800,000. Pop. 10,985.

SPRINGFIELD, v. Hamilton co. Ohio, 12 m. N. from Cincinnati, and 117 from Columbus; has several stores, a large number of mechanic shops, about 60 dwellings, &c.

SPRINGFIELD, v. and cap. Clarke co. Ohio, 13 m. S. from Urbana, 42 W. from Columbus. It is a flourishing town, and contains a woollen manufactory, a court-house, clerks' office, 2 academies, several churches, paper-mill, brewery, distillery, 3 taverns, 25 or 30 stores, a printing-office, and upwards of 200 dwellings. Through the main street passes the great national road, which is here crossed by the route of the rail-road from lake Erie to Dayton. It is increasing in population rapidly. Pop. 2,062.

SPRINGFIELD, t. La., in the parish of St. Helena, about 30 m. WNW. from Madisonville.

SPRINGFIELD, v. York district, S. C., has 10 or 12 dwellings.

SPRINGFIELD, v. Susquehannah co. Pa., 49 m. from W. C.

SPRINGFIELD, v. Franklin co. In., 77 m. SE. by E. from Indianapolis.

SPRINGFIELD, t. Sangemon co. Il., and capital of the state, pleasantly situated on the S. fork of Sangemon river, and near the centre of the state, 79 m. NNW. from Vandalia, and 801 from W. C. It contains a large and elegant state-house, a court-house, jail, a governor's house, a state-bank, a market-house, 6 churches, an academy, 25 or 30 stores, 5 or 6 taverns, 4 drug stores, a foundery, 4 carding machines, various mechanics, 2 printing-offices, and is increasing rapidly. Pop. 2,570.

SPRING GARDEN, v. Pittsylvania, Va., 130 m. SW. by W. from Richmond.

SPRING GARDEN, v. Rockingham co. N. C., 113 m. NW. from Raleigh.

SPRING GROVE, v. Iredell co. N. C., 195 m. westerly from Raleigh.

SPRING GROVE, v. Laurens district, S. C., 65 m. northwesterly from Columbia.

SPRING-HILL, v. Fauquier co. Va., contains 8 or 10 dwellings.

SPRING-HILL, v. Louisa co. Va., a small village of 10 or 12 houses.

SPRING-HILL, v. Lenoir co. N. C., 67 m. from Raleigh, and 330 from W. C., has 6 or 8 dwellings.

SPRING-HILL, v. Chesterfield co. Va., a small but pleasant village.

SPRING-HILL, v. Jefferson co. Geo., contains 6 or 8 dwellings.

SPRING-ISLAND, small isl. near the coast of S. Carolina. Lat. 32° 22′ N.

SPRINGPORT, ts. Cayuga co. N. Y., 166 m. W. from Albany and 9 SW. from Auburn, contains the village of Union Spa.

SPRINGTOWN, v. Morris co. N. J., 16 m. W. from Morristown, in the SW. part of the co., a small village of 10 or 12 houses.

SPRINGTOWN, v. Bucks co. Pa., 7 m. SE. from Bethlehem, and 43 N. from Philadelphia.

SPRINGTOWN, v. Ulster co. N. Y., 73

m. S. from Albany, contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

SPRINGVILLE, v. Darlington district, S. C., 91 m. E. from Columbia.

SPRINGVILLE, v. Lawrence co. In., 62 m. SSW. from Indianapolis, contains several stores, and is a place of some business.

SPRINGVILLE, v. Montgomery co. N. C., a small village of 8 or 10 houses.

SPRINGVILLE, v. Columbia co. N. Y., half a mile from the Hudson, contains 15 or 20 houses.

SPRINGVILLE, v. Erie co. N. Y., 282 m. from Albany, and 28 SE. from Buffalo, contains 4 churches, an academy, 3 extensive tanneries, various mechanics, a woollen factory, an oil-mill, furnace, &c., and about 150 houses. Pop. 2,232.

SPRINGWATER, ts. and v. Livingston co. N. Y., 223 m. from Albany, and 18 SE. from Geneseo. The village contains some 25 or 30 dwellings.

SQUAM, lake, N. H., in Sandwich, Moultonborough, Centre Harbor, and Holderness, 6 m. long, and 4 broad.

SQUAM, v. Essex co. Mass., on the N. shore of cape Ann. It has a good harbor.

SQUAM, r. N. H., runs from Squam lake SW. into the Merrimack.

STAATSBURG, v. Dutchess co. N. Y., 10 m. N. from Poughkeepsie, contains about 40 dwellings.

STAFFORD, ts. Tolland co. Ct., 9 m. NE. from Tolland, 27 NE. from Hartford, 73 WSW. from Boston. It contains a furnace for casting hollow-ware, and a famous chalybeate spring, with good accommodations for visitors. Its waters have proved beneficial in a variety of diseases, and are resorted to by those afflicted with dropsy, gout, rheumatism, piles, scrofula, cutaneous eruptions, &c. It also contains manufactures of cotton and woollen machinery, brush handles, iron card cylinders, pistols, axes, adzes, carpenters' chisels, tailors' shears, drawing-knives, &c. &c. Pop. 2,469.

STAFFORD, co. NE. part of Va., bounded N. by Prince William co. NE. by the Potomac and Prince George co. S. by the Rappahannock, and W. by Culpeper and Fauquier cos. Chief town, Falmouth. Pop. 8,454, of whom 3,596 were slaves, and 369 free colored.

STAFFORD, ts. and v. Genesee co. N. Y., 8 m. a little S. of E. from Batavia, and about 30 SW. from Rochester. Pop. 2,561.

STAFFORD, C. H., Stafford co. Va., 47 m. SSW. from W. C. and 76 a little E. of N. from Richmond.

STAGE ISLAND, small isl. near the coast of Maine, not far from Casco bay, remarkable for being the first land inhabited by Europeans in New England.

STAGVILLE, v. Orange co. N. C., contains 6 or 8 dwellings.

STAMFORD, ts. Bennington co. Vt., 12 m. SE. from Bennington. The land is too elevated for much cultivation. Pop. 662.

STAMFORD, ts. Fairfield co. Ct., on Long Island sound, 9 m. SW. from Norwalk, 31 NE. from N. York, and 40 SW. from New Haven. It contains 4 parishes and 6 churches, a foundery, a rolling-mill, a wire factory, and 2 large boot and shoe manufactories. Pop. 3,511.

STAMFORD, ts. and v. Delaware co. N. Y., 15 m. ENE. from Delhi. The village contains 15 or 20 dwellings. Pop. 1,681.

STANDISH, ts. Cumberland co. Me., 6 m. SW. from Augusta, and 21 NW. from Portland. This is a good farming township, with 2 pleasant villages. Pop. 2,198.

STANFORD, t. and cap. Lincoln co. Ken., 10 m. SSE. from Danville, 40 SSW. from Lexington, and 571 from W. C. It contains a court-house, a jail, a rope-walk, several stores, and is a place of considerable business.

STANFORD, ts. Dutchess co. N. Y., 18 m. NE. from Poughkeepsie. It is a valuable township, and contains several paper-mills, and other valuable mills. Pop. 1,681.

STANFORDVILLE, v. Dutchess co. N. Y., 87 m. SE. from Albany, contains a woollen manufactory, and some 20 or 30 dwellings.

STANHOPE, v. Morris co. N. J., 59 m. from Trenton, and 222 from W. C., has 3 forges, several stores, and 25 or 30 dwellings.

STANNARDSVILLE, t. Orange co. Va., 23 m. N. by W. from Charlottesville, and 95 NW. from Richmond.

STANTON HILL, v. Charlotte co. Va., a small but pleasant village.

STANTONSBURG, v. Edgecombe co. N. C., 66 m. from Raleigh, and 280 from W. C.

STARK, co. Ohio, bounded N. by Portage, E. by Columbiana, S. by Tuscarawas, and W. by Wayne. Length 33 m., mean width 30. Chief town, Canton. Population, 34,603.

STARK, ts. Coos co. N. H., 10 m. NE. from Lancaster. Pop. 349.

STARKEY, ts. and v. Yates co. N. Y., 190 m. W. from Albany. The village contains some 50 or 60 dwellings. Pop. 2,426.

STARKS, ts. Herkimer co. N. Y., centrally distant 29 m. NW. from Albany, and 16 SE. from Herkimer. It contains the village of Vanhornsville. Pop. 1,766.

STARKS, ts. Somerset co. Me., 7 m. W. from Norridgewock, and 200 NNE. from Boston. This ts. possesses great resources in the fertility of the soil, its location for trade, and its mill privileges. Pop. 1,559.

STARKSBOROUGH, ts. Addison co. Vt., 28 m. W. from Montpelier. Three springs in this ts. not more than 20 rods apart, unite and form a stream of sufficient power for a number of mills, and it is thus improved. Pop, 1,263.

STARKVILLE, v. and cap. Lee co. Geo., 129 m. from Milledgeville, and 769 from W. C.

STARKVILLE, v. and cap. Oktibbeha, Miss., 130 m. from Jackson, and 926 from W. C., contains the county buildings, seve-

ral stores and mechanic shops, and is a pleasant place.

STATEN ISLAND, isl. belonging to New York, and forming the county of Richmond. It is about 18 m. in length, and, where widest, 8 in breadth. The island in general is rough, and the hills high. Population, 10,965.

STATESBOROUGH, v. and seat of justice, Bullock co. Geo., 45 m. NW. from Savannah, 117 from Milledgeville, and 670 from W. C., contains the usual county buildings, several stores, and is a place of considerable trade.

STATESBURG, t. Sumpter district, S. C., E. of the Wateree, 30 m. S. from Camden, 470 from W. C. It contains some 10 or 12 houses.

STATESVILLE, t. and cap. Iredell co. N. C., 21 m. WSW. from Salisbury, 398 from W. C. It contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, a church, and about 50 houses.

STAUNTON, v. McKean co. Pa., 210 m. from Harrisburg, 290 from W. C., and 4 S. of Smithport, contains some 12 or 15 houses.

STAUNTON, t. and cap. Augusta co. Va., 40 m. WNW. from Charlottesville, 95 SW. from Winchester, 120 WNW. from Richmond, 163 from W. C. It is pleasantly situated in a healthy part of the country, regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, 3 churches, and nearly 2,000 inhabitants.

STAUNTON, v. Miami co. Ohio, on the Miami, 1 m. E. from Troy, a small village of some 12 or 15 houses.

STAUNTON, v. Henry co. In., 40 m. from Indianapolis, and 530 from W. C., contains some 10 or 15 houses.

STAUNTON, a principal branch of the Roanoke, Va. It rises on W. side of the Blue Ridge, and there has the name of Roanoke, but after its passage through the Blue Ridge, it takes the name of Staunton, which it retains to its junction with the Dan, on the W. border of Mecklenburg co.

STEDMANSVILLE, v. Meigs co. Ohio.

STEPHENSPORT, v. Breckenridge co. Va., 115 m. from Richmond, and 555 from W. C., contains some 15 or 20 houses.

STEPHENSON, co. Il., bounded N. by Wis., E. by Winnebago, S. by Ogle and Joe Daviess, and W. by Joe Daviess cos. Pop. 2,809.

STEPHENSON, v. and cap. Rock Island co. Il., 230 m. from Vandalia, and 927 from W. C., and on the Miss. river, contains 25 or 30 families, and is increasing.

STEPHENTOWN, ts. Rensselaer co. N. Y., 22 m. SE. from Albany, contains the villages of Stephentown Centre, S. Stephentown, and N. Stephentown, at each of which are various manufactories, &c. Population, 2,753.

STERLING, ts. Lamoille co. Vt., 30 m. NNW. from Montpelier. The land is poor. Pop. 180.

STERLING, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 5 m. W. by S. from Lancaster, 12 N. from Worcester, 44 W. from Boston. It is a valuable agricultural town, and has a considerable village, and various manufactures. Pop. 1,647.

STERLING, ts. Windham co. Ct., 4 m. E. from Plainfield, and 18 NE. from Norwich; contains 4 cotton-mills, a cavern called the Devil's Den, &c. Pop. 1,099.

STERLING, NW. ts. Cayuga co. N. Y., 170 m. W. from Albany, and 28 N. from Auburn. Pop. 2,533.

STERLING, v. Wayne co. Pa., 156 m. NE. from Harrisburg.

STERLING, v. Clark co. Il., 150 m. from Vandalia, and 668 from W. C.

STERNEVILLE, v. Caroline ts. Tompkins co. N. Y., 15 m. from Ithaca, has some 15 or 20 dwellings, and several mills.

STEUBEN, ts. Washington co. Me., on the Narraguagus river, 311 m. NE. from Boston. It is a place of considerable shipbuilding. Pop. 884.

STEUBEN, co. N. Y., bounded N. by Ontario co. E. by Seneca lake and Tioga co. S. by Pennsylvania, and W. by Alleghany co. Chief town, Bath. Pop. 46,138.

STEUBEN, ts. Oneida co. N. Y., 20 m. N. from Utica, and 110 from Albany. Baron Steuben died in this town in 1796, and here his ashes repose, protected by a neat tomb. Pop. 1,993.

STEUBEN, co. NE. corner of Indiana, bounded N. by Michigan state line, E. by Michigan and Ohio, S. by De Kalb, and W. by Lagrange. Watered by a west branch of the St. Joseph's, Maumee, and the head waters of Elkhart river and Crooked creek. Pop. 2,578.

STEUBENVILLE, t. and cap. Jefferson co. Ohio, on the Ohio, 69 m. by the river below Pittsburg, 38 by land, 109 above Marietta, 25 NE. from St. Clairsville, 150 E. by N. from Columbus. It is a very flourishing town, with many fine buildings, 6 handsome churches, a court-house, jail, a market-house, 3 printing-offices, a bank, an academy, 12 or 15 taverns, about 30 mercantile stores, a paper-mill, 2 woollen factories, 3 iron founderies, 3 steam-engine manufactories, a brass foundery, 3 machine-making shops, 3 flouring-mills, a harness mounting and silver plating manufactory, a boat-yard, 2 breweries, 3 copperas manufactories, 3 tanners, a rope walk, a comb factory, a chemical manufactory, and 5,200 inhabitants.

STEVENSBURG, v. Culpeper co. Va., 96 m. from Richmond, and 83 from W. C.

STEVENSBURG, v. Hardin co. Ken., 90 m. from Frankfort, and 640 from W. C.

STEVENSBURG, v. Hamilton co. In., 30 m. N. from Indianapolis; contains several stores, and some 15 or 20 dwellings, &c.

STEWART, co. Geo., bounded N. by Muscogee and Marion E. by Sumter S. by Randolph cos. and W. by Alabama. Chief town, Lumpkin. Pop. 12,933.

STEWART, NW. co. Ten. E. on Tennessee river, bounded by Ken. NE. Montgomery co. Ten. E. Dickson co. SE. Humphreys S. and Tennessee river or Henry co. W. Length 22 m., mean width 20. Pop. 8,587, of whom 2,117 were slaves, and 153 free colored. Chief town, Dover.

STEWARTSTOWN, ts. Coos co. N. H., on the Connecticut, 40 m. N. from Lancaster, and 460 from W. C.; watered by the Connecticut river. Pop. 630.

STEWARTSVILLE, v. Warren co. N. J., 60 m. N. from Trenton; a small village of some 12 or 15 houses.

STEWARTSVILLE, v. in the W. part of Westmoreland co. Pa., on the road from Greensburg to Pittsburg, 12 m. from the former, 14 from the latter place, and 180 from Harrisburg.

STILESVILLE, Hendricks co. In., 30 m. from Indianapolis, and 593 from W. C.

STILL VALLEY, v. Sussex co. N. J., 4 m. from Easton, Pa.; a small village containing a post-office, &c.

STILLWATER, ts. and v. Saratoga co. N. Y., on the W. side of the Hudson, 22 m. N. from Albany. Bemas's Heights are in this township, 3 m. N. of the village. This place is memorable for a battle fought on the 19th of September, 1777, between the Americans and British. The village, upon the Champlain canal, 4 m. above Mechanicsville, contains some 50 or 60 dwellings, and is a place of considerable trade. Pop. 2,733.

STILLWATER, r. Ohio, runs SE. into the Great Miami, above Dayton, and opposite the mouth of Mad river.

STILLWATER, v. Sussex co. N. J., 7 m. SW. from Newton, and 78 N. from Trenton; contains a grist and oil-mill, a Presbyterian church, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

STILLWATER, v. Perry co. Ten., 112 m. SW. by W. from Nashville.

STOCK, v. Harrison co. Ohio, 110 m. NE. from Columbus; contains a post-office, and a few houses.

STOCKBRIDGE, ts. Windsor co. Vt., 32 m. NW. from Windsor, and 36 SW. from Montpelier; keeps a large number of sheep. Pop. 1,418.

STOCKBRIDGE, ts. Berkshire co. Mass., 6 m. S. from Lenox, 12 m. S. from Pittsfield, and 130 W. from Boston. It is watered by the Housatonic, is a pleasant town, and contains a printing-office and several cotton and woollen-manufactories. There is a quarry of marble in this township, and manufactures of iron, iron-castings, chairs, boots, shoes, machinery, &c. Annual amount, about 400,000 dollars. Pop. 1,992.

STOCKBRIDGE, v. Smithfield ts. Madison co. N. Y., 8 m. from Morrisville; contains 2 churches, an academy, several mills, and a large scythe and axe manufactory, and about 75 or 80 dwellings.

STOCKHOLM, ts. St Lawrence co. N. Y., 30 m. E. from Ogdensburg. Pop. 2,995.

STOCKPORT, v. Wayne co. Pa., situated on the Delaware river, 33 m. N. from Bethany, and 150 from Philadelphia.

STOCKPORT, ts. Columbia co. N. Y., 5 m. N. from Hudson, and 24 S. from Albany. Pop. 1,815.

STOCKTON, ts. and v. Chatauque co. N. Y., 10 m. a little W. of S. from Fredonia, and 60 m. SW. from Buffalo. Pop. 2,078.

STODDARD, ts. Cheshire co. N. H., 14 m. NE. from Keene, 44 WSW. from Concord. It contains 14 ponds, some of which are of considerable magnitude. Pop. 1,006.

STODDARD, co. Miso., bounded N. by Madison and cape Girardeau co. E. by Scott, S. by New Madrid, and W. by Wayne co. The N. part is broken and of a thin soil. Castor is the seat of justice. Pop. 3,153.

STODDERTSVILLE, v. Luzerne co. Pa., on the turnpike road from Easton to Wilkesbarre, on the Lehigh river, at the head of navigation for boats, 18 m. from Wilkesbarre. It has considerable trade in lumber.

STOKELY, v. in the southern part of Rutherford co. Ten., 45 m. SE. from Nashville.

STOKES, co. N. C., bounded by Virginia N. Rockingham and Guilford cos. N. C., E., Rowan S. and Surrey W. Length 40 m., width 24. Chief town, Salem. Population, 16,265, of whom 2,682 were slaves, and 165 free colored.

STOKES, t. Montgomery co. N. C., near the Yadkin; contains 8 or 10 dwellings.

STOKESBURY, v. Stokes co. N. C., 140 m. NW. from Raleigh.

STONEHAM, ts. Oxford co. Me. It lies westerly from Albany. Pop. 313.

STONEHAM, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., 9 m. N. from Boston; more than half of its inhabitants are employed in making boots and shoes. Pop. 1,017.

STONESBOROUGH, v. Green co. Ken.

STONERSTOWN, v. Bedford co. Pa., on the Raystown branch of Juniata river, 25 m. NNE. from the borough of Bedford, 100 from Harrisburg, and 125 from W. C.

STONINGTON, s-p. New London co. Ct., 12 m. E. from New London. The harbor sets up from the sound, opposite Fisher's Island. It borders on Rhode Island, and is a place of considerable trade. Large capitals are employed in the whale, seal, and cod fisheries. This town was bombarded by the British, without effect, August 8, 1814. It is a place of some resort for seabathing, during the summer. Pop. 3,898. The Stonington and Boston rail-road terminates on the sound here.

STONY BATTERY, v. Newberry dist. S. C., 10 m. SE. from Newberry C. H., and 36 NW. by W. from Columbia.

STONY BROOK, v. Brookhaven ts. N. Y., 3 m. E. from Sautucket.

STONY ISLAND, isl. in E. end of lake Ontario, SW. from Sacket's Harbor.

STONY POINT, v. Albemarle co. Va., has 8 or 10 dwellings.

STONY POINT, v. Abbeville district, S. C., a small village of some 10 or 12 houses.

STONY POINT, on the W. bank of the river Hudson, 40 m. above New York. Formerly a military post; was taken by storm from the British by General Anthony Wayne, in the war of the Revolution, July 16, 1779.

STONY POINT, v. Iredell co. N. C., 14 m. W. from Statesville, and 160 from Raleigh.

STONY RIDGE, v. Marlborough ts. Ulster co. N. Y., 10 m. SW. from Kingston, contains several stores, and some 25 or 30 dwellings.

STOUGHTON, ts. Norfolk co. Mass., 15 m. S. from Boston; contains 2 cotton and 1 woollen mill, and manufactures of boots, shoes, shoe-tools and boot forms. Annual value about $800,000. Pop. 2,142.

STOUGSTOWN, v. Cumberland co. Pa., 45 m. westerly from Harrisburg.

STOUTS, v. Washington co. Miso.

STOUTSBURG, v. situated on the line dividing Somerset and Mercer cos. N. J., also on the turnpike road from New Brunswick to Lambertville, 18 m. from the former, 12 from the latter, and 15 from Trenton; contains a store, tavern, 2 steam-engines used for manufacturing wagon hubs, and grinding and sawing, 1 physician, and 12 or 15 dwellings, in a fertile country.

STOW, ts. Lamoille co. Vt., 22 m. NNW. from Montpelier. It has a number of mills, and a neat and pleasant village. Pop. 1,371.

STOW, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., 30 m. W. from Boston, and 8 S. from Concord. It has manufactures of leather, boots, straw-bonnets, palm-leaf hats, &c. Pop. 1,230.

STOW, pts. Portage co. Ohio, 128 m. NE. from Columbus.

STOWSVILLE, v. Lincoln co. N. C., 185 m. westerly from Raleigh.

STRAFFORD, co. E. part of N. H., bounded N. by Belknap co. E. by Maine, SW. by Rockingham co. and W. by Merrimack co. Chief towns, Dover, Rochester, and Durham. Pop. 23,166.

STRAFFORD, ts. Orange co. Vt., 35 m. N. from Windsor. Here is an extensive copperas manufactory. Pop. 1,762.

STRAFFORD, ts. Fulton co. N. Y., 15 m. NW. from Johnstown. Pop. 500.

STRAFFORD, ts. Strafford co. N. H., 15 m. NNW. from Dover, and 25 ENE. from Concord. The soil of this ts. is generally good. Pop. 2,121.

STRASBURG, v. Franklin co. Pa., E. of North Mountain, 9 m. NNW. from Chambersburg, 145 m. W. from Philadelphia.

STRASBURG, v. Lancaster co. Pa., 8 m. SE. from Lancaster, 58 W. from Philadelphia, 116 from W. C. It is a pleasant and considerable village, built chiefly of brick and stone, and contains several stores, an academy, and 25 or 30 dwellings.

STRASBURG, v. Shenandoah co. Va., 12 m. NNE. from Woodstock, 88 from W. C. It contains about 60 houses.

STRATFORD, ts. Coos co. N. H., E. of the Connecticut, 18 m. from Lancaster. This is a large and beautiful ts. Pop. 441.

STRATFORD, ts. Fairfield co. Ct., on W. side of Stratford river, near its mouth, 14 m. SW. from New Haven. It is a pleasant town, and has an academy and some trade. The village contains 4 houses of public worship, and upwards of 200 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 1,808.

STRATHAM, ts. Rockingham co. N. H., 8 m. SW. from Portsmouth, and 39 SE. from Concord; agriculture is the chief employment of the inhabitants. Pop. 875.

STRATTON, ts. Windham co. Vt., 23 m. NE. from Bennington. The land is cold and unprofitable. Pop. 341.

STRONG, ts. Somerset co. Me., 24 m. NW. from Norridgewock, 308 NNE. from Boston. It has a pleasant village and several mills. Pop. 1,109.

STRONGSVILLE, v. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, 125 m. NE. from Columbus and 15 from Cleveland, has a number of stores, 6 mills, a cloth-dressing factory, 3 or 4 churches, and about 1,200 inhabitants.

STRONGTOWN, v. Indiana co. Pa., on the turnpike road from the boro. of Indiana to Kittanning, 15 m. NW. from the former.

STROUDSBURG, boro. and cap. of Monroe co. Pa., situated on the N. bank of Smithfield creek, 30 m. N. from Easton. It is a considerable town, containing 100 houses, an academy, and several places of public worship, besides the usual county buildings.

STUMPSTOWN, t. Lebanon co. Pa., on a branch of the little Swatara, 24 m. ENE. from Harrisburg, contains some 10 or 12 dwellings.

STURBRIDGE, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 18 m. SW. from Worcester, 58 SW. from Boston. It is watered by the Quinebaug, and the turnpike from Worcester to Hartford passes through the township. It contains 6 cotton-mills and manufactures of shoes, boots, leather, clothing, palm-leaf hats, trunks, wagons, harnesses, sleighs, pocket rifles, &c. Pop. 2,005.

STURGEONVILLE, v. Brunswick co. V., 60 m. from Richmond and 182 from W. C.

STUYVESANT, ts. and v. Columbia co. N. Y.; the village is 5 m. W. from Kinderhook, contains several stores and warehouses. Pop. 1,779.

SUCCESS, ts. Coos co. N. Hampshire, E. of the Androscoggin, 23 m. E. from Lancaster; here are several considerable mountains. Pop. 14.

SUCKASANNY, v. Morris co. N. J. It is a pleasant village, and contains a Presbyterian meeting-house, and an academy, and some 12 or 15 dwellings.

SUDBURY, ts. Rutland co. Vt., 53 m. SW. from Montpelier; much attention is paid here to the growth of wool. Pop. 796.

SUDBURY, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., 22 m. W. from Boston, and 8 SW. from Con-

cord, has a paper-mill and a plough factory, &c. Pop. 1,422.

SUELLACCAUGA, v. Talladega co. Ala., 136 m. from Tuscaloosa and 794 from W. C.

SUFFIELD, ts. Hartford co. Ct., on W. bank of the Connecticut, 11 m. S. from Springfield, 17 N. from Hartford. It is a pleasant and considerable town, and contains several churches for Presbyterians and Baptists. Here is a mineral spring considerably resorted to. It also contains a literary institution in high repute. Pop. 2,669.

SUFFOLK, co. Mass, comprising only the towns of Boston and Chelsea, which see. This county comprises only a very small spot on the continent, Boston peninsula, and the islands in the harbor. It contains 1 cotton factory, 7 iron works, and 1 glass factory. Pop. 95,773.

SUFFOLK, co. N. Y., comprising the E. part of Long Island, bounded by Queens W. Long Island sound N. and the Atlantic Ocean NE., E. and S. Length 80 m., mean width 8. Soil of the whole county rather sterile. Chief towns, River-head, Sag Harbor, and Southampton. Pop. 32,469.

SUFFOLK, t. and cap. Nansemond co. Va., on the river Nansemond, 30 m. SW. from Hampton, 85 SE. from Richmond, and 220 from W. C. It contains a court-house and a jail. The river is navigable to this place for vessels of 250 tons.

SUGAR CREEK, r. Pa., runs E. into the E. branch of the Susquehannah, about 6 m. above Towanda creek.

SUGAR CREEK, settlement, Tazewell co. Il., 122 m. from Vandalia, and 844 from W. C. It contains 80 or 90 families, and is increasing.

SUGAR CREEK, r. O., joins the Little Miami, above Waynesville.

SUGARLOAF, v. Orange co. N. Y., 10 m. S. of Goshen, contains a Methodist church, and some 10 or 12 dwellings.

SUGAR RIVER, r. N. H., runs from the Sunapee lake into the Connecticut, in Claremont.

SUGGSVILLE, v. Clarke co. Ala., 12 m. from Claiborne.

SULLIVAN, ts. Hancock co. Me., at the head of Frenchman's bay, 30 m. E. from Castine, and 280 NE. from Boston. It is finely situated for ship-building, and other branches of business connected with navigation. Pop. 649.

SULLIVAN, ts. Cheshire co. N. H., 6 m. NNE. from Keene, and 48 WSW. from Concord. Pop. 496.

SULLIVAN, a flourishing village in Lorain co. O., 28 m. NE. from Mansfield, and 100 N. from Columbus, contains a church, a grist-mill, warehouse, and about 20 dwellings.

SULLIVAN, co. N. Y., bounded NW. by Delaware co. NE. by Ulster co. S. by Orange co. and SW. by the Delaware, which separates it from Pennsylvania. Chief town, Monticello. Pop. 15,629.

SULLIVAN, ts. Madison co. N. Y., on S. side of Oneida lake, contains the villages of Chittenango and Canaseraga. Gypsum and iron ore are found here. Pop. 4,390.

SULLIVAN, co. NE. part of East Ten., bounded N. by Va., E. by Carter, S. by Washington, Carter, and Hawkins cos. Pop. 10,731, of whom 1,037 were slaves. Chief town, Blountsville.

SULLIVAN, co. N. H., bounded N. by Grafton, E. by Merrimack, and S. by Cheshire co. and by the Connecticut river. Newport is the capital. Pop. 20,340.

SULLIVAN, co. In., bounded N. by Vigo E. by Clay and Green S. by Knox cos. and W. by Il. Chief town, Merron. Pop. 8,315.

SULLIVAN ISLAND, isl. at the mouth of Ashley and Cooper rivers, 6 m. below Charleston, S. C. This island is much resorted to by the people of Charleston during the summer months.

SULLIVAN'S MOUNTAINS, in N. H., extending from Cockburne to the White Mountains, about 2,000 feet high.

SUMANYSTOWN, v. Montgomery co. Pa., 33 m. NNW. from Philadelphia.

SUMMERFIELD, v. Guilford co. N. C., contains some 12 or 15 houses.

SUMMERFIELD, v. Monroe co. O., 18 m. from Woodsfield, has a church, about 25 dwellings, &c.

SUMMERSVILLE, v. Gates co. N. C., 152 m. NE. by E. from Raleigh.

SUMMERVILLE, v. and cap. Nicholas co. Va., 270 m. from Richmond, and 320 from W. C., contains the usual county buildings, and some 15 or 20 houses.

SUMMIT, ts. Schoharie co. N. Y., 50 m. W. from Albany. Pop. 2,010.

SUMMIT BRIDGE, v. Newcastle co. Del., on the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, contains 6 or 8 dwellings.

SUMNER, ts. Oxford co. Me., 6 m. NE. from Paris, 170 NNE. from Boston. Its inhabitants are generally farmers. Pop. 1,269.

SUMNER, co. on N. side of West Ten., bounded N. by Ken., E. by Smith, S. by Wilson and by Davidson and Robison cos. Pop. 22,445, of whom 7,286 were slaves. Chief town, Gallatin.

SUMNEYTOWN, v. Montgomery co. Pa., 20 m. NE. from Norristown, and 98 from Harrisburg.

SUMPTER, co. Ala., bounded N. and E. by Tombigbee river, S. by Washington co., and W. by Miss. Chief town, Livingston. Population, 29,937, of whom 15,920 were slaves.

SUMPTER, district of S. C., bounded by Santee river or Charleston district S. Santee river or Orangeburg SW. Wateree river or Richland W. Kershaw NW. Lynch's creek, river, or Darlington NE. and Williamsburg N. Length 50, mean width 30 m. Black river, branch of Great Pedee, takes its rise in this district. The canal connecting Santee river with Charleston harbor leaves the Santee, nearly opposite to the SE. angle

of Sumner. Chief town, Sumpterville. Pop. 27,892, of whom 18,875 were slaves.

SUMPTERVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Sumpter district, S. C., on the dividing ground between the two main branches of Black river, about 100 m. a little W. of N. from Charleston.

SUNAPEE, lake, N. H., in Fishersfield, Wendell, and New London. It is 11 m. long, and 1½ broad. Little Sunapee, 2 m. long, lies NE. of it, in New London.

SUNBURY, bor. and cap. Northumberland co. Pa., on the Susquehannah, 1 m. below the junction of the E. and W. branches, 2 m. S. from Northumberland, 56 N. from Harrisburg, 122 NW. by W. from Philadelphia, 162 from W. C. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, a jail, several churches, an academy, and 15 stores of different kinds. It is a pleasant and flourishing place. Pop. about 2,000.

SUNBURY, t. Gates co. N. C., 160 m. from Raleigh, and 257 from W. C.

SUNBURY, v. Delaware co. Ohio, midway between Columbus and Mount Vernon, a neat village of about 20 houses.

SUNBURY, s-p. Liberty co. Geo., at the head of St. Catherine's sound, 42 m. SSW. from Savannah. The harbor is safe and commodious, and the situation of the town is pleasant and healthy. Planters from the country resort here in the sickly season.

SUNCOOK, r. N. H., runs SW. into the Merrimack, 7 m. below Concord.

SUNDERLAND, ts. Bennington co. Vt., 20 m. NNE. from Bennington; lead ore and lime-stone are found here. Pop. 438.

SUNDERLAND, ts. Franklin co. Mass., E. of the Connecticut, 8 m. S. from Greenfield, 90 W. from Boston. The inhabitants are generally agriculturalists. Pop. 799.

SURREY, co. N. C., bounded by Va. N. Stokes co. in N. C. E. Rowan and Iredell S. and Wilkes and Ashe W. It is drained by the extreme northern sources of the Yadkin. Surface hilly, and in part mountainous. Chief town, Rockford. Pop. 15,079, of whom 1,778 were slaves.

SURREY, ts. Cheshire co. N. H., 8 m. NNW. from Keene, 62 WSW. from Concord. It has some manufactures, but the inhabitants are generally farmers. Pop. 481.

SURREY, ts. Hancock co. Me., 18 m. NE. from Castine, 257 NE. from Boston. Its inhabitants are generally independent farmers. Pop. 857.

SURREY, co. Va., bounded N. by Prince George co. and James river, SE. by Isle of Wight and Southampton cos. and SW. by Sussex co. Pop. 6,180, of whom 2,853 were slaves.

SURREY C. H., Surrey co. Va., 64 m. SE. by E. from Richmond.

SURVEYORSVILLE, v. Mecklenburg co. N. C., 136 m. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

SUSQUEHANNAH, the largest r. of Pa., which is formed by the E. and W. branches. The E. rises in Otsego lake, N. Y., and the W. in Huntingdon co. Pa. They unite at Northumberland. The river then runs SE. into the head of the Chesapeake in Md. It is 1½ m. wide at its mouth, but is navigable only 5 m. for sloops. Although this river carries considerably more water than either the Hudson or Connecticut, it is of no advantage at all for the purposes of navigation, except at high water, and then only down stream. At its floods, immense quantities of lumber and produce are conveyed down in rafts, arks, &c., the most of them from the state of N. Y. It is a remarkably rough stream, and never navigated without considerable hazard. Most of the produce finds a market in Baltimore, or is taken through the Delaware and Chesapeake canal to Philadelphia.

SUSQUEHANNAH, co. N. side of Pa., bounded N. by N. Y. E. by Wayne co. S. by Luzerne co. and W. by Bradford co. Chief town, Montrose. Pop. 21,195.

SUSSEX, co. N. J., bounded NNE. by N. Y., SE. by Passaic and Morris cos. SW. by Warren co. W. and NW. by the Delaware, which separates it from Pennsylvania. Pop. 21,770. Chief town, Newton.

SUSSEX, co. Del., bounded N. by Kent co. E. by Delaware bay and the Atlantic, S. and W. by Maryland. Chief towns, Georgetown and Lewistown. Pop. 25,093.

SUSSEX, co. Va., bounded NE. by Surrey co. SSE. by Southampton co. SW. by Greensville co. and NW. by Dinwiddie and Prince George cos. Pop. 11,229, of whom 6,384 were slaves.

SUSSEX C. H., v. Sussex co. Va., on a small branch of Nottaway river, 64 m. SSE. from Richmond.

SUTHERLAND, v. Trumbull co. Ohio, 157 m. NE. from Columbus, and 8 SW. from Warren; contains a post-office and a few dwellings.

SUTTON, ts. Merrimack co. N. H., 20 m. NW. from Concord, and 87 E. by N. from Augusta. Pop. 1,362.

SUTTON, ts. Caledonia co. Vt., 15 m. from Danville. The soil of this ts. is cold and unproductive. Pop. 1,068.

SUTTON, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 9 m. S. from Worcester, 46 SW. from Boston. It contains 4 cotton and 2 woollen-mills, 2 scythe-factories, and manufactures of boots, shoes, spindles, &c. Pop. 2,370.

SWAINSBORO, v. and cap. Emanuel co. Geo., 80 m. from Milledgeville, and 630 from W. C.; contains a court-house, jail, and some 15 or 20 dwellings.

SWAN ISLAND, isl. on the coast of Me., 4 m. SW. from Mount Desert. It contains about 6,000 acres.

SWANSBOROUGH, t. Onslow co. N. C., on White Oak river, 40 m. SSW. from Newbern, 405 from W. C.

SWANTON, ts. Franklin co. Vt., on lake Champlain, and bordering on Canada, 32 m. N. from Burlington. It is cold and unproductive, with a very few inhabitants.

SWANTOWN, v. Kent co. Md., 3 m.

from Georgetown; contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

SWANVILLE, ts. Waldo co. Me., 46 m. from Augusta and 647 from W. C. Pop. 919.

SWANZEY, ts. Cheshire co. N. H., 6 m. S. from Keene, 58 WSW. from Concord. Here are 2 cotton and 1 woollen-factory, and other machinery. Pop. 1,755.

SWANZEY, ts. Bristol co. Mass., 16 m. SSW. from Taunton, and 38 S. from Boston; has 2 paper-mills, a cotton and woollen-mill, and manufactures of vessels, boots, shoes, &c. Pop. 1,484.

SWATARA, r. Pa., runs SW. into the Susquehannah, at Middletown.

SWATARAVILLE, v. in the SW. part of Schuylkill co. Pa., 4 m. from Harrisburg; contains 10 or 15 houses.

SWEDEN, one of the western towns of Monroe co N. Y., 15 m. W. from Rochester. The Erie canal crosses the northern part of this town. Pop. 1,884.

SWEEDEN, ts. Oxford co. Me., 19 m. SW. from Parris and 62 from Augusta. It has good mill privileges. Pop. 670.

SWEDESBOROUGH, v. Gloucester co. N. J., on Raccoon creek, 20 m. SSW. from Philadelphia. It contains an Episcopal church, a woollen manufactory, an academy, about 100 dwellings, and is a place of some trade. Raccoon creek is navigable to this place for boats.

SWEET SPRINGS, v. Monroe co. Va., 28 m. SE. from Lewisburg, 42 SW. from Warm Springs. This place is celebrated for its mineral waters, which are much resorted to.

SWITZERLAND, co. In., bordering on the Ohio, bounded N. by Dearborn co. E. and S. by the Ohio river and W. by Jefferson co. Chief town, Vevay. Pop. 9,920.

SYLVANIA, v. Bradford co. Pa., 197 m. a little E. of N. from Harrisburg.

SYLVANUS, v. Hillsdale co. Mich., 108 m. SW. by W. from Detroit.

SYRACUSE, t. and cap. Onondaga co. N. Y., 25 m. NE. by E. from Auburn, 133 W. from Albany, 342 from W. C., from Utica by the canal 61, and from Rochester 99. It is a flourishing village, and stands on the Erie canal at the point where a side-canal branches off to Salina. The buildings are mostly of brick, and many of them large and splendid. The "Syracuse House" is a most noble brick structure, 4 stories high, and one of the most splendid hotels in the state. From a cupola on the top, there is a fine view of Onondaga lake, and the village of Salina, a mile and a half distant. The other buildings of note are a court-house, 4 or 5 churches, an academy, and a bank. It also contains 2 lyceums, 2 printing-offices, each issuing a weekly paper, one incorporated high school, about 20 general stores, and as many grocery and provision stores, 3 furnaces and machine shops, an extensive steam-engine manufactory, and other castings, besides a great number and variety of mills and other manufactories of less note. There are 2 companies, each with a capital of $150,000, for the manufacture of coarse salt, making 160,000 bushels annually. In point of locality, few inland towns have advantages equal with this. The line of communication is continued by the Salina side-canal, the Onondaga lake, and the Oswego canal, to lake Ontario. Pop. about 7,000.

T.

TABERG, v. Oneida co. N. Y., 9 m. NW. of Rome, contains several mills and some 20 or 30 dwellings.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, mt. Pendleton district, S. C., near NW. border of the state, 3,168 feet higher than the surrounding country, and about 4,000 above the level of the sea. It presents on one side a tremendous precipice of solid rock, which rises nearly perpendicular, to the height of 890 feet. At the bottom is a deep and dismal valley, sunk apparently as much below, as the mountain is above, the general level. The precipice, viewed from the valley, appears like an immense wall rising up to heaven; and the awe which it inspires is considerably increased by the quantities of bones which lie whitening at its base, the remains of various animals which had incautiously approached too near its edge. The summit of this mountain is frequently enveloped in clouds.

TABERNACLE, v. Burlington co. N. J., 12 m. SW. of Mount Holly, contains a Methodist church, and some 10 or 12 dwellings.

TADOUSAC, t. L. C., a place of great resort for trading with the Indians, who bring thither furs to exchange for cloth and other European goods. It is situated at the mouth of the Saguenay, 98 m. NE. from Quebec.

TAKONNACK, mt. Mass., S. of Great Barrington. Its height is estimated at 3,000 feet above the ocean.

TALBERT'S ISLAND, small isl. in the Atlantic, on the coast of Geo. Lat. 30° 44′ N.

TALBOT, co. Geo., bounded NE. by Flint river, which separates it from Upson and Crawford cos. S. by Marion, W. by Harris, and NW. by Merriwether co. Talbotton is the cap. Pop. 15,627, of whom 6,746 were slaves.

TALBOT, co. Md., bounded N. by Queen Anne co. E. by Caroline and Dorchester cos. S. by Dorchester co. and W. by Chesapeake bay. Chief town, Easton. Pop. 12,090, of whom 3,687 were slaves, and 234 free colored.

TALBOTTON, t. and cap. Talbot co. Geo., on a small stream of Flint river, 112 m. SW. by W. from Milledgeville.

TALIAFERRO, co. Geo., bounded NW. by Oglethorpe, NE. by Wilkes, S. by Warren and Hancock, and W. by Green. Crawfordsville is the cap. Pop. 5,190, of whom 2,856 were slaves.

TALLADEGA, co. Ala., bounded N. by

Bento, E. by Randolph, S. by Coosa, and W. by Shelby cos. Talladega is the seat of justice. Pop. 12,587, of whom 4,898 were slaves.

TALLADEGA, v. and cap. Talladega co. Ala., 114 m. from Tuscaloosa, and 772 from W. C.

TALLAHASSE, city and seat of government for Florida, is situated on Tugabona or Wackahulla river. Lat 30° 27′ N. Lon. from W. C. 7° 13′ W. The reasons which determined the governor and commissioners to fix on this place as the metropolis, were its central position, fertility of soil, and the reputation it had acquired among the Spaniards and Indians, of being uncommonly salubrious. The position was fixed upon for the seat of government in 1824. It was divided into lots, and sold in 1825. Five squares have been reserved for public buildings. The precincts of the town encircle a beautifully undulating country. It was immediately incorporated as a city. In two years from the first building, the number of whites and blacks was supposed to amount to 800. Some respectable houses were built, but the principal part of the habitations are temporary log buildings. The forest is falling on all sides, and it is daily acquiring more and more the appearance of a town. The amount of the sales of the lots was $24,000. That sum was appropriated for the erection of a territorial capitol. The materials for building are good and abundant. There are already a number of stores, taverns, and shops of all the customary mechanics, with a full proportion of lawyers and doctors, and 200 houses. A printing-press has been established, from which issues the "Florida Intelligencer." Pop. 1,616.

TALLAHATCHIE, co. Miss., bounded N. by Ponola, E. by Yallapusha, S. by Carroll and Bollivar. Chief town, Tillatoba. Pop. 2,985.

TALLAPOOSA, r. rises in Georgia, enters Alabama, flows SW. and unites with the Coosa 3 m. SW. from Fort Jackson, to form the Alabama. It is navigable, except in dry seasons, to the Great Falls, about 35 miles. This river is subject to great periodical elevations and depressions. Much of the country watered by it is very fertile.

TALLMADGE, v. Portage co. Ohio, 15 m. WSW. from Ravenna, 35 SSE. from Cleveland. It has an academy, a furnace, and a number of neat dwellings.

TAMMANYTOWN, v. Juniatta co. Pa., 41 m. from Harrisburg, 150 from W. C., and 2 S. of Mifflin; contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

TAMWORTH, ts. Carroll co. N. H., 60 m. NNE. from Concord, 63 NNW. from Portsmouth. It has numerous streams and valuable mill privileges. Pop. 1,717.

TANEY, co. Mo., bounded N. by Green co. E. by lands not yet laid out, S. by Ark. and W. by lands not yet laid out into counties. Pop. 3,264.

TANEYTOWN, t. Frederick co. Md., 22 m. NNE. from Fredericktown, 40 NW. from Baltimore, 67 from W. C. It is a pleasant and handsome town, and contains several handsome churches, mostly of brick.

TANGIPAO, r. rises in Mississippi, crosses E. part of Louisiana, and flows into lake Ponchartrain, 10 m. NE. of the pass of Manchac.

TAPPAHANNOCK, port of entry and cap. Essex co. Va., on SW. bank of the Rappahannock, 55 m. ESE. from Fredericksburg, 50 NE. from Richmond, and 115 from W. C. Lon. 76° 57′ W. Lat. 38° 2′ N. Its situation is low and unhealthy. It contains a court-house, a jail, and an Episcopal church. All the shipping belonging to the towns on the Rappahannock is entered at the custom-house of this place. Pop. about 1,000.

TAPPAN, v. Rockland co. N.Y., 3 m. SW. from Slote landing, contains several stores, and some 40 or 50 dwellings.

TAPPAN SEA, an expansion of the Hudson, opposite to Orangetown, from 25 to 35 m. above the city of New York, 10 m. long, and 4 in breadth at the widest place.

TAR, or Pamlico, r. N. C., rises in Caswell co. flows through Granville, Franklin, Nash, and Edgecombe cos., and passing by Tarborough, Greenville, and Washington, runs SE. into Pamlico sound, Lat. 35° 22′ N. It is navigable for vessels drawing 9 feet water to Washington, 40 m., and for boats carrying 15 or 20 tons to Tarborough, 90 m.

TARBOROUGH, t. and cap. Edgecombe co. N. C., on the Tar river, 38 m. S. from Halifax, 60 ESE. from Raleigh, and 200 from W. C. Lon. 77° 44′ W. Lat. 35° 50′ N. It contains a court-house, a jail, bank, and an academy. Beef, pork, corn, tobacco, &c., are exported from this place in considerable quantities.

TARIFFVILLE, v. Hartford co. Ct. This is a carpet-manufacturing village, owned principally by a company called the New England Carpet Company. It is a flourishing place.

TARLETON, v. Pickaway co. O., 17 m. NE. from Chillicothe, and 35 SE. from Columbus, has several churches, 8 or 10 stores, 2 tanneries, 50 or 60 dwellings, &c.

TARRY-TOWN, v. and landing, Greensburg, Westchester co. N. Y., 26 m. from the city, on the Hudson, contains 2 churches, several stores, and about 120 dwellings.

TATE'S CREEK, v. in N. part of Madison co. Ken., about 40 m. SE. from Frankfort.

TATNALL, co. Geo., bounded by Appling S. Telfair and Montgomery W. Emanuel NW. Camchee river or Bullock co. NE. and Liberty and Wayne SE. Length 60 m., mean width 30. Chief town, Perry's Mills. Pop. 2,724, of whom 841 were slaves.

TAUNTON, t. and cap. Bristol co. Mass. on the river Taunton, 21 m. E. from Providence, 24 N. from Bristol, 27 N. by W. New Bedford, 32½ S. from Boston, and

from W. C. It is a pleasant and handsome town, and contains a court-house, a jail, a town-house, 2 banks, an academy, a printing-office, a paper-mill, and large and thriving manufactories of cotton, iron, copper, lead, and Britannia ware. 7,500,000 yards of calico are made here yearly. Here are 8 or 10 cotton-mills and print-works, and 3 nail factories; total annual value, exclusive of cloth printing and iron castings, about $1,400,000. Pop. 7,645.

TAUNTON, r. Mass., is formed by Bridgewater and Namasket rivers, and runs SW. into Narraganset bay. It is navigable for sloops of 50 tons to Taunton, 20 m.

TAYLORSVILLE, v. Hanover co. Va., 30 m. from Richmond.

TAYLORSVILLE, v. Fairfield dist. S. C., 18 m. from Columbia.

TAYLORSVILLE, t. Shelby co. Ken., on N. fork of Salt river, 30 m. SE. from Louisville.

TAYLORSVILLE, v. Bucks co. Pa., situated on the river Delaware, where is also a ferry over the river, 14 m. SE. by E. from Doylestown, and 36 N. from Philadelphia.

TAZEWELL, co. Il., bounded N. by Putnam, E. by M'Lean, S. by Sangemon, and NW. by Illinois river. It is watered on the W. by the Illinois and streams flowing into it, and on the SE. by Sugar creek. Much of the soil is rich, with the surface undulating, in which prairie land predominates. Tremont is the capital. Pop. 7,227.

TAZEWELL C. H., Tazewell co. Va., 302 m. a little S. of W. from Richmond.

TAZEWELL, co. SW. part of Va., bounded NW. by Kentucky and Kenhawa cos. NE. by Giles and Montgomery cos. SSE. by Wythe and Washington cos. and SW. by Russell co. Pop. 6,290.

TAZEWELL, t. and cap. Claiborne co. Ten., about 35 m. N. from Knoxville, 491 from W. C.

TECHE, r. La., flows SE. and joins the Atchafalaya, about 15 m. above its entrance into the gulf of Mexico. It is navigable to New Iberia, about 45 m.

TECOANTEPEC, seaport of Mexico, in Oaxaca.

TEKETANOAH, or Cyprus creek, r. Alabama, flows into the Tennessee river, a mile below Florence.

TELFAIR, co. Geo., bounded by Appling S. Doolen SW. Pulaski NW. Little Oakmulgee river or Montgomery co. NE. and Tatnall E. Length 50 m., mean width 25. Pop. 2,763, of whom 755 were slaves. Chief town, Jacksonville.

TELLICO, r. Ten., flows N. by W. into the Tennessee, just below Tellico.

TELLICO, t. Blount co. Ten., on N. side of the river Tennessee, 50 m. SW. from Knoxville.

TEMPEVALE, v. Scioto co. O., 91 m. S. from Columbus, has a grist-mill, a wool-carding machine, a tannery, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

TEMPLE, ts. Franklin co. Me., 40 m. NW. from Augusta. The inhabitants are generally farmers. Pop. 955.

TEMPLE, ts. Hillsborough co. N. H., 13 m. WSW. from Amherst, 54 SSW. from Concord. This is an elevated ts.; from the highest point in a clear atmosphere, about 20 meeting-houses may be seen with the naked eye. Pop. 576.

TEMPLETON, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 27 m. NW. from Worcester, and 60 WNW. from Boston. Its manufactures consist of cotton and woollen goods, leather, boots, shoes, iron castings, shovels, hoes, spades, forks, palm-leaf hats, carriages, &c.; annual value, about $150,000. Pop. 1,776.

TENNESSEE, one of the U. S. See page 123.

TENSAW, r. the E. outlet of the Mobile. It branches off 6 or 7 m. below Fort Stoddert, and flows into Mobile bay, 5 or 6 m. E. of the W. branch. Its channel is deeper and wider than that of the W. branch.

TENSAW, r. La., flows SSW. a few miles from the Mississippi, and unites with the Ouachitta at the junction of the Ocatahoola.

TENSAW, v. Washington co. Alabama, near Mobile bay.

TEPIC, t. of Mexico, in the intendency of Guadalaxara, 500 m. NW. from the city of Mexico.

TERRE BONNE, (Good Land), parish, La., bounded N. by Assumption, and NE. and E. by La Fouche Interior parishes, S. and SW. by the gulf of Mexico, and W. by St. Mary's parish. The surface is remarkably level, and where it is arable, very fertile, and produces sugar cane. Williamsburg is the capital. Pop. 4,410, of whom 2,300 were slaves.

TERRE HAUTE, v. and cap. Vigo co. Indiana, on the Wabash, 2 m. below Fort Harrison, at the point where the national road crosses, is a large and flourishing village; contains a court-house, jail, several churches, an academy, and a good supply of stores and mechanics. Pop. 2,000.

TERRYVILLE, v. Mecklenburg county, Va.

TEWKSBURY, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., S. of the Merrimack, 7 m. SW. from Andover, 23 N. from Boston; agriculture is the chief employment of the inhabitants. Pop. 906.

TEXAS, Republic of. See page 170.

TEZCUCO, city of Mexico, in the intendency of Mexico, formerly remarkable for its extensive cotton factories, which, from the rivalry of Queretara, have greatly declined. It stands on the E. side of lake Tezcuco, 20 m. NE. from Mexico. Lon. from W. C. 21° 51′ W. Lat. 19° 30′ N.

THAMES, r. U. C., rises in the Chippewa country, and running SW. washes the cos. of York, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Kent, and empties into lake St. Clair, above Detroit. It is a river of considerable extent, without falls. A communication is continued, by means of small portages, between its upper

branches and lake Huron, and the Grand river.

THAMES, r. Ct., is formed by the Shetucket and Yantic, at Norwich, and flows S. into Long Island sound, 2 m. below New London. It is navigable through its whole course.

THATCHER'S ISLAND, small isl. on the coast of Mass., about 1 m. E. from cape Ann.

THEAVILLE, v. Georgetown co. S. C., 135 m. from Columbia, and 465 from W. C.; contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

THERESA, v. Jefferson co. N. Y., on Black river branch of the Oswegatchie, on the road from Sacket's harbor to Ogdensburg, 25 m. NE. from the former, and 40 SW. from the latter place; contains some 25 or 30 dwellings.

THETFORD, ts. Orange co. Vt., on Connecticut river, 12 m. N. from Dartmouth in N. H. It has some manufactures, a rich vein of galena, and three neat villages. Pop. 265.

THIBADEAUXVILLE, t. and cap. of the parish of La Fouche Interior, situated on the left bank of La Fouche river, 35 m. below Donaldsonville, and 48 SW. from New Orleans; contains the usual county buildings, and 20 or 30 houses.

THOMAS, co. Geo., bounded by Lowndes co. NE. and E. by the territory of Florida S. Decatur W. and Baker N. Thomasville is the capital. Pop. 6,766, of whom 2,930 were slaves.

THOMASTON, formerly Upson C. H., t. and cap. Upson co. Geo., 86 m. a little S. of W. from Milledgeville.

THOMASTON, ts. Lincoln co. Me., on E. side of the river St. George, and on the W. side of Penobscot bay, 7 m. S. from Camden, 7 E. from Warren, 37 E. from Wiscasset, 190 NE. from Boston. It is a flourishing township, and contains 2 churches, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists. The river is navigable to this town, for vessels of 200 tons. Great quantities of lime are burnt here, and exported. Nearly all the lime exported from Maine is shipped at this port. Pop. 1,883.

THOMASVILLE, t. and cap. Thomas co. Geo., 166 m. in a direct line, a little W. of S. from Milledgeville, but by the post-road it is called 235 m. It is near the Florida line; contains a court-house, jail, and some 15 or 20 houses.

THOMPSON, ts. Windham co. Ct., in NE. corner of the state, 46 m. ENE. from Hartford, and 51 SW. from Boston. It has handsome villages, at which are 10 cotton and 1 woollen-mill, and a number of other manufactures. Pop. 3,535.

THOMPSON, ts. and v. Sullivan co. N. Y., 38 m. W. from Newburgh. It is watered by the Neversink, and contains the villages of Thompson, Monticello, and Bridgeville. The village, 4 m. NW. from Monticello, contains several mills and about 30 dwellings. Pop. 2,610.

THOMPSONVILLE, v. Leon ts. Cattaraugus co. N. Y., on the Connewango creek, contains some 10 or 15 dwellings.

THOMPSONVILLE, v. Culpeper co. Va., 90 m. SW. from W. C.

THOMPSONVILLE, v. Chesterfield district, S. C., 57 m. NE. from Columbia.

THORNDIKE, ts. Waldo co. Me., 59 m. NE. from Augusta, and 17 NW. from Buffalo. Pop. 897.

THORNSBURG, t. Spotsylvania co. Va., on the Mattapony, 18 m. S. from Fredericksburg.

THORNTON, ts. Grafton co. N. H., 11 m. N. from Plymouth, 54 N. from Concord, on Mill brook. In this ts. there is a cascade of 50 feet in a few rods. Pop. 1,045.

THORNTON'S RIVER, SW. branch of the Rappahannock, rising in the Blue Ridge near Thornton's Gap, and flowing nearly E. through Culpeper co. Va., into the Rappahannock.

THORNVILLE, v. in the NW. angle of Perry co. O., 35 m. a little S. of E. from Columbus, has several stores, about 200 inhabitants, &c.

THROOPSVILLE, v. Mentz ts. Cayuga co. N. Y., on the outlet of Owasco lake, 3 m. NW. from Auburn, contains some 25 or 30 dwellings.

TICONDEROGA, ts. and v. Essex co. N. Y., on W. side of the S. end of lake Champlain, and at the N. end of lake George, 12 m. S. from Crown Point, and 95 from Albany. A valuable mine of ore is found in this township. Ticonderoga Fort, famous in the history of American wars, is situated on an eminence in this township, on W. shore of lake Champlain, just north of the entrance of the outlet from lake George into lake Champlain, 15 m. S. from Crown Point, 24 N. from Whitehall. It is now in ruins. Pop. 2,169.

TIFFIN, v. and seat of justice for Seneca co. O., on the E. side of Sandusky river, 85 m. N. from Columbus, and contains the county buildings, several stores and mechanic shops, and is a pleasant village.

TILLITOBA, v. and cap. Tallahatchee co. Miss., 149 m. from Jackson, and 998 from W. C.

TIMOKA, cap. of Mosquito co. Florida, about 400 m. SSE. from Tallahasse.

TINLEYSVILLE, v. Goochland co. Va., 45 m. WNW. from Richmond.

TINMOUTH, ts. Rutland co. Vt., watered by the Otter creek, 10 m. S. from Rutland, 40 m. W. from Windsor. Here are several quarries of beautiful marble, which is found in abundance. Pop. 780.

TIOGA, r. rises in Pennsylvania, runs N. enters New York, turns to the E. and joins the Susquehannah in Pa., 3 m. S. of the N. Y. line. It is navigable for boats 50 m.

TIOGA, ts. Tioga co. N. Y., 176 m. from Albany, and 23 E. from Elmira; has considerable white pine. Pop. 2,464.

TIOGA, co. N. Y., bounded N. by Tompkins co. E. by Broome co. S. by Pennsylva-

nia, and W. by Steuben co. Pop. 20,527. Chief towns, Elmira and Owego.

TIOGA, co. N. side of Pa., bounded N. by New York, E. by Ontario co. S. by Lycoming co. and W. by Potter co. Pop. 15,498. Chief town, Wellsborough.

TIPPAH, co. Miss., bounded N. by Ten. E. by Tishomingo, S. by Pontotoc, and W. by Marshal cos. Chief town, Ripley. Pop. 9,444, of whom 2,134 were slaves.

TIPPECANOE, r. In., joins the Wabash, about 420 m. from its mouth. Length about 170 m. It is rendered famous for a battle between the Americans and Indians, in November, 1811.

TIPPECANOE, co. In., bounded N. by White, NE. by Carroll, E. by Clinton, S. by Montgomery, and W. by Fountain, Warren, and Jasper. It is intersected from NE. to SW. by the Wabash, and is also watered by Wild Cat, Wea, Flint, and Shawnee creeks. Lafayette is the capital. Pop. 13,724.

TIPTON, co. Ten., bounded N. by Dyer, E. by Haywood, S. by Shelby and Fayette cos. and W. by the Mississippi river. Pop. 6,800, of whom 3,132 were slaves. Chief town, Covington.

TIPTON C. H., and t. Tipton co. Ten., 240 m. from Murfreesborough.

TISHOMINGO, co. Miss., in the NE. part of the state. Chief town, Jacinto. Pop. 6,681, of whom 828 were slaves.

TISBURY, ts. Duke's co. Mass., on N. side of Martha's Vineyard, 8 m. W. from Edgarstown, 85 S. from Boston. A number of vessels belong to this place, and one of 388 tons is employed in the whale fishery. It has some manufactures of salt, leather, boots, shoes, hats, &c. Pop. 1,520.

TIVERTON, ts. Newport co. R. I., 8 m. NNE. from Newport, 54 S. from Boston. It is on the main land, opposite to Portsmouth, with which it is connected by a bridge. It has great navigable privileges, which are improved to some extent by the fishery and foreign and domestic trade. Pop. 3,183.

TOBAGO, the most southward of the islands of the West Indies, and the most eastward, except Barbadoes. It is 32 m. long, and 9 broad, 120 m. S. of Barbadoes. Lon. 59° W. Lat. 11° 10′ N.

TOBY'S CREEK, r. Pa., runs into the Alleghany, 20 m. below Franklin. It is about 55 m. long, and is navigable for bateaux through a great part of its course. It is connected with the western branch of the Susquehannah by a short portage.

TODD, co. Ken., bounded by Robertson co. Ten. S. Christian W. Muhlenburg N. and Logan E. Length 30 m., mean width 15. Chief town, Elkton. Pop. 9,991, of whom 3,889 were slaves.

TOLEDO, t. and cap. Lucas co. O., on the W. bank of the Maumee river, and near its confluence with the Maumee bay, 55 m. N. from Columbus, and 472 from W. C.; contains a court-house, jail, an academy, 4 or 5 churches, several hotels, one of which is 120 feet square and 5 stories high, 40 or 50 mercantile establishments, several extensive warehouses, 2 printing-offices, each issuing a weekly paper, an iron-foundery, 35 or 40 mechanic shops, doing an extensive and flourishing business, &c. Pop. 2,000.

TOLLAND, ts. Hampden co. Mass., 20 m. WSW. from Springfield, 110 WSW. from Boston. Here are manufactures of shovels, spades, forks, hoes, and a large tannery, but the inhabitants are generally farmers. Pop. 627.

TOLLAND, co. Ct., bounded N. by Massachusetts, E. and SE. by Windham co. SW. by Middlesex co. and W. by Hartford co. Pop. 17,980. Chief town, Tolland.

TOLLAND, ts. and cap. Tolland co. Ct., 17 m. NE. from Hartford, 83 WSW. from Boston, and 352 from W. C. It contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, a Congregational meeting-house, a woollen-factory, with water power sufficient for a number of large mills. Pop. 1,562.

TOMBIGBEE, r. Alabama, rises within a few miles of the Muscle Shoals, flows southerly near the line between the states of Mississippi and Alabama, joins the Alabama 45 m. above the head of Mobile bay, and 75 above the gulf of Mexico, to form the river Mobile. It is navigable for large vessels to Fort Stoddert, 44 m., and at some seasons to St. Stephens. It is about 450 m. long, and navigable for boats the greater part of its course.

TOMBSTONE, v. Bertie co. N. C., 291 m. from W. C., contains 8 or 10 houses.

TOMHANNOCK, v. Rensselaer co. N. Y., 19 m. from Albany.

TOMPKINS, co. N. Y., from a part of the cos. of Seneca and Cayuga, bounded N. by Seneca and Cayuga cos. E. by Cortlandt co. S. by Tioga co. and W. by Seneca lake. Chief town, Ithaca. Pop. 37,948.

TOMPKINS, ts. Del. co. N. Y., on the Delaware, 27 m. SW. from Delhi, 100 SW. from Albany. Pop. 2,035.

TOMPKIN'S HILL, on Staten Island, in N. Y., 307 feet high.

TOMPKINSVILLE, Castleton ts. Richmond co. N. Y., 5½ m. from the city, contains the Quarantine ground, and 3 hospitals, one for the pestilence, and the other for ordinary diseases.

TOMPKINSVILLE, t. and cap. Monroe co. Ken., at the head of Big Barren river, 144 m. W. of S. from Frankfort, and 87 NE. from Nashville, in Tennessee, contains the usual county buildings, and some 20 or 30 dwellings.

TONNEWANTA, r. N. Y., runs into the Niagara, opposite Grand Isle, 10 m. N. from Black Rock. Length 90 m. It is navigable for boats 30 m.

TOPSFIELD, ts. Washington co. Me., 24 m. NNE. from the Matawamkeag river. Pop. 188.

TOPSFIELD, ts. Essex co. Mass., 8 m. NNW. from Salem, 20 NE. from Boston; about 600 hands are employed annually in making shoes. Pop. 1,059.

TOPSHAM, ts. Orange co. Vt., 12 m. W. from Newbury, 25 ENE. from Montpelier. This ts. contains much granite. Pop. 1,745.

TOPSHAM, ts. Lincoln co. Me., on N. side of the Androscoggin, opposite Brunswick, 19 m. W. from Wiscasset, 140 NE. from Boston. It is a considerable town. Magnetic oxide of iron and crystallized quartz are found here. Pop. 1,883.

TORRINGTON, ts. Litchfield co. Ct., 7 m. N. from Litchfield, 339 from W. C.; here is an extensive woollen factory, and a bed of copper ore has recently been discovered. Pop. 1,707.

TORTOLA, principal of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, 18 m. long, and 7 broad. In this island almost all the trade is carried on; it is near 5 m. long, and 2 broad, but badly watered, and reckoned unhealthy. They cultivate cotton here, which is much esteemed by the manufacturers, likewise rum and sugar; it has of late years undergone great improvements. The entrance into the harbor is at the E. end of the island. Lon. 63° W. Lat. 18° 33′ N.

TORTUGA, isl. of the West Indies, near the N. coast of the island of Hispaniola. It is about 80 m. in circumference, and has a safe harbor, but difficult of access. Lon. 75° 10′ W. Lat. 20° 10′ N.

TOWAMENSING, v. Northampton co. Pa., on the Lehigh, 7 m. from Berlinsville.

TOWANDA, t. and cap. Bradford co. Pa., on the W. bank of the N. branch of Susquehannah river. It is 128 m. from Harrisburg, and 240 from W. C., contains a court-house and jail, a bank, 2 or 3 churches, an academy, several hotels, a good supply of stores, and about 100 houses; a place of considerable business.

TOWER HILL, name of a hill and village in S. Kingston, R. I.

TOWNSEND, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., 44 m. NW. from Boston, 480 from W. C. Its manufactures consist of leather, palm-leaf hats, boots, shoes, ploughs, straw-bonnets, fish-barrels, &c. Pop. 1,892.

TOWNSHEND, ts. Windham co. Vt., 40 m. SSW. from Windsor. It contains some manufactures, a high-school of good reputation, and 2 pleasant villages. Pop. 1,345.

TRACY'S LANDING, v. Ann-Arundel co. Md.

TRANSYLVANIA, v. Green co. Ohio, 7 m. W. from Xenia, and 64 SW. by W. from Columbus.

TRANSYLVANIA, v. Jefferson co. Ken., on Ohio River, on the point above the mouth of Harod's creek, 8 m. above Louisville.

TRAP, v. Montgomery co. Pa., 27 m. NW. from Philadelphia, 80 from Harrisburg; contains some 10 or 15 dwellings.

TRAP, v. Frederick co. Md., 7 m. SW. from Frederickstown; has 8 or 10 houses.

TRAPPE, t. Talbot co. Md., 6 m. ESE. from Oxford; a small village of 8 or 10 dwellings.

TRAVERSE ISLANDS, chain of islands at E. end of Noquet's bay, in lake Michigan, on one of the largest of which is a town of Ottoway Indians.

TREADHAVEN, r. Md., passes by Easton, flows SW. and runs into the Choptank, E. of Benoni's Point.

TRENTON, ts. Hancock co. Me., at the mouth of the Union river, 30 m. NE. from Castine, 275 NE. from Boston. It possesses great advantages for navigation, and a large portion of its people are engaged in ship-building, the coasting trade, and fishery. Pop. 1,062.

TRENTON, ts. and v. Oneida co. N. Y., 12 m. N. from Utica, 406 from W. C. The village contains some 30 or 40 dwellings. Pop. 3,178.

TRENTON, the metropolis of N. J., and seat of justice for Mercer co., on E. bank of the Delaware, opposite the falls, 10 m. SW. from Princeton, 26 SW. from New Brunswick, 30 NE. from Philadelphia, 60 SW. from N. Y., 166 from W. C. Lon. 75° 48′ W. Lat. 40° 13′ N. It is a handsome and flourishing town, pleasantly situated, and incorporated with city privileges. It contains a handsome state-house, a city-hall, an elegant court-house, the state prison, 2 banks, 3 paper-mills, one of which has 8 engines, a button manufactory, 3 merchant-mills, 2 founderies for casting iron, an oil-mill, an axe factory, several extensive cotton factories and print-works, 10 churches, an academy, 3 printing-offices, issuing 2 weekly and 1 tri-weekly paper, a good supply of stores, mechanics, and houses of public entertainment. The location and facilities as a manufacturing city are not surpassed by any in the U. S. Its water power is derived from the Assanpink creek, which divides the city proper from South Trenton, and a canal or race-way made by an incorporated company, by which the water is taken from the Delaware river, about 5 m. above the city, and conducted down the bank of the river to the Assanpink creek; thence it crosses by an aqueduct, and through South Trenton to the Delaware river. The head and fall at the Assanpink, are 14 feet, and below the foot of Trenton Falls, 18½ feet. The power thus derived is equal to about 500 horses, but a small portion of which is yet occupied. Another source of water power is the feeder of the Delaware and Raritan canal, which runs in the rear of the city, from which water may be obtained under a much greater head and fall; from all these sources water may be obtained on reasonable terms, for almost any amount of machinery. Its facilities of communication with the two largest cities in the United States are very great. With Philadelphia it has communication by two lines of rail-road, a canal, and the Delaware river by sloops; with New York, it has intercourse by rail-road and canal. Not less than three or four opportunities occur daily for a passage to either city. Pop. of the

city proper, 4,035, but including South Trenton, which to all practical purposes is considered as a part of the city, the population is about 6,500, and rapidly increasing. Trenton is memorable for the battle fought Dec. 26, 1776, in which the Hessians were captured by General Washington. The river is navigable as far as here for sloops. Above the falls, it is navigated by boats carrying from 20 to 25 tons. At the foot of the falls there is an elegant covered bridge across the river.

TRENTON, t. and cap. Jones co. N. C., on the Trent, 20 m. W. from Newbern, 81 NNE. from Wilmington, 357 from W. C. It contains a court-house and a jail.

TRENTON, v. Todd co. Ken., 209 m. SW. from Frankfort. Pop. 250.

TRENTON, v. Butler co. Ohio, 98 m. SW. by W. from Columbus; a small village of some 15 or 20 houses.

TRENTON FALLS, in the West Canada creek, Oneida co. N. Y., in the vicinity of the village of Trenton. The creek, which is about 40 yards in width, has several beautiful cascades within the distance of half a mile. The greatest is about 46 feet perpendicular, and the scenery around is of the most sublime and imposing character. Visitors resort here in great numbers, and tourists from the south commonly take these falls in their route.

TRESSCOTT, ts. Washington co. Me. This is an Atlantic ts. and flourishing in its trade and navigation. Pop. 800.

TRIADELPHIA, v. Montgomery co. Md., has 8 or 10 dwellings.

TRIANA, v. Madison co. Ala., on Tennessee river, at the mouth of Indian creek, 18 m. SW. from Huntsville.

TRIANGLE, ts. Broome co. N. Y., so named from its shape, 130 m. SW. from Albany, and 17 N. from Binghampton. Pop. 1,692.

TRIGG, co. Ken., bounded by Tennessee SE. Tennessee river SW. Livingston co. NW. and Caldwell and Christian NE. Length 45 m., mean width 10. Cumberland river runs through this co. Pop. 7,716, of whom 2,052 were slaves. Chief town, Cadiz.

TRIMBLE, co. Ken., a new county not yet organized. Pop. 4,480, of whom 673 were slaves.

TROIS RIVIERES, t. of U. C., on the r. St. Lawrence, 35 m. SW. of Quebec.

TROUP, co. Geo., bounded N. by Heard and Coweta, E. by Merriwether, S. by Harris co. and W. by the state line of Alabama. La Grange is the capital. Pop. 15,733, of whom 7,023 were slaves.

TROUPSBURG, ts. in the SW. angle of Steuben co. N. Y., 30 m. SE. from Angelica, 35 m. SSW. from Bath, and 305 SW. by W. from Albany. Pop. 1,171.

TROUPSVILLE, or Sodus Point, Wayne co. N. Y., 30 m. NE. from Canandaigua, and 212 W. from Albany. It is eligibly situated on Great Sodus bay, and is a place of some trade.

TROY, ts. Orleans co. Vt., 47 m. N. from Montpelier, and 51 NE. from Burlington. This is a good agricultural ts. and has a water fall of about 70 feet in a few rods, on the Missisque river. Pop. 856.

TROY, city and cap. Rensselaer co. N. Y., on E. bank of the Hudson, 3 m. S. from Lansingburg, 6 N. from Albany, 156 N. from N. Y., and 383 from W. C. It is finely situated, and is a well-built and flourishing town. It contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, 4 banks, a public library, a Lancasterian school, and 12 houses of public worship, for Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, Friends, Universalists and Catholics, 2 female academies, and a good supply of public and select schools. Troy is favorably situated for a great manufacturing town. In point of wealth and trade, it ranks the fourth town in New York. The Hudson is navigable for sloops to this place. The Van Rensselaer school in this city has acquired a high reputation. The students deliver mutual lectures, and make extensive excursions, with a view to personal inspection of the objects of their studies in the natural sciences. Any person over 18, certifying that his acquisitions are of a certain extent, and that he is of good moral character, can obtain a gratuitous education. An academy for young ladies, conducted by Mrs. Willard, has also obtained great reputation, and has more than 200 pupils. The manufacturing and mechanical establishments are, 2 air furnaces, 2 steam-engine factories, a machine shop, one shovel and spade factory, 2 burr mill-stone factories, 2 bleaching and calendering works, 2 extensive coach and carriage factories, 1 extensive bell and brass foundery, 4 soap and candle factories, 4 tanneries, 1 morocco factory, besides a large number of mechanic shops, &c. On Poesten's Kill, which flows into the Hudson at the lower end of the city, there are several flour-mills, an oil-mill, and a distillery; and on Wynant's Kill, which runs into the Hudson, 2 m. lower down, there are also several flour-mills, a paper-mill, 2 cotton manufactories, 1 woollen manufactory, a gun manufactory, a shovel manufactory, and 2 nail manufactories. These streams afford some of the finest mill-seats in the country. Pop. in 1820, 5,200, in 1830, 11,405, and in 1840, 19,334.

TROY, v. and seat of justice, Obion co. Ten., 147 m. NW. by W. from Murfreesborough, and 863 from W. C.

TROY, v. Athens co. O., on the Ohio, at the junction of the Hocking, 25 m. below Marietta, a small village of some 12 or 15 houses.

TROY, t. and cap. Miami co. O., on the Great Miami, 21 m. N. from Dayton, 66 W. from Columbus, 72 N. from Cincinnati, and 474 from W. C. It contains a court-house, jail, 12 or 15 stores, several taverns, a printing-office, about 150 dwellings, &c.

TROY, t. Perry co. In., on the Ohio about 55 m. WSW. from Corydon.

TROY, ts. Waldo co. Me., 39 m. NE. from Augusta, adjoining Penobscot co., a large quantity of wheat is raised in this ts. Pop. 1,376.

TROY, ts. Cheshire co. N. H., 60 m. from Concord. The inhabitants are generally agriculturalists. Pop. 683.

TRUMANSBURG, v. Tompkins co. N. Y., near the north line of the co., 11 m. from Ithaca, contains 3 churches, and about 70 dwellings.

TRUMBULL, ts. Fairfield co. Ct., 6 m. NW. from Stratford, 17 W. from New Haven. The surface is of good quality. Pop. 1,204.

TRUMBULL, co. Ohio, bounded by Mercer co. Pa. E. Columbiana S. Portage and Geauga W. and N. by Ashtabula. Length 35 m., mean width 25. Chief town, Warren. Pop. 38,107.

TRURO, ts. Barnstable co. Mass., 40 m. NE. from Barnstable, 107 SE. from Boston. It extends across the peninsula of Cape Cod, and lies between Provincetown and Wellfleet; about 60 vessels owned at this place are engaged in the cod and mackerel fishery. It has some manufactures of boots, shoes, and palm-leaf hats. Pop. 1,720.

TRUXTON, ts. and v. Cortlandt co. N. Y., 14 m. NE. from Homer, 131 W. from Albany. The village contains 2 or 3 churches, an academy, and about 40 dwellings. Pop. 3,658.

TUCKERSVILLE, v. Wayne co. Geo., 180 m. from Milledgeville and 710 from W. C.

TUCKERSVILLE, v. Crawford co. In., 126 m. a little W. of S. from Indianapolis, contains some 15 or 20 dwellings, and increasing.

TUCKERTON, v. Burlington co. N. J., near S. end of Little Eggharbor bay, contains 6 stores, several churches, about 40 dwellings, &c. Distant 65 m. from Trenton and 189 NE. from W. C.

TUFTONBOROUGH, ts. Carroll co. N. H., on E. side of lake Winnipiseogee, 50 m. NNE. from Concord, 53 NNW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1,281.

TUGELOO, r. Geo., one of the branches of the Savannah, joins the Keowee 48 m. NW. from Petersburg.

TULLY, ts. and v. Onondaga co. N. Y., 14 m. S. from Onondaga, 50 SW. from Utica. The village, 18 m. S. from Syracuse, contains 2 churches and some 30 or 40 dwellings. Pop. 1,863.

TULLYTOWN, v. Greenville district, S. C., 98 m. NW. from Columbus.

TULLEYTOWN, v. Bucks co. Pa., on the turnpike road leading from Bristol to Trenton, 4 m. from the former, contains 15 or 20 houses.

TULPEHOCKEN, r. Pa., runs E. into the Schuylkill, just above Reading. It rises near the sources of the Quitipahilla, a branch of the Swatara.

TUNBRIDGE, ts. Orange co. Vt., 32 m. S. from Montpelier, and 30 N. by W. from Windsor. It contains a medical spring of some notoriety. Pop. 1,811.

TUNICA, co. Miss., bounded N. and W. by the Mississippi river, E. by Desoto and Ponala, and S. by Koahma cos. Pop. 821.

TUNKHANNOCK CREEK, r. Pa., runs SW. into the E. branch of the Susquehannah, about 35 m. above Wilkesbarre.

TUNKHANNOCK, v. Luzerne co. Pa., on the E. side of Susquehannah river, near the mouth of Tunkhannock creek, contains 8 or 10 stores, 2 churches, an academy, various mechanic shops, and is a place of considerable trade. It is 140 m. from Harrisburg, 250 from W. C., and 28 above Wilkesbarre.

TURBOTVILLE, v. Northumberland co. Pa., about 20 m. N. from Sunbury.

TURIN, ts. and v. Lewis co. N. Y., on Black river, 20 m. N. from Rome, 128 NW. from Albany. The village, called Turin Four Corners, contains 2 churches, a woollen factory, several stores, and about 40 dwellings. Pop. 1,704.

TURKEY POINT, cape on the coast of Md., at the mouth of the Susquehannah, where it takes the name of Chesapeake, 16 m. S. from Elkton. Here the British army landed in August, 1777, as they were advancing to Philadelphia.

TURNER, ts. Oxford co. Me., on the Androscoggin, 18 m. ENE. from Paris, 155 NNE. from Boston. It has several neat villages, and some trade. Pop. 2,479.

TURNERSVILLE, v. Robertson co. Ten., 72 m. NW. from Murfreesborough, is a small village of some 15 or 20 dwellings, &c.

TURTLE CREEK, r. Pa., runs into the Monongahela, in Alleghany co. At the head of this creek Gen. Braddock was killed, in 1755.

TUSCALOOSA, co. Ala., bounded S. by Perry and Green, W. by Pickens, N. by Jefferson, and E. by Shelby and Bibb. Length 40 m., mean width 30. Tuscaloosa river crosses this co. from N. to S. Chief town, Tuscaloosa. Pop. 16,583, of whom 6,554 were slaves.

TUSCALOOSA, v. and seat of justice, Tuscaloosa co. Ala., and also seat of government in that state, is situated on the bank of Black Warrior river, about 60 m. above its mouth, 120 SSW. from Huntsville, and 200 a little E. of N. from Mobile, at the head of steam-boat navigation; contains a state-house, court-house, jail, a bank, several churches, an academy, 10 or 15 stores, and has considerable trade. Pop. about 2,000.

TUSCARAWAS, co. Ohio, bounded N. by Stark, E. by Harrison, S. by Harrison and Guernsey, and W. by Coshocton cos. It is 30 m. by 29 in extent. Chief town, New Philadelphia. Pop. 25,631.

TUSCARAWAS, small v. on the W. bank of the Tuscarawas river, and in the co. of the same name, Ohio, 9 m. southerly from New Philadelphia.

TUSCARORA CREEK, r. Pa., runs into the Juniatta, 12 m. SE. from Lewistown.

TUSCUMBIA, v. Franklin co. Ala., 249 m. NNW. from Cahawba.

TWIGGS, co. Geo., bounded W. by the Oakmulgee river or Monroe co. Jones co. NW. Wilkinson NE. and Pulaski SE. Length 27 m., mean width 15. Chief town, Marion. Pop. 8,422, of whom 4,165 were slaves.

TWIN BLUFFS, v. Warren co. Miss., situated on the left bank of the Mississippi river, 80 m. NNE. from Natchez.

TYBEE, isl. near the coast of Geo., at the mouth of the Savannah. A light-house, 80 feet high, stands on this island, in Lon. 81° 10′ W. Lat. 32° N.

TYLER, co. Va., bounded by Ohio co. Va. and Green co. Pa. N. by Monongalia co. Va. E. by Harrison SE. by Wood co. SW. and by the Ohio river NW. This county declines NW. towards the Ohio, and is drained by Middle Island and Fishing creeks, flowing into it. The surface is hilly and broken, but the soil is generally of an excellent quality. Middlebourn is the cap. Pop. 6,954.

TYNGSBOROUGH, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., on the W. side of the Merrimack, and NW. side of Chelmsford, 28 m. NW. from Boston. Large quantities of beautiful stone for building, are obtained in this town and Chelmsford, and conveyed down the Middlesex canal to Boston. Pop. 870.

TYRINGHAM, ts. Berkshire co. Mass., 14 m. SSE. from Lenox, 116 W. from Boston. Its manufactures consist of paper, iron-castings, leather, boots, shoes, forks, palm-leaf hats, &c. Pop. 1,477.

TYRREL, co. E. side of N. C., bounded N. and E. by the Albemarle sound, S. by Hyde and W. by Washington cos.; watered by Alligator river. Pop. 4,657, of whom 1,411 were slaves. Chief town, Columbia.

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ULINES, v. Rensselaer co. N. Y., on Wynant's kill, 7 m. SE. from Troy; contains some 40 or 50 dwellings.

ULSTER, co. N. Y., bounded N. by Green co. E. by the Hudson, S. by Orange co. SW. by Sullivan co. and NW. by Delaware co. Chief town, Kingston. Pop. 45,822.

ULSTERVILLE, v. Ulster co. N. Y., at the confluence of Esopus creek with the Hudson river, 100 m. N. from New York, and 10 N. of Kingston. It is one of the most thriving villages on the Hudson. The water is here used under a fall of 47 feet, which is applied twice in its descent. The tide from the Hudson flows to the foot of the dam, where vessels of 160 tons burden may load and unload at the factory doors. The village contains the Ulster Iron Works, which are very extensive, using about 160,000 tons of bituminous coal in a year, and employing 150 workmen, extensive white lead works, paper-mills, axe and edge tool factories, Saugerties' saw-mill, connected with which are machines for planing boards, &c., an extensive brewery, a printing-office, issuing a weekly paper, 5 or 6 neat churches, an academy, various mechanics, &c. The trade of the place employs some 25 or 30 sloops and schooners, of from 80 to 100 tons burden. In 1835 the United States erected a pier and a light-house for mail boats landing at the mouth of the creek. Five miles above, upon the creek, are Whittaker's Falls, at which are extensive manufactories of iron carriage-springs, edge tools, paint works, &c.

ULYSSES, ts. Tompkins co. N. Y., at S. end of lake Cayuga, 14 m. SE. from Ovid; contains 2 post-villages. Pop. 2,976.

UMBAGOG, lake, in New Hampshire and Maine. It is 18 m. long, and, where widest, 10 broad. Lat. 44° 42′ N. It is chiefly in Maine. That part belonging to New Hampshire is within the townships of Errol and Cambridge.

UNADILLA, ts. and v. Otsego co. N. Y., 34 m. SW. from Cooperstown, and 100 WSW. from Albany. It lies on the W. side of the Susquehannah, and on the E. side of the Unadilla. The village, situated on the Susquehannah river, contains several stores and about 50 dwellings. Pop. of ts. 2,272.

UNADILLA, r. N. Y., separates the counties of Otsego and Chenango, and runs into the Susquehannah.

UNCASVILLE, v. in Montville, New London co. Ct., 6 m. N. from New London, and 40 SW. from Hartford. It is a thriving manufacturing village.

UNDERHILL, ts. Chittenden co. Vt., 34 m. NW. from Montpelier. A considerable number of sheep are reared here. Pop. 1,141.

UNION, ts. Lincoln co. Me., 29 m. NE. from Wiscasset, 190 NE. from Boston. This is a pleasant ts. with a number of beautiful ponds. Pop. 1,784.

UNION, ts. Tolland co. Ct., 6 m. E. from Stafford, and 33 NE. from Hartford. Pop. 669.

UNION, ts. and v. Broome co. N. Y., on the Susquehannah, 6 m. W. from Chenango Point, and 140 W. from Catskill. The village, on the Susquehannah and Erie railroad, 9 m. W. from Binghampton, contains about 60 dwellings. Pop. 3,165.

UNION, v. in Greenwich ts. N. Y., 34 m. N. from Albany. It contains 2 meeting-houses, an academy, a cotton-factory, several mills, a printing-office, issuing a weekly paper, and about 95 dwellings.

UNION, t. bor. and cap. Fayette co. Pa., on the Redstone, 300 m. W. from Philadelphia, and 193 from W. C. It contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, an academy, a printing-office, 2 or 3 houses of public worship, and in the town and vicinity are many mills and manufactories. It is a pleasant and flourishing town. Pop. 1,710.

UNION, co. Pa., bounded by Susquehannah river E. Mifflin S. and SW. Centre W. and Lycoming N. Length 26 m., mean width 21. Chief town, New Berlin. Pop. 22,787.

UNION, v. and seat of justice, Union district, S. C., 60 m. NNW. from Columbia, contains the usual county buildings, and 15 or 20 houses.

UNION, co. Ohio, bounded by Delaware E. Madison and Champaign S. Logan W. and Hardin and Marion N. Length 27 m., breadth 17. Soil generally fertile. Chief town, Marysville. Pop. 8,422.

UNION, co. Ken., bounded by Ohio river W. and NW. Henderson co. NE. Hopkins SE. and Livingston co. SW. Length 30 m., mean width 16. This co. lies opposite to the mouth of Wabash river. Chief town, Morganfield. Pop. 6,673, of whom 1,728 were slaves.

UNION, co. Il., bounded by the Mississippi river W. Jackson and Franklin cos. N. and Johnson E. Length 24 m., breadth 18. Chief towns, Hamburg and Jonesborough. Pop. 5,524.

UNION, district, S. C., bounded by Broad river or York, Chester and Fairfield districts E. Enoree river or Newberry and Laurens districts SW. and Spartanburg W. and NW. Length 45 m., mean width 15. Chief town, Union. Pop. 18,926, of whom 8,354 were slaves.

UNION, t. Loudon co. Va., 58 m. from W. C., and 160 from Richmond.

UNION, co. La., a new co. not yet organized. Pop. 1,838, of whom 563 were slaves.

UNION, t. and cap. Monroe co. Va., 17 m. S. from Lewisburg, about 45 m. W. by N. from Fincastle, 267 from W. C.

UNION, v. Darke co. O., 75 m. W. by S. from Columbus, and 4½ from Little York; a pleasant village of about 30 houses.

UNION, co. Geo., bounded N. by N. C., E. by Rabun, S. by Haversham and Lumpkin, and W. by Gilmer cos. Chief town, Blairsville. Pop. 3,152.

UNION, co. Indiana, bounded N. by Wayne co. E. by the state of Ohio, S. by Franklin, and W. by Fayette co. It is watered by the East Fork of White Water river and branches. Liberty is the seat of justice. Pop. 8,071.

UNION, co. Ark., in the southern part of the state, bounded N. by Clarke, Saline and Arkansas cos. E. by Chicot co. S. by La., and W. by Hempstead and Lafayette cos. Pop. 2,889. Echore Fabre is the cap.

UNION, v. Humphries co. Ten., 91 m. W. from Nashville.

UNION, t. and cap. Franklin co. Miso., 7 m. from the Missouri river, 54 m. W. from St. Louis, and 79 a little S. of E. from Jefferson city.

UNION BRIDGE, v. Frederick co. Md., 62 m. from W. C.

UNION GROVE, St. Clair co. Il., on the borders of Looking Glass Prairie, and on the E. side of Silver creek. It is an extensive settlement.

UNION HALL, v. Franklin co. Va., near the Blue Ridge, 201 m. W. by S. from Richmond.

UNION MILLS, v. Montgomery co. N. Y., 13 m. E. from Johnstown.

UNION MILLS, v. Frederick co. Md., 74 m. from W. C.

UNION MILLS, v. Fluvanna co. Va., on the Rivanna.

UNION PRAIRIE, in the SE. part of Clark co. Il. It is a large and flourishing settlement.

UNION PRAIRIE, Schuyler co. Il., 4 m. W. from Rushville. The land is of good quality.

UNION SPRINGS, v. Springport ts. Cayuga co. N. Y., on the lake, 16 m. from Auburn, contains several mills, 6 or 8 stores, and about 50 dwellings.

UNIONTOWN, t. Frederick co. Md., 66 m. from W. C., a small village of 8 or 10 houses.

UNION TOWN, v. Stark co. O., 12 m. N. from Canton on the road from Canton to Cleveland, and 128 m. from Columbus, has several churches, various mechanics, and about 50 dwellings.

UNION TOWN, v. Pike co. O., on the Ohio canal, 20 m. S. from Chillicothe, and 65 S. from Columbus.

UNION TOWN, v. Belmont co. O., 110 m. E. from Columbus, and contains about 150 inhabitants.

UNION VILLAGE, the name of a place 4 m. W. from Lebanon, and inhabited by *Shakers*. The village is built in clusters of houses, from two hundred yards to half a mile apart, each cluster containing a large dwelling-house and the various out-buildings. There is also attached to each a large and well-improved garden, from which the inhabitants procure the most of their support. Pop. about 500.

UNIONVILLE, v. Butler co. Pa., on the road from Butler to Mercer, 5 m. from the former.

UNIONVILLE, v. Geauga co. O., on the great stage-road leading from Erie, Pa., to Cleveland, 60 m. from the former, and 40 from the latter, containing a number of stores and taverns, 2 meeting-houses, and about 50 families.

UNIONVILLE, t. and cap. Union district, S. C., 75 m. N. from Columbia, and 467 from W. C.

UNITIA, v. Blount co. Ten., 190 m. eastward from Murfreesborough.

UNITY, ts. Waldo co. Me., 30 m. NNE. from Augusta, and 196 NNE. from Boston. Pop. 1,467.

UNITY, ts. Sullivan co. N. H., 9 m. NE. from Charlestown, and 93 NW. from Boston. The inhabitants are generally farmers. Pop. 1,208.

UNITY, t. Montgomery co. Md., 30 m. N. from W. C.

UNITY, v. Columbiana co. Ohio, 170 m. NE. from Columbus, contains a Methodist church, several stores, and about 40 dwellings.

UNITY, v. and seat of justice of Alexander co. Il., 171 m. from Vandalia, and 860 from W. C.

UPPER MARLBOROUGH, t. and cap. Prince George co. Md., situated on a branch of Patuxent river, 23 m. SW. from Annapolis, and 18 SE. from W. C.

UPPER SANDUSKY, v. Crawford co. O., on Sandusky river, about 80 m. a little W. of N. from Columbus, has a post-office, and a few dwellings.

UPPERVILLE, v. Loudon co. Va., 52 m. from W. C.

UPSON, co. Geo., in W. part of the state, bounded N. by Pike, E. by Monroe, S. by Crawford, and W. by Talbot cos. Chief town, Thomaston. Pop. 9,408, of whom 3,868 were slaves.

UPTON, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 14 m. SE. from Worcester, and 38 SW. from Boston. Its manufactures consist of woollen goods, leather, boots, straw-bonnets, and sash blinds. Pop. 1,466.

URBANNA, v. and cap. Champaign co. Il., 115 m. from Vandalia, and 718 from W. C.

URBANNA, t. and cap. Champaign co. O., 34 m. NE. from Dayton, 44 W. by N. from Columbus, and 447 from W. C., is a flourishing town, and contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, a bank, a Methodist meeting-house, a printing-office, 8 or 10 stores, and about 120 dwellings. It is situated in a fertile tract of country. Population, 1,070.

URBANNA, t. Middlesex co. Va., on SW. side of the Rappahannock, 60 m. ENE. from Richmond.

URBANNA, ts. Steuben co. N. Y., 225 m. W. from Albany, 8 m. NE. of Bath. Pop. 1,884.

UTICA, v. Clarke co. In., on Ohio river, opposite Transylvania, in Jefferson co. Ken., a small village, but increasing.

UTICA, v. in the N. part of Licking co. O., 47 m. NNE. from Columbus, and 13 N. from Newark; contains several stores, taverns, mechanic shops, and about 50 houses.

UTICA, v. Fulton co. Il., on Copperas creek, 2½ m. from Illinois river. It is a pleasant village.

UTICA, city, Oneida co. N. Y., on S. bank of the Mohawk, 4 m. SE. from Whitesborough, 14 ESE. from Rome, 93 W. by N. from Albany, 392 from W. C. Lon. 75° 13′ W. Lat. 43° 6′ N. It is pleasantly situated, handsomely laid out, and well built, and contains 16 houses of public worship, for Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Scotch Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Catholic, Universalist, Dutch Reformed and Quaker, an academy, a lyceum, a high school, the Female Institute, in which the French language is spoken, Utica Library, the Mechanics' Association, Apprentices' Library, Young Men's Association for mutual improvement, having a reading room, and a library of 8,000 or 9,000 vols., 4 banks, 6 or 8 periodical papers, issuing about 20,000 weekly, 2 axe manufactories, 2 brass foundries, 1 calico print cutter, 1 clock manufactory, 1 comb manufactory, 3 copper-ware manufactories, 2 copper-plate printing-offices, 2 mathematical instrument manufactories, 4 machine-shops, 1 millstone manufactory, 1 looking-glass manufactory, 1 museum, 3 musical instrument manufactories, 1 organ builder, 7 or 8 printing-offices, 2 spectacle manufactories, 1 steam-engine manufactory, 5 or 6 stocking looms, besides which, there are a great variety of other manufacturing establishments of less note. The Schenectady and Utica rail-road, 77 m. in length, connects the two cities, which cost $1,500,000. The Erie canal passes through the heart of the city. It is situated in a fertile country, is a wealthy and flourishing town, and the commercial capital of the western part of the state. It is a noted point of union for arriving and departing stages. This town has gained its importance by being favorably situated in regard to commerce and agricultural wealth. The U. States district court is held here. Pop. in 1820, 2,972; in 1830, 8,323; in 1840, 12,782.

UXBRIDGE, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 18 m. SSE. from Worcester, 40 SW. from Boston. It borders on Rhode Island, and is watered by Blackstone, Mumford, and West rivers. It is a pleasant and considerable agricultural town, and contains 5 woollen and 3 cotton-mills, and manufactures of yarn, straw-bonnets, &c. &c., annual value about $400,000. Iron ore is found here in abundance. Pop. 2,004.

V.

VALLEY FORGE, place in Pa., near the union of Valley creek with the Schuylkill, 15 m. NW. from Philadelphia.

VALONIA, t. Jackson co. Indiana, 64 m. S. from Indianapolis; contains several stores, and some 25 or 30 houses, and is a flourishing place.

VAN BUREN, co. Mich., bounded N. by Allegan, E. by Kalamazoo, S. by Cass, SW. by Berrien co., and NW. by lake Michigan, The centre of the co. is about 160 m. W. from Detroit. Pop. 1,910.

VAN BUREN, co. Missouri, in the W. part, bounded N. by Jackson, E. by Johnson and Rives, S. by St. Clair, and W. by the W. side of the state. It has but few settlements. Democrat is the county seat. Pop. 4,693, of whom 214 were slaves.

VAN BUREN, co. Ark., bounded N. by Izard and Learcy, E. by Independence, S. by Conwaw, and W. by Pope cos. Chief town, Clinton. Pop. 1,518.

VAN BUREN, co. Iowa, S. part, adjoining Missouri state, having Lee county on the E. It is intersected from NW. to SE. by Des Moines river. The chief town is Farmington. Pop. 6,146.

VAN BUREN, v. and cap. Ripley co. Mo., 170 m. from Jefferson city, and 948 from W. C.

VANCEBURG, v. Lewis co. Ken., 99 m. from Frankfort, contains 15 or 20 dwellings.

VANDALIA, v. Fayette co. Il., 55 m. from St. Louis. It is pleasantly situated on a high bank of the Kaskaskia river, in the centre of a rich and thriving country, is the seat of justice for the county, and contains a court-house, jail, 2 printing-offices, several stores, and about 1,000 inhabitants. A weekly gazette is issued, and it exhibits the aspect of a respectable village.

VANDALIA, v. Wayne co. In., 53 m. E. from Indianapolis.

VANDERBURGH, co. In., bounded by the Ohio river S. Posey W. and N. and Warrick E. Length 20 m., mean width 12. It is drained by Big Pigeon creek. Chief town, Evansville. Pop. 6,250.

VANGEVILLE, t. Ken., on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Salt Lick creek, 36 m. above Maysville. It has some salt-works.

VANSVILLE, t. Prince George co. Md., 14 m. from W. C., and 39 from Annapolis.

VANWERT, co. in the NW. part of O., bounded by Paulding N. Putnam and Allen E. Mercer S. and state of Indiana W. Length 24 m., width 18. Pop. 1,577. Chief town, Willshire.

VARENNES, v. Pendleton co. S. C., 143 m. NW. from Columbia.

VARICK, ts. Seneca co. N. Y., taken from Romulus in 1830, 170 m. W. from Albany, and 13 from Waterloo. Population, 1,971.

VASSALBOROUGH, ts. Kennebeck co. Me., on E. side of the Kennebeck river, opposite Sidney, 8 m. N. from Augusta, 180 NNE. from Boston. This is a large and valuable agricultural town. Pop. 2,952.

VEAL TOWN, v. N. J., 14 m. NNW. from New Brunswick, has a mill and 6 or 8 dwellings.

VENANGO, co. NW. part of Pa., bounded N. by Crawford and Warren cos. E. by Jefferson, S. by Armstrong and Butler, and W. by Mercer. Chief town, Franklin. Pop. 17,900.

VENICE, v. Huron co. Ohio, on the S. side of Sandusky bay, 4 m. W. from the new town of Sandusky, and 110 N. from Columbus, contains several stores and taverns, 3 warehouses, 100 rods of wharf, a large merchant-mill, various other mills and from 40 to 50 dwellings. This town has a good harbor, and is flourishing.

VENICE, ts. and v. Cayuga co. N. Y., 20 m. N. from Ithaca, and 15 S. from Auburn. The village contains 25 or 30 dwellings. Pop. 2,105.

VENUS, t. Hancock co. Il., 133 m. from Vandalia, and 941 from W. C.

VERA CRUZ, formerly an intendency, now a state of the republic of Mexico. It is a long narrow slip, extending on the gulf of Mexico 450 m. with a mean width of 60 m. lying between Lat. 17° and 22° 30′ N. In all its great line of sea-coast, but one really good harbor exists. Its cities are Vera Cruz, Xalapa, Perote, Cordoba, Orizaba, and Tlacotlalpan.

VERA CRUZ, city of Mexico, and capital of the state of the same name. This city, beautiful and wealthy from art, owes nothing to nature. It stands on the low, sandy, and insalubrious coast of the gulf of Mexico. The harbor, if it ought to be so called, is in some measure protected by the small island of St. Jean d'Uloa, but it is in reality very insecure. The winter population of Vera Cruz is about 17,000, but in summer the yellow fever drives the wealthy to Xalapa, and other places of the interior. Arid sands environ this city, which depends on foreign commerce for its very existence. Lat. 19° 11′ N. Lon. from W. C. 19° 9′ W.

VERA PAZ, province of Guatemala, bounded on the N. by Jucatan, E. by the bay and province of Honduras, S. by Guatemala proper, and W. by Chiapa. It is full of mountains and forests; but there are many fertile valleys, which feed a great number of horses and mules. There are also many towns and villages of the native Americans. The capital, of the same name, or Coban, is a bishop's see, but is inconsiderable. It is 120 m. NE. from Guatemala. Lon. 90° 55′ W. Lat. 15° 30′ N.

VERDIGRIS, r. Miso., joins the Arkansas, 15 or 20 m. above Canadian river. It is navigable 150 m.

VERDON, v. Hanover co. Va., 30 m. N. from Richmond.

VERGENNES, city and ts. Addison co. Vt., on Otter creek, 11 m. below Middlebury, and 20 S. from Burlington. It is situated on both sides of Otter creek, at the head of navigation, 6 m. above Basin Harbor at the mouth of the river. It is pleasantly situated, and contains a woollen-manufactory, extensive clothiers' works, iron-works, 2 large grist-mills, and several saw-mills, and has considerable trade. Pop. of city, 1,017.

VERMILLION, v. Huron co. Ohio, on lake Erie, at the mouth of the Vermillion r. about 40 m. W. from Cleveland.

VERMILLION, r. Ohio, runs into lake Erie, 9 m. E. from Huron river.

VERMILLION, r. Il., runs into the Illinois river, 150 m. from the Mississippi. It is rocky and not navigable.

VERMILLION, r. In., flows into the Wabash, about 40 m. below Ouiatan.

VERMILLION, r. La., flows into the gulf of Mexico, W. of a bay of the same name.

VERMILLION BRIDGE, v. Attakapas district, La.

VERMILLION, co. Il., on Vermillion of Wabash, and N. from Edgar co. It is traversed by Lat. 40° N. Pop. 9,303. Danville is the seat of justice.

VERMILLION, v. Richland co. Ohio; a small village of 15 or 20 houses.

VERMILION, co. In., bounded N. by Warren, E. by the Wabash river, separating it from Fountain and Parke cos., S. by Vigo, and W. by the state of Illinois. Newport is the cap. Pop. 8,774.

VERMILIONVILLE, v. Lafayette par-

ish, La., on the W. bank of Vermillion river, 48 m. S. from Opelousas.

VERMONT, one of the U. States. See page 52.

VERNA, v. Dryden ts. Tompkins co. N. Y., 3 m. from Ithaca; contains several mills, a sash factory, and 25 dwellings.

VERNON, t. and seat of justice, Hickman co. Ten., on the left bank of Duck river; contains the usual county buildings, and 20 or 25 dwellings.

VERNON, ts. Tolland co. Ct., 6 m. WSW. from Tolland, and 12 ENE. from Hartford; contains 18 cotton and woollen-mills, besides various other manufactures. Pop. 1,430.

VERNON, ts. Oneida co. N. Y., 17 m. W. from Utica. Pop. 3,043.

VERNON, v. Sussex co. N. J., 88 m. from Trenton, and 18 from Newton; it contains a store and 12 or 15 dwellings.

VERNON, or Smithfield, t. Trumbull co. Ohio, 20 m. NE. from Warren.

VERNON, t. Jennings co. In., 25 m. NW. from Madison; a small village of some 15 or 20 houses.

VERNON, ts. Windham co. Vt., 35 m. E. from Bennington, and 18 SE. from Newfame. It is one of the earliest settlements in the state. Pop. 705.

VERNON, v. Autauga co. Ala., on the right bank of Alabama river, 10 m. W. from W. C. and 124 SE. from Tuscaloosa.

VERNON, v. Madison co. Miss., 38 m. N. from Jackson.

VERNON VILLAGE, v. Oneida co. N. Y., upon the Skanandoa, 17 m. SW. from Utica; contains 2 churches, an academy, a female seminary, 2 large glass works, several mills, 10 or 12 stores, and about 90 dwellings.

VERONA, ts. and v. Oneida co. N. Y., on Wood creek, and E. of Oneida lake, 20 m. W. from Utica. Great quantities of iron ore, and sand suitable for making glass, are found in this town. The village, 16 m. from Utica, and 9 from Rome, contains about 60 dwellings. Pop. 4,504.

VERSAILLES, t. and cap. Woodford co. Ken., on the river Kentucky, 12 m. SW. from Lexington, and 547 from W. C. It is a handsome and flourishing town, containing a bank and an academy. Pop. 904.

VERSAILLES, t. and cap. Ripley co. In., situated on Laughery creek, 75 m. SE. from Indianapolis, and 551 from W. C.

VERSAILLES, t. and cap. Morgan co. Miso., 45 m. from Jefferson city, and 1,025 from W. C.

VERSHIRE, ts. Orange co. Vt., on E. side of Chelsea, 32 m. N. from Windsor, and 25 SE. from Montpelier. Pop. 1,198.

VESSEL BAY, on E. shore of lake Champlain, extending NE. into the township of Charlotte.

VEVAY, t. and cap. Switzerland co. In., on the Ohio, 8 m. above the mouth of the Kentucky river, nearly equidistant from Cincinnati, Louisville, and Lexington, about 45 m. from each, and 556 from W. C. It is pleasantly situated, and contains between 200 and 300 houses, a court-house, jail, academy, printing-office, from which issues a weekly journal, a branch of the bank of Indiana, and some other public buildings. This interesting town was commenced in 1804, by 30 Swiss families, to whom the U. States made a grant, under favorable stipulations, of a considerable tract of land, to patronize the cultivation of the vine. The patriarch of this colony was a Swiss gentleman of the name of J. J. Dufour, who continued an intelligent friend to the town. The colony soon received considerable accessions from the mountains of Switzerland. In grateful remembrance of their native hills, and to create in the bosom of their adopted country tender associations with their ancient country, they named their stream Venoge, and their town Vevay. Messrs. Dufour, Morerod, Bettens, Siebenthal, and others, commenced the cultivation of the grape on a large scale. This cultivation has gone on steadily increasing. A hundred experiments have been since commenced in different points of the west. But this still remains the largest vineyard in the United States.

VICKSBURGH, v. and cap. Warren co. Mis., on the Mississippi r., about 60 m. NNE. from Natchez. It contains a large number of stores, several churches, an academy, a court-house, jail, and is a flourishing place, and has considerable trade. Pop. 3,104.

VICTORY, t. NW. part of Cayuga co. N. Y., 12 m. a little N. of E. from Montezuma.

VICTORY, ts. Essex co. Vt., 55 m. ENE. from Montpelier, and 10 W. from Guildhall. Pop. 140.

VIDALIA, v. parish of Concordia, La., on the right bank of the Mississippi, directly opposite Natchez. It is a small village in a single street, parallel to the river, and within the levee.

VIELLEBOROUGH, v. Caroline co. Va., 71 m. from W. C.

VIENNA, ts. Kennebeck co. Me., 26 m. NW. from Augusta, and 661 from W. C. This is a pleasant and fertile township. Pop. 891.

VIENNA, t. and port of entry, Dorchester co. Md., on the Nanticoke, 19 m. SE. from Cambridge. It contains only about 20 houses. The shipping belonging to this port is about 19,214 tons.

VIENNA, t. and seat of justice, Johnson co. Il., 40 m. NE. from the mouth of Ohio r., 167 from Vandalia, and 817 from W. C., contains the county buildings, and is a pleasant place.

VIENNA, pts. Trumbull co. O., 170 m. NE. from Columbus, and 8 E. from Warren.

VIENNA, ts. and v. Oneida co. N. Y., 17 m. W. from Rome, and 32 NW. from Utica. The village contains 15 or 20 dwellings. Pop. 2,530.

VIENNA, v. Ontario co. N. Y., 10 m. NE. from Canandaigua; contains several

mills, gypsum beds, 3 churches, an edge-tool factory, a printing-office, issuing a weekly paper, 8 or 10 stores, and about 150 dwellings.

VIENNA, v. in the NW. part of Pickens co. Ala., 18 m. NW. from Pickensville, and 66 in the same direction from Tuscaloosa.

VIENNA, t. Abbeville district, S. C., on the Savannah r. 52 m. above Augusta.

VIENNA, t. Ohio co. Ken., on Green river, 20 m. WNW. from Hartford.

VIGO, co. In., bounded by the state of Illinois W. Parke N. Putnam E. and Sullivan S. Length 20 m., mean width 18. Chief town, Terre Haute. Pop. 12,076.

VILLAGE GREEN, v. Delaware co. Pa., 5 m. W. from Chester, and 20 SW. from Philadelphia.

VILLAGE SPRINGS, v. Blount co. Ala., 181 m. N. from Cahawba.

VILLA RICCA, v. Carroll co. Geo., 178 m. NW. by W. from Milledgeville.

VILLEMONT, t. and cap. Chicot co. Arkansas, in the SE. part of the state, 114 m. from Little Rock, and 1,134 from W. C.

VILLEPUCHE, v. Miss., on W. side of the Mississippi, 19 m. below St. Louis.

VINALHAVEN, ts. Waldo co. Me., 13 m. S. from Castine, 210 NE. from Boston. It is situated on the Fox Islands, in Penobscot bay. The situation is delightful. Pop. 1,950.

VINCENNES, t. and cap. Knox co. In., on the E. bank of the Wabash, 100 m. from its junction with the Ohio, in a direct line, and nearly 200 m. by the course of the river, 120 W. from Louisville, 150 NE. from Kaskaskia, and 693 from W. C. Lon. 88° 23′ W. Lat. 40° 39′ N. It has improved rapidly of late, and contains 300 houses, a brick court-house and hotel, a jail, a respectable building for an academy, a Roman Catholic and a Presbyterian church, land-office, post-office, two printing-offices, from one of which is issued a respectable gazette, a bank, and some other public buildings. It is situated contiguous to a beautiful prairie, 5,000 acres of which are cultivated as a common field, after the ancient French custom. It was for a long time the seat of the territorial government, and still has as much trade as any other place in the state. The plat of the town is level, and laid off with regularity. The houses have extensive gardens, crowded after the French fashion with fruit trees. It is accessible, for the greater part of the year, by steam-boats, and is a place of extensive supply of merchandise to the interior of the state. Pop. 1,500.

VINEYARD, ts. Grand Isle co. Vt., 34 m. N. from Burlington. It is very fertile and pleasant. Pop. 435.

VINEYARD, v. Mecklenburg co. Va.; contains some 10 or 12 dwellings.

VINEYARD, v. Washington co. Ark., 178 m. from Little Rock.

VINTON, v. Gallia co. O., on the W. bank of Big Rackoon creek, 20 m. from its confluence with the Ohio, 15 from Gallipolis, and 95 from Columbus. It is a new and flourishing village, containing several stores, besides grist and saw-mills. It bids fair to become a place of some importance. It contains an academy, about 20 dwellings. &c.

VIRGIL, ts. and v. Cortlandt co. N. Y., 10 m. S. from Homer, and 155 W. from Albany; the village contains 3 churches, several stores, and about 30 dwellings. Pop. 4,502.

VIRGINIA, state of the U. S. See page 91.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, about 30 islands and keys in the West Indies, between St. Juan de Puerto Rico and the Leeward Caribbee Islands. They are possessed by the English and Danes.

VISALIA, v. Campbell co. Ken., 97 m. N. from Frankfort.

VOLNEY, ts. Oswego co. N. Y., on the Oswego, 50 m. W. from Rome. A valuable quarry of stone, of which grind-stones, &c., are made, is found at Oswego falls in this town. Pop. 3,155.

VOLUNTOWN, ts. Windham co. Ct., 16 m. E. from Norwich, and is watered by Wood river, on which is a woollen and 2 cotton-mills. Pop. 1,185.

VORHEESVILLE, v. Glen ts. Montgomery co. N. Y., 3 m. S. of the canal, contains 2 churches, and some 20 or 30 dwellings.

VULCAN, v. Randolph co. Il., 81 m. SW. from Vandalia.

## W.

WABASH, co. In., bounded N. by Kosciusko and Whitley, E. by Huntingdon, S. by Grant, and W. by Miami co. The Wabash passes through it, besides which it is watered by the Salamanie and Eel rivers. Chief town, Wabash. Pop. 2,756.

WABASH, co. Il., bounded N. by Lawrence co., SE. by Wabash river, and W. by Bon Pas river, which separates it from Edwards co. It is watered by the Wabash r. on its eastern, and Bon Pas creek on its western border, and contains a considerable amount of good land, both timber and prairie. Mount Carmel is the capital. Pop. 4,240.

WABASH, r. In., waters the middle and western part of the state, and flows into the Ohio, 30 m. above Cumberland river. It is upwards of 500 m. long, and is navigable for keel-boats 400 m. to Ouiatan, and also for small boats to within 8 m. of the Maumee.

WABASH, *Little*, r. In., runs SE. into the Wabash, a few miles above the Ohio.

WABASH TOWN, v. and cap. of Wabash co. In., on the Wabash river.

WACHUSETT, mt. in Princeton, Mass. The height of this mountain was measured by a barometer, and found to be 2,020 feet above the level of the sea.

WADESBOROUGH, t. and cap. Anson co. N. C., 70 m. SSE. from Salisbury, 76 W. from Fayetteville.

WADDINGTON, v. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., 18 m. ENE. from Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence river.

WADESBOROUGH, t. and cap. Calloway co. Ken., on Clarks river, 262 m. SW. by W. from Frankfort, and 120 NW. from Nashville, Tennessee.

WADING RIVER, v. in Riverhead ts. N. Y., contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

WADMELAW, r. S. C., separates the island of St. John from the continent.

WADMELAW, small isl. on the coast of S. C., which communicates with St. John's Island by means of a bridge.

WAITSFIELD, ts. Washington co. Vt., 18 m. SW. from Montpelier. This is a valuable agricultural township. Iron ore and rock crystal are found here. Population, 1,048.

WAIT'S RIVER, r. Vt., runs into the Connecticut, 12 m. below Well's river.

WAKATOMIKA, r. Ohio, runs SE. and joins the Muskingum, 13 m. above Zanesville.

WAKE, co. central part of N. Carolina, bounded N. by Grainville, E. by Johnson, S. by Cumberland, and W. by Chatham cos. Pop. 21,118.

WAKEFIELD, ts. Carroll co. N. H., 25 m. ENE. from Gilmanton, and 42 NNW. from Portsmouth. It contains a cotton manufactory and an academy. Pop. 1,396.

WAKEFIELD, v. Shelby co. Il., 32 m. from Vandalia, and 749 from W. C., has 20 or 30 houses.

WALDEN, ts. Caledonia co. Vt., 7 m. NW. from Danville, 22 NE. from Montpelier. This is an elevated township, between the waters of Orion and Lamoille rivers. Pop. 913.

WALDEN, v. Orange co. N. Y., 12 m. NW. from Newburgh, on the Wallkill, where is an extensive water-power, and improved to a considerable extent. Here are extensive manufactories of cotton and woollen goods; the village contains, besides the factories, 2 or 3 churches, an academy, various mechanics, and about 160 houses.

WALDO, co. Me., bounded N. by Penobscot and Piscataquis cos. E. by Penobscot bay and river, S. by Lincoln, and W. by Kennebeck cos. It contains an area of 812 square miles. Pop. 41,509. Belfast is the capital.

WALDO, ts. Waldo co. Me., 44 m. ENE. from Augusta. It has a good soil and is a pleasant place. Pop. 721.

WALDBOROUGH, s-p. Lincoln co. Me., 22 m. ENE. from Wiscasset, and 180 NE. from Boston. It is a considerable town. The shipping belonging to this port is about 35,000 tons. Pop. 3,661.

WALES, ts. Lincoln co. Me., 20 m. SW. from Augusta, and 26 NW. from Wiscasset. Pop. 670.

WALES, ts. Hampden co. Mass., 67 m. SW. from Boston, and 17 E. by S. from Springfield. Here is a woollen mill, and manufactures of leather, boots, shoes, axes, hatchets, palm-leaf hats, &c. Population, 686.

WALKERVILLE, v. Centre co. Pa., 100 m. from Harrisburg.

WALKERSVILLE, v. Frederick co. Md., 49 m. NNW. from W. C.

WALKERSVILLE, v. Mecklenburg co. N. C., 109 m. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

WALKERTOWN, t. King and Queen co. Va., on the Mattapony, 45 m. NE. from Richmond.

WALLABOUT, part of Brooklyn, N. Y., in which is a U. S. navy-yard. It lies NE. of the village.

WALLINGFORD, ts. Rutland co. Vt., 32 m. W. from Windsor. Here are some valuable manufacturing establishments, and a flourishing trade. Pop. 1,680.

WALLINGFORD, ts. New Haven co. Ct., 12 m. NNE. from New Haven, and 23 S. from Hartford. Here is an establishment for manufacturing wooden screws, at which are made about 1,000 daily. Pop. 2,204.

WALLKILL, r. rises in New Jersey, runs NE. and flows into the Hudson, near Kingston, N. Y. It passes through the Drowned Lands. Length 80 m.

WALLKILL, ts. Orange co. N. Y., 20 m. W. from Newburgh. Middletown, Phillipsburg, and Scotchtown, are villages. Pop. 4,268.

WALNUT, *Big*, r. O., rises in Delaware co. and joins the Scioto, about 10 m. below Columbus.

WALNUT FLAT, v. Lincoln co. Ken., 5 m. S. from Stanford, and 56 E. of S. from Frankfort.

WALNUT GROVE, v. Mercer co. Ken., contains 12 or 15 dwellings.

WALNUT HILL, v. Greenville district, S. C., a small but pleasant village.

WALNUT HILLS, v. and fort, Warren co. Miss., on the Mississippi, 12 m. S. of the mouth of the Yazoo, 134 m. above Natchez.

WALPOLE, ts. Norfolk co. Mass., 20 m. SW. from Boston. It contains 3 cotton, 2 woollen, and 2 paper-mills, and manufactures of iron-castings, hoes, hats, leather, straw-bonnets, twine, &c. Pop. 1,491.

WALPOLE, ts. Cheshire co. N. H., on the Connecticut, opposite Westminster, with which it is connected by a bridge, 12 m. S. from Charlestown, 13 NW. from Keene, 20 N. by E. from Brattleborough, 60 W. by S. from Concord, and 90 WNW. from Boston. Pop. 2,015.

WALTERBORO, t. and cap. Colleton district, S. C., 47 m. W. from Charleston, and 93 E. of S. from Columbia.

WALTHAM, ts. Addison co. Vt., 24 m. S. from Burlington. This is an excellent ts. of land and productive of wheat. Pop. 285.

WALTHAM, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., on N. side of Charles river, which separates it from Newton, 10 m. W. from Boston, 34 E. by N. from Worcester. It is a pleasant town, and contains manufactories of woollen, cotton, and paper, which are among the best

and most extensive establishments of the kind in the country. Pop. 2,504.

WALTHOURVILLE, v. Liberty co. Geo., 196 m. from Milledgeville, and 329 from W. C.

WALTON, ts. and v. Delaware co. N. Y., on the Delaware, 15 m. SW. from Delhi, 85 SW. from Albany. The village contains 2 or 3 churches, several mills and stores, and some 70 or 80 dwellings. Pop. 1,846.

WALTON, co. West Florida, bounded N. by Ala., E. by Jackson and Washington cos., S. by the gulf of Mexico and W. by Escambia co. Chief town, Alaqua. Pop. 1,461.

WALTON, co. Geo., bounded SW. by Newton, W. by Gwinnet, NW. by Hall, NE. by Oconee river, or by Jackson and Clarke, and SE. by Morgan and Jasper. Length 25, mean width 22 m. Chief town, Monroe. Pop. 10,209, of whom 3,625 were slaves.

WALTONHAM, v. St. Louis co. Mo., 140 m. from Jefferson city, and 865 from W. C.

WALWORTH, co. Wisconsin, bounded N. by Jefferson and Milwaukee, E. by Racine, S. by Illinois state, and W. by Rock co. Delaware and Bloomfield are the principal villages. Pop. 2,611.

WANBORO, v. Edwards co. Il., 94 m. from Vandalia, and 735 from W. C.

WANTON, v. Alachua co. Florida, 212 m. from Tallahasse.

WAPAKONETTA, v. in the S. part of Allen co. O., 110 m. NW. from Columbus, on the Auglaize river, near the centre of the Wapakonetta Reserve.

WAPPINGER'S CREEK, r. N. Y., runs into the Hudson, 8 m. S. of Poughkeepsie. Length 33 m.

WAPPOCOMO, r. Va., runs into the Potomac, 9 miles ESE. from Fort Cumberland.

WARDSBOROUGH, ts. Windham co. Vt., 20 m. NE. from Bennington. Various minerals are found here: it has good mill privileges. Pop. 1,102.

WARE, co. Geo., bounded N. by Telfair and Appling, E. by Wayne and Camden cos., S. by Florida, and W. by Lowndes co. Waresboro is the cap. Pop. 2,323, of whom 132 were slaves.

WARE, ts. Hampshire co. Mass., 21 m. ESE. from Northampton, 70 W. from Boston. It contains 2 cotton and 2 woollen mills, and various other manufactures. Pop. 1,890.

WARE, r. Worcester co. Mass., runs SW. and unites with the Chicapee, W. from Palmer.

WAREHAM, ts. Plymouth co. Mass., at the head of Buzzard's bay, 17 m. S. from Plymouth, 54 S. from Boston. It contains 6 nail factories, 6 air and cupola furnaces, 2 rolling-mills, 2 cotton-mills, a paper-mill, and manufactures of vessels, salt, nail casks, &c., annual value about $1,200,000. Pop. 2,002.

WARESBORO, t. and cap. Ware co. Geo., 161 m. SSE. from Milledgeville, and about 45 m. E. of Florida line.

WARMINSTER, t. Amherst co. Va., on James river, 90 m. above Richmond; contains some 15 or 20 houses.

WARM SPRING, in Bath co. Va., issues in a large stream sufficient to work a grist-mill, and to keep its basin, which is 30 feet in diameter, at the vital warmth, viz. 96° of Fahrenheit. The waters afford the finest natural bath known in America, and are efficacious in rheumatism, and some other complaints. Here is a post-office, and a village containing the county buildings, and some 10 or 15 houses.

WARM SPRING, ts. and cap. Hot Spring co. Ark., the boundaries of which are not defined, 60 m. SW. by W. from Little Rock. This village has risen in consequence of the springs that surround it, and is now a place of much resort in the summer season.

WARNER, ts. Merrimack co. N. H., 17 m. WNW. from Concord, and 505 from W. C. It is watered by a handsome stream, which rises in Sunapee mountain, and some beautiful ponds which are cold and deep, one of which has no visible outlet. Pop. 2,139.

WARNER, r. N. H., runs into the Contoocook, in Hopkinton.

WARNERSVILLE, v. Hardiman co. Ten., 12 m. N. from Bolivar, and 130 SW. from Nashville.

WARREN, v. Armstrong co. Pa., 20 m. S. from Kittanning. It has about 20 houses.

WARREN, co. N. J., bounded NE. by Sussex co. SE. by the Musconetcong creek, which separates it from Morris and Hunterdon cos. and W. and NW. by the river Delaware. This county is marked by several mountain ridges, and the surface generally is uneven. It is well watered by numerous streams flowing into the Delaware. The soil is various, the valley lands generally rich. Belvidere is the seat of justice. Pop. 20,366.

WARREN, co. Miso., bounded N. by Lincoln, E. by St. Charles, S. by Missouri river, and W. by Montgomery. Warrenton is the seat of justice. Pop. 4,253.

WARREN, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 60 m. W. by S. from Boston, and 23 WSW. from Worcester. It is watered by Chickopee river, and has one cotton and 2 woollen-mills, a scythe-factory, &c. Pop. 1,290.

WARREN, ts. Lincoln co. Me., on St. George's river, on west side of Thomastown, 30 m. E. by N. from Wiscasset, 145 NE. from Boston. It contains an academy in high repute, and a high school for both sexes. Ship-building is carried on extensively, and its location is very favorable for manufactures and navigation. Pop. 2,228.

WARREN, ts. Washington co. Vt., 20 m. SW. from Montpelier. Many cattle are reared in this ts. and a large number of sheep are kept. Pop. 943.

WARREN, ts. Grafton co. N. H., 11 m. SE. from Haverhill, and 63 N. by W. from Concord. This is a mountainous township. Pop. 700.

WARREN, ts. Bristol co. R. I., on NE. part of Narraganset bay, 4 m. N. from Bristol, 10 S. from Providence, 52 SSW. from Boston. It is a pleasant town, and contains 2 banks, an insurance office, an academy, a printing-office, and 3 houses of public worship. It carries on considerable trade with the West Indies, and is remarkable for ship-building. Pop. 2,437.

WARREN, ts. Litchfield co. Ct., 9 m. W. of Litchfield, and 38 W. from Hartford. It produces good pork, beef, and cheese. Pop. 872.

WARREN, co. N. Y., bounded N. by Essex co. E. by Washington co. S. by Saratoga co. and W. by Hamilton co. It is watered by the Hudson and lake George. Chief town, Caldwell. Pop. 13,422.

WARREN, ts. Herkimer co. N. Y., 10 m. S. from Herkimer, and 70 W. from Albany. Iron ore is found here. Pop. 2,003.

WARREN, co. NW. part of Pa., bounded N. by New York, E. by M'Kean co. S. by Jefferson and Venango cos. and W. by Crawford and Erie cos. Chief town, Warren. It is watered by the Alleghany. Pop. 9,278.

WARREN, t. and cap. Warren co. Pa., on the N. side of the Alleghany, and at the junction of the Conewango, about 70 m. ESE. from Erie, 313 from W. C. It contains a court-house, jail, a bank, several churches, stores, taverns, &c. Pop. 737.

WARREN, v. Haverstraw ts. Rockland co. N. Y., on the W. bank of the Hudson, 36 m. above N. Y., contains 2 or 3 churches, a printing-office, issuing a weekly paper, and some 60 or 70 dwellings.

WARREN, co. In., bounded N. by Tippecanoe, SE. by Wabash river, separating it from Fountain co. S. by Vermillion co. and W. by the state of Illinois. Besides the Wabash, it is watered by Pine creek and several smaller branches of the Wabash. Williamsport is the capital. Pop. 5,656.

WARREN, co. Miss., bounded N. by Washington co., E. and S. by Big Black river, and W. by the Miss. river. Chief town, Vicksburg. Pop. 15,820, of whom 10,490 were slaves, and 104 free colored.

WARREN, co. Il., bounded N. by Mercer, E. by Knox, S. by M'Donough and Hancock cos., and W. by the Mississippi river. The streams which water this county are Henderson river and its branches, also Ellison, Honey, and Camp creeks, flowing into the Mississippi, and the South and Cedar forks of Spoon river. It has a large amount of first-rate land, both prairie and timbered; the latter is supposed to comprise one-fifth of the whole. Monmouth is the capital. Pop. 6,739.

WARREN, t. Albemarle co. Va., on James river, 10 m. NE. from Warminster, 89 m. from Richmond, and 148 from W. C.

WARREN, co. SW. part of Ohio, bounded N. by Green and Montgomery, E. by Clinton, S. by Clermont and Hamilton, and W. by Butler cos. This county has a fine quality of land. It contains upwards of 30 grist-mills, about 40 saw-mills, 25 tanneries, 28 distilleries, 6 woollen factories, 3 iron founderies, 3 oil-mills, 2 paper-mills, &c. &c. Pop. 23,141. Chief town, Lebanon.

WARREN, t. and cap. Trumbull co. Ohio, on the Mahoning, 40 m. SE. from Painesville, 77 NW. from Pittsburg, 306 from W. C. It is a flourishing town, and contains the county buildings, a bank, and 2 printing-offices, 12 or 15 stores, 2 churches, and about 150 dwellings.

WARREN, v. Jefferson co. Ohio, 157 m. from Columbus, and 297 from W. C., contains a post-office, and a few dwellings.

WARREN, co. N. part of N. C., bounded N. by Va., E. by Halifax, S. by Franklin, and W. by Granville cos. Fishing creek has its rise in this county. Pop. 12,929, of whom 8,200 were slaves, and 329 free colored. Chief town, Warrenton.

WARREN, co. Ken., bounded by Allen SE. Simpson S. Logan SW. Butler NW. Green r. or Grayson and Hart N. and Barren E. Length 35 m., mean width 20. Big Barren river passes through this co. Chief town, Bowling Green. Pop. 15,446, of whom 4,207 were slaves.

WARREN, co. Ten., bounded by Franklin S. Rutherford W. Wilson and Smith NW. Caney fork river or White NE. and Bledsoe SE. Length 40 m., width 20. Chief town, M'Minville. Pop. 10,803, of whom 1,349 were slaves.

WARREN, co. central part of Geo., bounded N. by Wilks, E. by Columbia, S. by Jefferson, and W. by Hancock cos. Pop. 9,789, of whom 4,536 were slaves. Chief town, Warrenton.

WARRENBURG, ts. and v. Warren co. N. Y., on Scroon river, 7 m. NW. from Caldwell, the village contains 2 churches, several mills, and 50 or 60 dwellings. Pop. 1,468.

WARRENBURG, t. Green co. Ten., 256 m. from Nashville, and 472 from W. C.

WARRENTON, t. and cap. Fauquier co. Va., 40 m. NNW. from Fredericksburg. It is a pleasant and handsome village, and contains a court-house, a jail, and 2 houses of public worship.

WARRENTON, t. and cap. Warren co. N. C., 16 m. E. by N. from Hillsborough, 56 NNE. from Raleigh, 84 S. from Petersburg, 230 from W. C. It has an elevated, pleasant, and healthy situation, and contains a court-house, a jail, a Methodist meeting-house, and two academies.

WARRENTON, t. Warren co. Mis., on E. bank of the Mississippi, about 18 m. below Walnut Hills, 63 m. from Jackson, and 1,098 from W. C.

WARRENTON, v. and cap. Warren co. Geo., about 55 m. NNE. from Milledgeville, and 617 from W. C.

WARRENTON, v. Abbeville district, S. C., 6 m. from Abbeville, and 106 W. from Columbia.

WARRENTOWN, v. Armstrong co. Pa.,

187 m. from Harrisburg, and 215 from W. C.

WARWICK C. H., cap. Warwick co. Va., 81 m. SE. by E. from Richmond, and 184 E. of S. from Washington.

WARRICK, co. In., bounded by Ohio r. S. Vanderburg and Posey W. Pike and Dubois N. and Spencer E. and SE. Length 30 m., width 13, area 410 sq. ms. It is drained by Big and Little Pigeon, and some other creeks. Lat. 38° 5′ N. Lon. from W. C. 10° 10′ N. Chief town, Boonville. Pop. 6,321.

WARSAW, ts. and v. Genesee co. N. Y., 20 m. S. from Batavia, and 250 W. from Albany. The village contains 4 or 5 churches, several grist and saw-mills, a furnace, and some 70 or 80 dwellings. Pop. 2,841.

WARWICK, v. Cecil co. Md., 9 m. NE. from Georgetown, 65 from Annapolis, and 102 from W. C.

WARWICK, ts. Franklin co. Mass., 12 m. ENE. from Greenfield, 80 WNW. from Boston. Glass is manufactured in this township, also leather, scythes, and palm-leaf hats. Pop. 1,071.

WARWICK, ts. Kent co. R. I., on west side of Providence river, 10 m. S. from Providence. It is the site of considerable enterprise in ship-building, the fishery, and the coasting trade. Pop. 6,726.

WARWICK, ts. and v. Orange co. N. Y., 10 m. S. from Goshen, and 54 NW. from N. York. The township is large, and the village, on the Wawayanda creek, contains 2 or 3 churches, and 30 or 40 dwellings. Pop. 5,113.

WARWICK, co. E. part of Va., bounded N. by York co. E. by Elizabeth City co. SSW. by James river, and W. by James City co. Chief town, Warwick. Pop. 1,456, of whom 831 were slaves.

WARWICK, t. Chesterfield co. Va., on SW. side of James river, 5 m. below Richmond, and 17 N. from Petersburg. The river is navigable to this place for vessels drawing 12 feet of water.

WASHINGTON, ts. Lincoln co. Me., 35 m. E. from Augusta, and 25 NNE. from Wiscasset. Pop. 1,600.

WASHINGTON, co. Vt., in the central part of the state, bounded NE. by Orange and Caledonia cos. E. by Caledonia co. SE. by Orange co. S. by Addison co. and W. by Chittenden co. Chief town, Montpelier. Pop. 23,506.

WASHINGTON, ts. Orange co. Vt., 20 m. SE. from Montpelier. It contains a neat village, some manufactures and trade, and about 400 sheep. Pop. 1,359.

WASHINGTON, ts. Sullivan co. N. H., 35 m. W. from Concord. This is a good agricultural ts. Pop. 1,103.

WASHINGTON, ts. Berkshire co. Mass., 8 m. E. from Lenox, and 120 W. from Boston. Much attention is paid here to the growing of wool. Pop. 991.

WASHINGTON, co. R. I., bounded N. by Kent co. E. by Narraganset bay, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Connecticut. Chief town, South Kingston. Pop. 14,324.

WASHINGTON, ts. Litchfield co. Ct., 10 m. SW. from Litchfield, 25 N. by E. from Danbury, and 32 NNW. from New Haven. It is a considerable town, and contains extensive iron-works, with slitting-mills, nail factories, and various other mills and machinery. There are in this town several quarries of excellent marble, and 2 mills constantly employed in sawing it. A mineral spring, iron ore, limestone, ochre, fuller's earth, and white clay, are found in this town. Pop. 1,622.

WASHINGTON, co. N. Y., bounded N. by Essex co. E. by Vermont, S. by Rensselaer co. and W. by Saratoga and Warren cos. Chief towns, Sandy Hill and Salem. Pop. 41,180.

WASHINGTON, ts. Dutchess co. N. Y., 15 m. ENE. from Poughkeepsie. Here is a respectable Quaker boarding-school. The building is 3 stories high, and accommodates 100 students. Pop. 2,833.

WASHINGTON, v. Morris co. N. J., 18 m. W. from Morristown, and 54 NE. from Trenton, has about 20 houses.

WASHINGTON, co. SW. part of Pa., bounded N. by Beaver co. NE. by Allegheny co. E. by Westmoreland and Fayette cos. S. by Green co. and W. by Virginia. Pop. 41,279. Chief town, Washington.

WASHINGTON, t. bor. and cap. Washington co. Pa., on the head branches of Chartier's creek, 25 m. SW. from Pittsburg, 25 WNW. from Brownsville, 32 ENE. from Wheeling. It is a flourishing town, and contains a court-house, jail, 2 printing-offices, a college, and various public buildings and manufacturing establishments. It is situated in a fertile, well cultivated, but broken country. Washington College, at this place, was founded in 1806. It has a large stone edifice of 3 stories, for the accommodation of students. The library and philosophical apparatus are valuable. The officers are a president and 2 professors, one of languages and one of mathematical and natural philosophy. Commencement is on the last Thursday in September, after which there is a vacation till the first of November. The course of collegiate education is completed here in 3 years. Pop. 2,062.

WASHINGTON, v. Lancaster co. Pa., on the E. bank of the Susquehannah, 3 m. below Columbia, 32 m. from Harrisburg, and 95 from W. C.

WASHINGTON, co. SE. part of Ohio, bounded S. and E. by the Ohio river, W. by Athens, and N. by Morgan and Monroe cos. It is 45 m. long, and from 12 to 22 broad, and contains 713 square miles. Pop. 20,823. Chief town, Marietta.

WASHINGTON, t. and cap. Fayette co. Ohio, 30 m. NW. from Chillicothe, 40 SW. from Columbus, and 422 from W. C. Pop. 300.

WASHINGTON, v. Guernsey co. Ohio, 10 m. E. from Cambridge, 89 from Columbus, and 308 from W. C.; contains several stores, 15 or 20 mechanic shops, from 70 t

80 dwellings, and is a place of some importance.

WASHINGTON, co. Va., bounded S. by N. Carolina, W. by Scott co. Va., NW. by Russell, N. by Tazewell, NE. by Wythe, and SE. by Grayson. Length 50 m., mean width 17. Pop. 13,001, of whom 2,058 were slaves, and 212 free colored. Chief town, Abington.

WASHINGTON, NW. co. of the District of Columbia, bounded SE. by the city of Washington and Georgetown, SW. by Potomac river, W. and N. by Maryland, and E. by East Branch, or Anacostia river. Surface hilly, and soil of middling quality. Chief town, Washington. Pop. 33,745, of whom 3,320 were slaves, and 6,499 free colored.

WASHINGTON CITY, capital of the United States, situated on the left bank of the Potomac, and the right bank of the Anacostia, in Lat. 38° 54′ N. Lon. 0°, being intended for a first meridian. The Tyber runs through the middle of the city, and may be conveyed to the high ground on which the Capitol stands; and the water of the Tyber and the Reedy Branch may be conveyed to the Capitol and the President's House. The avenues, and such streets as lead immediately to public places, are from 130 to 160 feet wide, divided into foot-ways, and walks of trees, and carriage-ways. The others are of various widths, from 70 to 110 feet: the avenues and streets of 100 feet and upwards, have foot-ways of 20 feet wide; those under 100 and over 80, have foot-




WASHINGTON, AND ITS ENVIRONS.

ways 17 feet wide; and under 80 feet, 12 feet foot-ways. The ground on which the city stands, was ceded by the state of Maryland to the United States in full sovereignty, and the proprietors of the soil surrendered their lands to be laid out as a city, gave up one-half to the United States, and subjected other parts to be sold to raise money as a donation to be employed and constitute a fund for the public buildings. The buildings belonging to the United States, are, 1. The Capitol: This is a magnificent structure of the Corinthian order. It is situated on the western extremity of Capitol Square, 73 feet above the tide-water of the Potomac. The eminence commands a fine view of the city, the river, and the surrounding country: (1½ m. W. is the President's House and other public edifices.) The Capitol is of white freestone, composed of a central edifice and two wings, and is of the following dimensions: Length of front 350 feet, depth of wings 121, east projection 65, west do. 83, height of wings to top of balustrade 70, do. to top of centre dome 120, length of Representatives' Hall 95, height do. 60,



THE CAPITOL, AT WASHINGTON.

length of Senate Chamber 74, height do. 42, diameter of Rotunda 90, height do. 90. The Representatives' Chamber is a magnificent semicircular apartment, supported by bluish polished stone columns, lighted from above. In the centre of the building is the Rotunda, 90 feet in diameter, and the same number of feet in height. It is ornamented with national paintings, representing the surrender at Saratoga and Yorktown, the Declaration of Independence, and Washington Resigning his Commission. Each of these paintings is 12 feet by 18. There are also relievos in marble representing Pocahontas rescuing Capt. Smith from death, the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, one of Penn's treaties with the Indians, and a battle between Boon and two Indians. This noble and magnificent apartment is of white marble, and lighted from the dome. Men on the pediment seem dwindled to atoms, and the slightest noise creates echoes, which reverberate upon the ear with a grand and surprising effect. The foundation of the north wing was laid in the presence of Gen. Washington in 1798, and that of the centre in 1818, on the anniversary of its destruction by the British in 1814. The building covers nearly 2 acres, and the square in front contains 22½ acres, comprehending a circumference of over ¾ of a mile; inclosed by an iron railing, with neat gate-ways and gravel-walks, bordered with shrubs and flowers, forming a delightful promenade. Pennsylvania Avenue is the principal street in Washington, extending from the west front of the Capitol to the President's House. The cost of the Capitol was $2,596,500.



PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, AT WASHINGTON.

2. The President's House, built of free-stone, 2 stories high, of the Ionic order, and distant from the Capitol about 1½ m. 3. Four buildings, erected in a line E. and W. of the President's House, for the accommodation of the principal departments of government, and subordinate offices: the whole are of brick, 2 stories high, with freestone basements, and covered with slate; the 2 new ones are handsome edifices, with freestone porticoes on the N. front, in the Ionic order. 4. The General Post-Office is a large brick edifice, nearly a mile north-west of the Capitol, in which are kept the offices of the post-office establishment, the General Land-Office, and the Patent-Office, in which more than 2,000 patents are shown, among which are a great many useful and useless inventions. The Navy Yard is situated on the Eastern Branch, and has all the appurtenances for building ships of the largest size. The City Hall is 251 feet long by 50 in breadth. Congress' Library is now kept in the Capitol, and contains from 8 to 10,000 volumes. The Columbian College has an extent of 117 feet by 47, is situated on elevated ground, and is a lofty building, calculated to accommodate 100 students. There are a number of other public buildings, and 14 houses of public worship. There are also a City Library, Medical, Botanical, Clerks', Benevolent, Masonic, Orphan, Bible, Dorcas, Missionary, and Tract Societies, Columbian Institute, and other institutions. Education is not overlooked, as is evinced by the numerous academies and schools which are established. Beside the Columbian College, adjoining the city, there is a large Catholic Theological Seminary in the city, connected with which is a school for the general education of youth. An extensive window-glass manufactory, which supplies the market, and exports to a considerable amount; five very extensive taverns, with accommodations equal to any of a similar nature; three banks, a fire insurance company, ten printing-offices, three daily, and several tri-weekly, semi-weekly, and weekly newspapers. The seat of government was removed here in the year 1800, during the presidency of John Adams. The city was incorporated by an act of congress, passed on the 3d of May, 1802, by which act, the appointment of the mayor was vested in the president yearly, and the two branches of the council, elected by the people, in a general ticket. In a supplementary act, passed May 4, 1812, the corporation was made to consist of a mayor, a board of aldermen, and a board of common council: the board of aldermen to consist of eight members, elected for two years, two to be residents of, and chosen from, each ward; the board of common council to consist of twelve, three from each ward; the mayor, by the joint ballot of the two boards, to serve for one year. By a new Charter granted by congress on the 15th of May, 1820, it is provided that the

mayor shall be elected by the people, to serve two years, from the second Monday in June; the board of aldermen to consist of two members from each ward, elected for two years, and are, ex-officio, justices of the peace for the whole county. *Population.*—Washington contained in 1810, 8,208 inhabitants; in 1820, 13,247; in 1830, 18,827, and in 1840, 23,364.

WASHINGTON v. Culpeper co. Va., 118 m. from Richmond and 81 from W. C.

WASHINGTON, co. central part of Ken., bounded N. by Spencer E. by Mercer S. by Marion, W. by Nelson. Pop. 10,596, of whom 2,658 were slaves. Chief town, Springfield.

WASHINGTON, t. and cap. Mason co. Ken., 3 m. SW. from Maysville, 60 NE. from Lexington, 482 from W. C. Pop. 868. It contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, and a printing-office.

WASHINGTON, v. and seat of justice, Davies co. In., between the two main branches of White river, 20 m. SE. by E. from Vincennes, and 103 SSW. from Indianapolis. Lat. 38° 40′ N.

WASHINGTON, co. Il., bounded by Randolph S. St. Clair W. Madison and Bond N. and Jefferson E. It is 30 m. square. Kaskaskias river passes obliquely through it. Chief town, Nashville. Pop. 4,810.

WASHINGTON, co. central part of Geo., bounded N. by Hancock, E. by Jefferson, S. by Emanuel and Laurens and by Wilkinson cos. Pop. 10,565, of whom 4,566 were slaves. Chief town, Sandersville.

WASHINGTON, t. and cap. Wilkes co. Geo., on Kettle creek, a branch of Little river, 50 m. WNW. from Augusta, 58 N. by W. from Louisville. Lat. 32° 12′ N. It is a flourishing town, regularly laid out, handsomely built, and contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, and a flourishing academy. A newspaper is published here.

WASHINGTON, co. in E. end of East Tennessee. Chief town, Jonesborough. A seminary, styled Washington College, has been established in this county, 8 m. SW. from Jonesborough. Pop. 11,751, of whom 915 were slaves and 213 free colored.

WASHINGTON, t. and cap. Rhea co. Ten., near the Tennessee, about 35 m. W. from Tellico, 75 SW. from Knoxville, 593 from W. C.

WASHINGTON, t. Adams co. Mis., on St. Catherine's creek, 20 m. from its mouth, 6 E. from Natchez. It contains a court-house and jail, and was 15 years the seat of government for Mississippi. It has a healthy and pleasant situation in the most wealthy and populous part of the state. It has excellent water, and unites many advantages as a summer residence. St. Catherine's creek is navigable for boats at high-water. Jefferson College, in this town, was incorporated in 1802. A large edifice, 170 feet by 40, was erected for the accommodation of students. The institution has not as yet taken a higher rank than a respectable academy.

WASHINGTON, v. Tazewell co. Il., 14 m. N. from Tremont, has 5 or 6 stores, various mechanic shops, about 300 inhabitants, and is increasing in population.

WASHINGTON, co. In., bounded by Floyd SE. Harrison S. Orange and Lawrence W. White river or Jackson N. and Scott E. Length 24 m., width 20. Chief town, Salem. Pop. 15,265.

WASHINGTON, co. Ala., bounded by Mississippi W. Choctaw country N. Tombigbee river E. and Baldwin co. in Ala. S. Length 50 m., mean width 20. Surface moderately hilly, and soil, except in a few places near the streams, sterile, and covered generally with pine. Chief town, Washington. Pop. 5,300, of whom 2,434 were slaves.

WASHINGTON, C. H. and t. on the small river Sinta Bogue, Washington co. Ala., 12 m. NW. from Fort St. Stephens, and 75 N. from Mobile.

WASHINGTON, co. Miss., bounded N. by Bolivar co., E. by the Yazoo river, S. by Warren co., and W. by the Miss. river. Chief town, Princeton. Pop. 7,287, of whom 6,627 were slaves.

WASHINGTON, v. and seat of justice, Autauga co. Ala., on the right bank of Alabama river, at the mouth of Autauga creek, 23 m. above Cahawba. Lat. 32° 24′ N.

WASHINGTON, parish of La., bounded by Mississippi N. Pearl river E. parish of St. Tamany S. and Tangipao river or St. Helena W. Length 45 m., mean width 22. Surface moderately hilly, and soil generally sterile, and covered with pine timber. Pop. 2,649, of whom 791 were slaves. Chief town, Franklinton.

WASHINGTON, v. Columbia co. Pa., 7 m. NW. from Danville, and 65 NNE. from Harrisburg.

WASHINGTON, co. Md., bounded N. by the state of Pennsylvania, E. by Frederick co. from which it is separated by the South mountain, SW. by the Potomac river, and W. by Alleghany co. Hagerstown is the capital. Pop. 28,850, of whom 2,546 were slaves, and 1,580 free colored.

WASHINGTON, co. N. C., bounded N. by Albemarle sound, E. by Tyrrel co., S. by Hyde and Beaufort, and W. by Martin co. Plymouth is the capital. Pop. 4,529, of whom 1,727 were slaves, and 159 free colored.

WASHINGTON, seaport and cap. Beaufort co. N. C., situated at the head of Tarr river into Pamlico sound, 122 m. a little S. of E. from Raleigh, and 300 S. from Washington, Lat. 35° 32′ N. Lon. 3′ from W. C.

WASHINGTON, co. Florida, bounded N. by Jackson, E. by Apalachicola river, which separates it from Gadsden co., SE. by Franklin, SW. by the gulf of Mexico, and NW. by Walton co. Holmes Valley, 121 m. W. from Tallahasse, is the capital. Pop. 859, of whom 353 were slaves.

WASHINGTON, co. Ark., bounded N.

by the state of Missouri, E. by Izard and Pope, S. by Crawford co., and W. by the Osage Territory. Fayetteville is the cap. Pop. 7,148, of whom 883 were slaves.

WASHINGTON, co. Wisconsin, on lake Michigan, between Sheboyagan and Milwaukee cos. The chief town is Washington. Pop. 343.

WASHINGTON, co. Missouri; bounded N. by Franklin and Jefferson, E. by St. Francis, S. by Ripley, and W. by Crawford co. This county embraces the most important mineral region in Missouri. The north-east part of the co. abounds in inexhaustible mines of lead, and the SE. part contains the celebrated Iron mountain; this is literally a mountain of magnetic iron, yielding from 70 to 80 per cent. of pure iron from the ordinary process. The elevation of this mountain is about 350 feet, and the distance across its summit, 1½ miles. Five miles south of this mountain is what is called the Pilot Knob, partly in Madison co.; it is a magnificent pyramid of the micaceous oxyde of iron; it is between 250 and 300 feet high, and its base is a mile and a half in circumference; this mountain, it is said, will yield 80 per cent. The whole process of smelting the ore into pigs is saved; the purity of the ore is such that an ingenious blacksmith can forge from it any article of cutlery, giving it a fine temper after the manner he would work a piece of steel. A knife was made at these mountains from the ore, and recently presented to a senator in congress. It received an exquisite polish, and bore as fine an edge as any instrument made of the finest steel. There is no prairie in this county, but generally well timbered. Potosi is the seat of justice. Pop. 7,213, of whom 923 were slaves.

WASHINGTON, t. and cap. Hempstead co. Ark., 117 m. SW. from Little Rock. Lat. 33° 45′ N. Lon. 16° 36′ W. from W. C.

WASHINGTON, v. Macomb co. Mich., 50 m. NNE. from Detroit.

WASHINGTON HOLLOW, v. Dutchess co. N. Y., on Wappinger's creek, 12 m. NE. from Poughkeepsie.

WASHINGTONVILLE, v. Columbiana co. O., 5 m. from Salem, and 160 from Columbus, has several stores, an oil-mill, and some 25 or 30 dwellings.

WASHITA, parish, La., bounded N. by the line of the state of Arkansas, E. by Carroll, SE. and E. by Catahoola, and W. by Natchitoches and Claiborne parishes. Washita river rises in Arkansas, and passes S. through this parish. Monroe is the cap. Pop. 4,640, of whom 2,438 were slaves.

WASHTENAW, co. Mich., bounded N. by Shiawassee, NE. by Oakland, E. by Wayne, S. by Monroe and Lenawee, and W. by Jackson and Ingham. Ann Arbor is the cap. Pop. 23,571.

WATAUGA, r. which rises in N. C., and runs into the Holston in Tennessee.

WATERBOROUGH, v. and cap. Colleton co. S. C., 93 m. from Columbus, and 588 from W. C.

WATERBOROUGH, ts. York co. Me., 25 m. from New York, 110 NNE. from Boston, and 24 W. from Portland. This is a pleasant and flourishing township. Pop. 1,944.

WATERBURG, v. Ulysses ts. Tompkins co. N. Y., on Halsey creek, 3 m. above Halseyville, has several mills, and 25 or 30 dwellings.

WATERBURY, ts. Washington co. Vt., on Onion river, 12 m. NW. from Montpelier, and 24 E. by SE. from Burlington. Waterbury river flows through this ts. into Onion r. Pop. 1,992.

WATERBURY, ts. New Haven co. Ct., 20 m. NNW. from New Haven, and 325 from W. C. Its manufactures consist of gilt buttons, and the rolling of brass and copper metals. It contains 2 sattinet factories, 1 woollen factory, besides a great variety of other establishments. Pop. 3,668.

WATEREE, r. which rises in N. C., where it is called the Catawba. It passes into S. C. and unites with the Congaree, to form the Santee.

WATERFORD, ts. Oxford co. Me., 12 m. SW. from Paris, and 32 ENE. from Montpelier; here is a good water-power, and some manufactures. Pop. 1,381.

WATERFORD, ts. Caledonia co. Vt., on the Connecticut, 14 m. E. from Danville, and 40 E. from Montpelier. This ts. is watered by the Connecticut r. Pop. 1,388.

WATERFORD, ts. New London co. Ct., 4 m. NW. from New London, and 37 SE. from Hartford, contains numerous mill-streams, and 2 woollen factories. Population, 2,329.

WATERFORD, ts. and v. Saratoga co. N. Y., on the W. bank of the Hudson, 4 m. N. from Troy, and 10 N. from Albany. It contains a bank, and 4 houses of public worship, is a flourishing village, regularly laid out, and has an extensive trade. Here are extensive manufactories of flour, twine, cotton, iron castings, cotton and woollen machinery, nails, steam-engines, &c. &c. Pop. 1,824.

WATERFORD, t. Juniata co. Pa. It is situated on Tuscarora creek, in the SW. part of the county.

WATERFORD, v. Tuscarawas co. O., 25 m. W. from Cadiz, and 110 from Columbus, has several stores, 2 warehouses, a merchant-mill, a steam factory, and 20 or 25 dwellings.

WATERFORD, t. Erie co. Pa., on French creek, 15 m. SSE. from Erie. It is a flourishing town, contains an academy, and has considerable trade.

WATERFORD, t. Loudon co. Va., 42 m. from W. C., and 150 from Richmond.

WATERFORD, v. Washington co. O., on the Muskingum, 22 m. above Marietta, and 40 from Zanesville. This is a flourishing village of about 30 dwellings, several mills, and a full supply of mechanics, stores, etc.

WATERLOO, ts. and v., and seat of justice, Seneca co. N. Y., on Seneca river at its falls, 5 m. NE. and below Geneva. It is a thriving village, containing the county buildings, 3 or 4 churches, an academy, a bank, a pail factory, a furnace for casting iron, a printing-office, issuing a weekly paper. Pop. 3,036.

WATERLOO, v. and cap. Monroe co. Il., 99 m. from Vandalia, and 88 from W. C., contains the county buildings, several stores and taverns, and 25 or 30 dwellings.

WATERLOO, v. in the extreme SW. corner of Juniata co. Pa., 29 m. SW. from Mifflin, and 70 W. from Harrisburg.

WATERLOO, v. Lauderdale co. Ala., in the W. part of the co., situated on the Tennessee river, 30 m. a little N. of W. from Florence, and 170 NW. from Tuscaloosa.

WATERLOO, v. Laurens co. S. C., 75 m. from Columbia, and 509 from W. C.

WATERLOO, v. Fayette co. In., 73 m. from Indianapolis, and 527 from W. C.

WATERSTREET, v. Huntingdon co. Pa., near Alexandria, on Juniata river, about 13 m. W. from the borough of Huntingdon, and 100 from Harrisburg.

WATERTOWN, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., on Charles river, 7 m. W. by N. from Boston. It is a pleasant town, and contains a paper-mill, and cotton and woollen manufactories, and a U. S. arsenal containing a large amount of munitions of war; occupies a site of 40 acres of ground. Pop. 1,810.

WATERTOWN, ts. Litchfield co. Ct., 12 m. SSE. from Litchfield, and 30 SSW. from Hartford; this is a pleasant and fertile ts. Pop. 1,443.

WATERTOWN, ts. and v. and cap. Jefferson co. N. Y., at the mouth of Black river, 12 m. from Sacket's Harbor, 80 NW. from Utica, 412 m. from W. C. It contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, 2 banks, 6 or 8 churches, 4 printing-offices, 3 issuing weekly papers, extensive cotton and woollen factories, 2 paper-mills, 3 machine shops, &c. &c. Pop. 5,027.

WATERVILLE, ts. Kennebeck co. Me., on W. side of the Kennebeck opposite Winslow, 18 m. N. from Augusta, 185 NNE. from Boston. It is a pleasant and flourishing town; the principal village is finely situated at the head of boat navigation, opposite Teconic Falls, which present a beautiful cascade. It contains a bank, and has considerable trade, and is very favorably situated for ship-building. It is an excellent agricultural town, and is situated in a very fertile tract of country. On the river near the falls there are 17 saw and 4 grist-mills, carding machines, 3 plaster-mills, 2 extensive tanneries and a machine shop. Pop. 2,971.

WATERVILLE, ts. Lamoille co. Vt., 25 m. SE. from St. Albans. It is a pleasant place. Pop. 610.

WATERVILLE, v. Lucas co. O., 6 m. from Perrysburg; has a carding machine and 12 or 15 dwellings.

WATERVILLE, ts. Grafton co. N. H. It is situated on Mad river. Pop. 63.

WATERVILLE, flourishing village in Sangerfield, Oneida co. N. Y., near the N. line of the ts., contains 2 churches, 3 distilleries, several stores and about 80 dwellings.

WATERVLIET, ts. Albany co. N. Y., on the W. side of the Hudson, and on the S. side of the Mohawk, 6 m. N. from Albany. Cahoes, Neskayuna, and West Troy, are villages. Pop. 10,141.

WATKINSVILLE, v. Ann-Arundel co. Md., 37 m. from W. C.

WATKINSVILLE, v. Centre co. Pa., a small village.

WATKINSVILLE, t. and cap. Clarke co. Georgia, 7 m. S. from Athens, 90 WNW. from Augusta, 623 from W. C. It contains a court-house, jail, several stores and some 15 or 20 houses.

WATKINSVILLE, v. in the southern part of Goochland co. Va., 36 m. W. from Richmond.

WATSONBURG, v. Northumberland co. Pa., on the E. bank of the Susquehannah river, 15 m. N. from Sunbury, and 71 from Harrisburg.

WATSONTOWN, v. Hampshire co. Va., 268 m. from Richmond and 330 from W. C.

WATTSBOROUGH, v. Lunenburg co. Va., a small village of some 12 or 15 houses.

WATTSVILLE, v. Erie co. Pa., 18 m. SE. from the borough of Erie, and 120 a little E. of N. from Pittsburg, contains 3 or 4 stores and 15 or 20 houses.

WAUKENAH, v. Jefferson co. Florida, 22 m. E. from Tallahasse.

WAVERLY, v. Pee Pee ts. Pike co. O., 61 m. S. from Columbus, and contains 20 or 25 houses.

WAYLAND, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., 16 m. W. from Boston and 7 S. from Concord. It has some manufactures of small articles. Pop. 998.

WAYLANDSBURG, v. Culpeper co. Va., 80 m. S. of W. from W. C.

WAYNE, co. Miso., in the SE. part, bounded N. by Madison, E. by St. Francis river which separates it from Stoddard, S. by Arkansas state, and W. by Ripley co. It is intersected through the interior by the Big Black river. Greenville is the seat justice. Pop. 3,403, of whom 322 were slaves.

WAYNE, ts. Kennebeck co. Me., 20 m. W. from Augusta, 294 NNE. from Boston, 650 from W. C., the soil is good and contains some well cultivated farms. Pop. 1,201.

WAYNE, ts. and v. Steuben co. N. Y., 15 m. E. from Bath, 200 SW. from Albany. The village has 30 or 40 dwellings. Pop. 1,377.

WAYNE, co. NE. corner of Pa., bounded N. by N. Y., E. by the Delaware, which separates it from New Jersey, S. by Northampton co. and W. by Luzerne and Susquehannah cos. Chief town, Bethany. Pop. 11,848.

WAYNE, co. in the interior part of Ohio, bounded N. by Medina and Lorain, E. by

Stark S. by Holmes, and W. by Richland cos. Chief town, Wooster. Pop. 35,808.

WAYNE, co. on E. side of the Indiana r. bounded N. by Randolph co., E. by the state line of Ohio, S. by Fayette and Union, and W. by Henry cos. Chief town, Centreville. Pop. 23,290.

WAYNE, co. central part of N. C., bounded N. by Edgecombe, E. by Green, S. by Duplin, and W. by Johnson. Chief town, Waynesborough. Pop. 10,891, of whom 3,673 were slaves, and 464 free colored.

WAYNE, co. S. side of Kentucky, bounded N. by Pulaski E. by Whitley cos. S. by state line of Tennessee, and W. by Cumberland. Chief town, Monticello. Pop. 7,399, of whom 630 were slaves.

WAYNE, co. Ten., bounded by Lauderdale co. in Ala. S. Hardin co. Ten. W. Perry N. and Lawrence E. Length 24 m., width 21. Chief town, Waynesborough. Pop. 7,705, of whom 529 were slaves.

WAYNE, co. Mis., bounded by Ala. E. Green co. in Mis. S. Covington W. and the Choctaw country N. Length 32 m., width 30. It is drained by the Chickasawhay, and other branches of Pascagoula river. Chief town, Winchester. Pop. 2,120, of whom 979 were free colored.

WAYNE, co. Geo., bounded by Glynn SE. Camden and Appling S. Appling and Tatnall W. and Altamaha NE. Length 40 m., mean width 25. Chief town, Waynesville. Pop. 1,258, of whom 367 were slaves.

WAYNE, co. Il., bounded by Johnson and Union S. Jackson and Randolph W. Jefferson N. and White and Gallatin E. Length 36 m., width 24. Chief town, Fairfield. Pop. 5,133.

WAYNE, co. Mich., bounded by Detroit river and St. Clair lake SE. M'Comb co. NE. Oakland NW. and Monroe SW. and S. It is principally drained by the Riviere Rouge. Chief town, Detroit. Pop. 24,173.

WAYNESBOROUGH, t. and cap. Green co. Pa., 22 m. S. from Washington, 51 SSW. from Pittsburg, contains the usual county buildings, an academy, several stores, and is a place of some considerable trade. Pop. about 1,500.

WAYNESBOROUGH, t. Augusta co. Va., 12 m. ESE. from Staunton. It is a pleasant and thriving town.

WAYNESBOROUGH, t. and cap. Wayne co. N. C., on the Neuse, 50 m. SE. from Raleigh, 337 from W. C.

WAYNESBOROUGH, t. and cap. Burke co. Geo., 24 m. ENE. from Louisville, 28 SSW. from Augusta, about 100 NW. from Savannah, 689 from W. C. It is situated on Brier creek, about 14 m. from the Savannah, and contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Methodists, and 50 dwelling-houses.

WAYNESBOROUGH, t. and cap. Wayne co. Ten., on Ryans creek, 92 m. SW. from Nashville, contains a court-house, jail, and some 20 or 30 houses.

WAYNESBURG, v. Chester co. Pa., 16 m. NNW. from West Chester, and 38 NW. from Philadelphia. It is the birth-place of Gen. Anthony Wayne.

WAYNESBURG, v. Mifflin co. Pa., on the Juniatta river and state canal, 11 m. SW. from Lewistown, contains several stores, and is a place of some trade and importance.

WAYNESBURG, v. Lincoln co. Ken., 16 m. S. from Sandford, and 67 NE. by E. from Frankfort.

WAYNESBURG, v. Wayne co. O., 12 m. NW. from Wooster, has 2 churches, and from 20 to 30 dwellings.

WAYNESBURG, v. Stark co. Ohio, on the line of the Sandy and Beaver canal, 12 m. NW. from Carrolton, and 122 m. NE. by E. from Columbus; contains several stores, 2 churches, 4 warehouses, 2 tanneries, about 20 mechanic shops, and from 70 to 80 dwellings.

WAYNESBURG, t. Franklin co. Pa., situated 9 m. E. of Greencastle, SE. part of the co.

WAYNESVILLE, v. Warren co. Ohio, on the Little Miami, 40 m. NE. from Cincinnati. It is inhabited chiefly by Friends, who have a large brick meeting-house, 80 feet by 40, and contains about 500 inhabitants.

WAYNESVILLE, t. Lycoming co. Pa., on W. branch of the Susquehannah, 2 m. below Pine creek.

WAYNESVILLE, v. and cap. of Haywood co. N. C., 190 m. from Raleigh and 549 from W. C.

WAYNESVILLE, v. McLean co. Il., on the road from Springfield to Bloomington; contains 2 churches, and from 150 to 200 inhabitants.

WAYNESVILLE, t. and cap. Wayne co. Geo., 70 m. SW. from Savannah, and 190 SE. from Milledgeville.

WEAKLEY, co. Ten., bounded N. by the state of Kentucky, E. by Henry co., S. by Carroll, SW. by Gibson, and W. by Obion co. Dresden is the capital. Pop. 9,870, of whom 1,796 were slaves.

WEARE, ts. Hillsborough co. N. H., 15 m. NNW. from Amherst, 55 W. from Portsmouth. It is a large and valuable agricultural town, and contains 3 houses of public worship, and a cotton manufactory. Pop. 2,375.

WEATHERSFIELD, ts. Windsor co. Vt., on the W. bank of Connecticut river, opposite Claremont, 9 m. S. by W. from Windsor. It is a considerable township. Pop. 2,081.

WEATHERSFIELD, pts. Trumbull co. Ohio, on the Mahoning. It contains a forge and furnace, where bar-iron and hollow-ware are made to considerable extent.

WEAVERSTOWN, v. Berks co. Pa., 9 m. E. from Reading, 62 from Harrisburg, and 146 from W. C.

WEBBVILLE, v. Jackson co. Flor., 86 m. from Tallahasse, and 936 from W. C.

WEBHAMET, r. Me., runs into the Atlantic, in Wells.

WEBSTER, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 46 m. WSW. from Boston, and 45 E. by S. from Springfield; contains 2 woollen and 4 large cotton-mills, a cotton thread mill, a machine-shop, a bleachery, a tannery, &c. Pop. 1,403.

WEEBOTUCK, r. branch of the Housatonic. It rises in the NE. part of N. Y., and joins the Housatonic in Connecticut.

WEEDSPORT, v. Cayuga co. N. Y., on the Erie canal, 7 m. N. from Auburn, and 87 W. from Utica. It is a place of considerable trade; contains several stores, 3 or 4 forwarding houses, a furnace, and about 150 dwellings.

WEIGELSTOWN, v. York co. Pa., 20 m. from Harrisburg, and 90 from W. C.

WEISESBURG, v. Baltimore co. Md., 54 m. from Annapolis.

WELBY, v. Prince George co. Md., 8 m. from W. C.

WELD, ts. Franklin co. Me., 53 m. WNW. from Augusta. It is fertile and pleasant. Pop. 1,045.

WELDEN, v. Halifax co. N. C., at the end of the falls of Roanoke river, 65 m. NE. from Raleigh.

WELLFLEET, ts. and s-p. Barnstable co. Mass., on a bay of the same name, 31 m. ENE. from Barnstable, and 97 SE. from Boston; a large number of vessels engaged in the cod and mackerel fishery belong to this place. Pop. 2,377.

WELLINGTON, ts. Piscataquis co. Me., 22 m. N. by E. from Skowhegan; the inhabitants are generally farmers. Pop. 722.

WELLS, ts. York co. Me., 12 m. NNE. from York, 30 SW. from Portland, and 88 NNE. from Boston. It is separated from Arundel by the river Kennebunk, at the mouth of which is the village and seaport of Kennebunk. It carries on some trade with the West Indies. Pop. 2,978.

WELLS, ts. Hamilton co. N. Y., 110 m. from Albany, and 50 NNE. from Johnstown. Pop. 350.

WELLS, ts. Rutland co. Vt., 50 m. N. from Bennington; has some water-power and machinery. Pop. 720.

WELLS, r. Vt., rises in Groton, and runs into the Connecticut, N. of Newbury.

WELLS, co. NE. part of Indiana, bounded N. by Allen, E. by Adams, S. by Jay, and W. by Huntington and Grant cos. Intersected by the Wabash river. Pop. 1,822.

WELLSBOROUGH, v. and seat of justice, Tioga co. Pa., on the height of land between the sources of Pine creek and the W. branch of the Susquehannah, about 50 m. a little W. of N. from Williamsport. It contains the usual county buildings, several stores, an academy, and about 1,000 inhabitants.

WELLSBURG, t. and seat of justice, Brooke co. Va., on the bank of the Ohio river, above the mouth of Buffalo creek, 15 m. above Wheeling, and 280 from W. C. It contains about 1,200 inhabitants, and some manufactories.

WELLSVILLE, v. Columbiana co. O., 171 m. NE. from Columbus. It is a flourishing town, and contains 3 forwarding houses, a foundery, a boat-yard, an extensive engine establishment, various mechanic shops, &c. &c.

WENDELL, ts. Sullival co. N. H., 22 m. NE. from Charleston, and 38 WNW. from Concord. Here is the principal source of Sugar river, which flows from the lake near its centre. Pop. 795.

WENDELL, ts. Franklin co. Mass., 13 m. E. from Greenfield, and 80 W. from Boston. A kind of stone is found here, embedded in mica slate, and Chalk pond furnishes a substance from which chalk is made by burning. Pop. 875.

WENDOVER, t. Buckingham co. L. C., on the St. Francis, 25 m. S. from Three Rivers.

WENDHAM, ts. Essex co. Mass., 6 m. N. from Salem, 21 NE. from Boston. The soil is good, and well cultivated by industrious farmers. Pop. 689.

WENLOCK, ts. Essex co. Vt., 65 m. NE. from Montpelier. The land here is too elevated for cultivation. Pop. 28.

WENTWORTH, ts. Grafton co. N. H., 15 m. NW. from Plymouth, 58 NNW. from Concord. Lime-stone and iron ore are found here in abundance, of good quality. Pop. 1,119.

WENTWORTH, v. Rockingham co. N. C., 10 m. E. from Danbury, and 126 m. NW. from Raleigh.

WEREFORDSBURG, v. in the southern part of Bedford co. Pa., 23 m. SW. from the borough of Bedford, and 2 from the Maryland line, contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

WESLEY, v. Haywood co. Ten., 186 m. SW. by W. from Nashville.

WESLEY, ts. Washington co. Me. Pop. 255.

WESLEYVILLE, v. Erie co. Pa., 3 m. NE. from the borough of Erie, a small village of 15 or 20 houses.

WEST ALEXANDRIA, v. Preble co. O., on Twin creek, 6 m. E. from Eaton, and 87 m. a little S. of W. from Columbus, has several taverns and stores, 40 or 50 dwellings, &c.

WEST ALEXANDRIA, small v. on the U. S. road, Washington co. Pa., 16 m. W. from Washington, and 14 a little N. of E. from Wheeling.

WEST ALMOND, ts. Alleghany co. N. Y., taken from Almond, Angelica, and Alfred, in 1835. Pop. 808.

WEST BEDFORD, v. Coshocton co. O., 84 m. NE. from Columbus, has a tannery, several stores, and 20 or 25 dwellings.

WEST BERLIN, v. Frederick co. Md., 58 m. N. from W. C., contains 10 or 12 houses.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, ts. and v. Ontario co. N. Y., 12 m. W. from Canandaigua. The village contains some 25 or 30 dwellings. Pop. 2,094.

WESTBOROUGH, ts. Worcester county, Mass., 13 m. E. from Worcester, and 32 W. from Boston. This is a very pleasant ts. and contains various manufactures. Pop. 1,658.

WEST BOYLESTON, ts. on Nashua river, Worcester co. Mass., 49 m. W. from Boston, contains 7 cotton mills and manufactures of leather, palm-leaf hats, cotton machinery, &c. &c. Annual value, about $200,000. Pop. 1,187.

WEST BRIDGEWATER, ts. Plymouth co. Mass., 25 m. S. from Boston. It has manufactures of leather, boots, shoes, ploughs, iron castings, &c. Pop. 1,201.

WEST BROOK, v. Bladen co. N. C., 135 m. S. from Raleigh.

WEST BROOK, ts. Cumberland co. Me., 3 m. W. from Portland. Cumberland and Oxford canal passes through this place. It has some navigation, and manufactures extensively. Pop. 4,116.

WEST BRUNSWICK, ts. Herkimer co. N. Y. Pop. 700.

WESTBURY, t. Buckingham co. L. C., 80 m. SSE. from Three Rivers.

WEST CAMBRIDGE, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., 6 m. NW. from Boston, and 12 from Concord. Its mechanical operations consist of dyeing and printing calico, pulverising drugs, and various manufactures. Annual value, $300,000. Pop. 1,363.

WEST CANAAN, v. Madison co. O., 16 m. N. of W. from Columbus, has a woollen factory, an ashery, a church, about 20 dwellings, &c.

WEST CARLISLE, v. Coshocton co. O., 87 m. NE. from Columbus, and 22 NE. from Newark, contains 2 churches, 10 or 12 mechanic shops, from 30 to 40 dwellings, &c. &c.

WEST CAYUGA, small v. Seneca co. N. Y., on the W. side of Cayuga lake, connected with East Cayuga by a bridge 316 rods long.

WEST CHARLESTON, v. Miami co. O., 12 m. N. from Dayton, a pleasant village of some 20 or 30 houses.

WEST-CHESTER, co. SE. corner N. Y., bounded N. by Putnam co. E. by Connecticut, SE. and S. by Long Island sound, and W. by New York island and the Hudson. Chief town, Bedford. Pop. 48,686.

WEST-CHESTER, ts. and v. Westchester co. N. Y., on East river, 12 m. NE. from New York. It is watered by the Westchester creek and Bronx creek, and has manufactures of paper, snuff, paint, &c. Marble is found here. The village at the head of navigation on the Westchester creek, 2 m. from the sound, contains about 40 or 50 dwellings. Pop. 4,154.

WEST-CHESTER, bor. and cap. Chester co. Pa., 24 m. W. from Philadelphia, and 115 from W. C. This is a very flourishing town, and has had a very rapid increase within the last few years. It is handsomely laid out in four squares, with streets intersecting in the centre, which are neatly macadamized. It has 4 houses for public worship; one is a Roman Catholic Chapel, one for Methodists, and two for Friends. The public buildings are a court-house and jail, with the clerks' offices, academy, and market-house. Here are also a bank, a public library, athenæum, cabinet of natural science, and an excellent boarding-school for girls, all of which are in a flourishing condition. There are published in this place 5 weekly, and one semi-monthly newspaper. A rail-road from this place communicates with the Columbia rail-road. The population in 1820, was 552; in 1830, 1,252; and in 1840, 2,152.

WEST-CHESTER, v. Tuscarawas co. O., 25 m. from New Philadelphia, and 100 from Columbus, has a carding machine, several stores, 20 or 30 dwellings, &c.

WESTERLO, ts. Albany co. N. Y., 20 m. SW. from Albany. South Westerlo village, near the S. boundary, contains 25 or 30 dwellings. Pop. 3,096.

WESTERLY, ts. Washington co. R. I., on the E. side of Pawcatuck river, opposite to Stonington, in Ct., 13 m. W. of Charleston, 34 from Newport, and 20 E. of New London. In Pawcatuck village, in this township, are 2 banks, 2 academies, and a woollen cloth factory, and is crossed by Providence and Stonington rail-road. Pop. 1,912.

WESTERN, ts. and v. Oneida co. N. Y., on the Mohawk, 8 m. above Rome. The village contains some 15 or 20 dwellings. Pop. 3,488.

WESTERNPORT, or Westport, v. Alleghany co. Md., on the left bank of Potomac r. between George's creek and Savage river, 20 m. by land above Cumberland.

WESTERN STAR, v. Medina co. Ohio, 168 m. NE. from Columbus, has a post-office, and a few dwellings.

WEST FAIRLEE, ts. Orange co. Vt., 36 m. SE. from Montpelier. It is a mountainous township. Pop. 824.

WESTERVILLE, v. Nash co. N. C., 51 m. from Raleigh, and 273 from W. C.

WEST FARMINGTON, v. Oakland co. Mich., 42 m. NW. from Detroit.

WEST FARMS, v. Westchester co. N. Y., on Bronx r. 12 m. NE. from New York, and 2 m. from the sound, contains several manufacturing establishments, and some 60 or 70 dwellings.

WEST FELICIANA, parish, La., bounded N. by the state of Mississippi, E. by East Feliciana parish, SW. and W. by the Mississippi river. St. Francisville is the cap. Pop. 10,910, of whom 8,575 were slaves.

WESTFIELD, t. King's co. New Brunswick, on Kennebecasis bay.

WESTFIELD, ts. Orleans co. Vt., 52 m. N. from Montpelier. A part of the Green mountains, called Hazen's Notch, lies in this township. Pop. 370.

WESTFIELD, ts. Richmond co. N. Y., on Staten Island, 3¼ m. SW. Richmond. Pop. 2,326.

WESTFIELD, r. Mass., rises in Berkshire co. and runs through Middlefield,

Westfield, and West Springfield, where it flows into the Connecticut.

WESTFIELD, v. Lewis co. Va., 257 m. from Richmond, and the same distance from W. C.

WESTFIELD, ts. Hampden co. Mass., 7 m. W. from Springfield, 93 WSW. from Boston. This is a pleasant and excellent agricultural town, and has a handsome village, containing a Congregational meeting-house, a respectable and flourishing academy, 3 powder-mills, and manufactures of ploughs, boots, shoes, leather, cigars, palm-leaf hats, &c. Pop. 3,526, of whom about one-third are employed in making whips.

WESTFIELD, ts. and v. Chatauque co. N. Y., 358 m. SW. by W. from Albany; the village, 6 m. NW. from Mayville, contains about 100 dwellings. Pop. 3,199.

WESTFIELD, v. Essex co. N. J., 8 m. W. from Elizabethtown, contains a Presbyterian church, 25 or 30 dwellings, &c.

WESTFIELD, v. Delaware co. Ohio, 37 m. N. from Columbus, has a post-office, and a few dwellings.

WESTFORD, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., on the E. side of Stony river, 28 m. NW. from Boston, here is an academy, and some manufactures. Pop. 1,436.

WESTFORD, ts. on Brown's river, in the northern part of Chittenden co. Vt., 35 m. NW. from Montpelier. It is rough, but good for grazing. Pop. 1,352.

WESTFORD, ts. and v. Otsego co. N. Y., 10 m. SE. from Cooperstown, the village contains some 25 dwellings. Pop. 1,478.

WEST FRIENDSHIP, v. Ann-Arundel co. Md., 50 m. from Annapolis, and 58 from W. C.

WEST GREENWICH, SW. ts. Kent co. R. I., 18 m. SW. from Providence. It has some manufactures of various kinds. Pop. 1,415.

WESTHAM, t. Henrico co. Va., on the N. side of James river, 6 m. above Richmond.

WESTHAMPTON, ts. Hampshire co. Mass., 10 m. W. from Northampton; here is a valuable lead mine, and some manufactures of leather, boots, shoes, hats, &c. Pop. 759.

WEST HAMPTON, v. on the S. side of Long Island, Suffolk co. N. Y., 80 m. a little N. of E. from New York, contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

WEST HANOVER, t. on Swatara river, Dauphin co. Pa., 15 m. NE. by E. from Harrisburg, and 15 W. from Lebanon.

WEST HAVEN, ts. Rutland co. Vt., 50 m. W. from Windsor, and on lake Champlain; contains a neat village, and is a place of some trade, navigation, and manufactures. Pop. 774.

WEST HEBRON, t. between Moses' Kill and Fort Edward, Washington co. N. Y., 48 m. W. from Albany.

WEST HILL, v. Suffolk co. N. Y., a small village of some 10 or 12 houses.

WEST INDIES. See *Indies, West.*

WEST ISLES, t. Charlotte co. New Brunswick, on the coast, including Campo Bello, Grand Menan, and other islands.

WEST JEFFERSON, v. Madison co. O., on the bank of Little Darby creek, 14 m. W. from Columbus, has several stores, various mechanic shops, and about 300 inhabitants.

WESTLAND, v. Mecklenburg co. Va., 137 m. SW. from Richmond.

WEST LIBERTY, v. on the head of Short creek, Ohio co. Va., 14 m. NE. from Wheeling, and 20 W. from Washington in Pa.

WEST LIBERTY, v. Henry co. In., 40 m. NE. by E. from Indianapolis, contains some 15 or 20 dwellings, &c.

WEST LIBERTY, v. and cap. Morgan co. Ken., 75 m. SE. by E. from Frankfort, 484 from W. C.

WEST LIBERTY, v. Logan co. Ohio, on Mad river, 50 m. NW. from Columbus, and 24 from Springfield, contains 8 or 10 stores, from 80 to 90 dwellings.

WEST MARTINSBURG, v. Lewis co. N. Y., 35 m. NE. from Sacket's Harbor, and 50 NNW. from Utica, contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

WEST MENDON, v. Monroe co. N. Y., 12 m. S. from Rochester, contains 2 extensive flour-mills, 1 woollen factory, an extensive axe and tool factory, 1 furnace, a machine shop, &c. &c., and about 150 dwellings.

WEST MEREDITH, v. on Olean creek, Delaware co. N. Y., 30 m. S. from Cooperstown, and 104 SW. by W. from Albany.

WEST MIDDLETOWN, v. Washington co. Pa., 20 m. NNW. from Washington, and 35 a little S. of W. from Pittsburg.

WESTMINSTER, ts. Windham co. Vt., on the Connecticut, opposite Walpole, with which it is connected by a bridge; 20 m. S. from Montpelier, 445 from W. C. It is a pleasant and considerable township, with a flourishing village. Pop. 1,556.

WESTMINSTER, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 21 m. NNW. from Worcester, 54 WNW. from Boston; several streams rising from large ponds produce a considerable water-power, which is improved for manufactures of various kinds. Pop. 1,645.

WESTMINSTER, t. Frederick co. Md., 30 m. NW. from Baltimore, 66 from W. C. It contains a bank and a printing-office.

WESTMORE, ts. Orleans co. Vt., 53 m. NE. from Montpelier. This ts. is too elevated to contain many people or sheep. Pop. 30. Sheep 10.

WESTMORELAND, ts. Cheshire co. N. H., on the Connecticut, 9 m. W. from Keene, 65 WSW. from Concord. It is a considerable agricultural town, and contains meeting-houses for Baptists and Congregationalists. Pop. 1,546.

WESTMORELAND, ts. Oneida co. N. Y., 10 m. W. from Utica. Pop. 3,105.

WESTMORELAND, co. south-west part

of Pa., bounded NE. by Armstrong and Indiana cos. ESE. by Cambria and Somerset cos. S. by Fayette co. and W. by Washington and Alleghany cos. Pop. 42,699. Chief town, Greensburg.

WESTMORELAND, co. NE. part of Va., bounded N. and NE. by the Potomac, E. by Northumberland co. S. by Richmond co. and the Rappahannock, and W. by King George co. Chief town, Westmoreland. Pop. 8,019, of whom 3,590 were slaves, and 963 free colored.

WEST NEWBURY, ts. Essex co. Mass., 33 m. N. from Boston. Its manufactures consist of bar-iron, combs, chaises, leather, shoes, &c. Pop. 1,560.

WESTON, ts. Windsor co. Vt., 30 m. WSW. from Windsor, and 66 S. by W. from Montpelier, has some manufactures and a pleasant village. Pop. 1,032.

WESTON, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., 15 m. W. from Boston, and 9 from Concord. It is a good farming ts. with various manufactures. Pop. 1,092.

WESTON, ts. Fairfield co. Ct., 9 m. N. from Fairfield. Here is an academy, and some valuable mills. Pop. 2,561.

WESTON, t. and cap. Lewis co. Va., on the west fork of Monongahela river, 249 m. W. from Richmond.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, v. Philadelphia co. Pa., situated on the W. side of the Schuylkill river nearly opposite the city.

WEST POINT, v. Hardin co. Ken., 72 m. SW. by W. from Frankfort.

WESTPOINT, v. Troup co. Geo., 143 m. from Milledgeville and 762 from W.C.

WEST POINT, v. Orange co. N. Y., on the west bank of the Hudson, 52 m. above New York. The United States Military Academy at this place was established by Congress in 1802, for the instruction of young men destined for the army. The number of cadets is limited to 250, and in choosing among the applicants, the sons of revolutionary officers are allowed the first claim, and the children of the deceased officers of the last war, the second. The age of the pupils on admission must be between 14 and 22. The professors and instructors are 30 in number; each of the cadets costs the government 336 dollars annually. They are required to encamp 6 or 8 weeks during the year. The course of study is completed in 4 years, and includes French, drawing, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, geography, history, ethics, national law, mathematics, and the whole science of strategy, tactics, artillery, and engineering. The annual expense of the institution is 115,000 dollars. There are 5 large stone buildings, and 6 of brick. The site they occupy is very beautiful and commanding, being a level 188 feet above the river. Close to the shore stands a white marble monument, bearing the name of Kosciusko. In another part is an obelisk to the memory of Col. Wood, one of the pupils, who fell at Fort Erie. Here are several batteries which give to the Point a military appearance, by which this passage to the lakes, &c., could be easily stopped.

WESTPORT, ts. Lincoln co. Me., 29 m. S. by E. from Augusta. Pop. 6,550.

WESTPORT, ts. and s-p. Bristol co. Mass., on Buzzard's bay, 24 m. S. from Taunton, and 60 S. from Boston. It is a considerable town, and has some trade. Five vessels belong to this place engaged in the whaling business, and a number are employed in the coasting and fishery. It also has manufactures of cotton yarn, salt, hoes, &c. Pop. 2,820.

WESTPORT, ts. Fairfield co. Ct., 27 m. SW. from New Haven; contains 3 cotton-mills, 2 carriage-factories, and various manufactures, such as hats, boots, shoes, &c. Pop. 1,803.

WESTPORT, ts. and v. Essex co. N. Y. The village, 8 m. E. of Elizabethtown, at the head of the NW. bay of lake Champlain, contains 2 or 3 churches, an academy, several stores, and from 70 to 80 dwellings. Pop. 1,932.

WESTPORT, t. and cap. Oldham co. Ken., on the Ohio, 17 m. above Louisville. It is watered by Little Kentucky river, which affords seats for mills.

WESTRAYVILLE, v. Nash co. N. C., 50 m. from Raleigh, and 270 from W. C.; contains some 10 or 15 dwellings, &c.

WEST RIVER, r. Vt., runs into the Connecticut, 10 m. from the S. boundary of the state.

WEST RIVER, v. Ann-Arundel co. Md., contains some 10 or 15 dwellings, &c.

WEST RIVER MOUNTAIN, mt. N. H., in Chesterfield and Hinsdale, near the Connecticut, opposite the mouth of West river. It has discovered volcanic appearances. Considerable search has been made in this mountain for valuable ores, but without success.

WEST-SPRINGFIELD, ts. Hampden co. Mass., on the west side of the Connecticut river, opposite Springfield; contains 1 cotton and 2 woollen-mills, and manufactures of leather, boots, shoes, &c. Iron ore and lime-stone are found here. Pop. 3,626.

WEST-STOCKBRIDGE, ts. Berkshire co. Mass., 10 m. SW. from Lenox, and 135 W. from Boston. Iron ore is found here. It has various manufactures. Pop. 1,448.

WEST TOWN, t. Delaware co. Pa., 4 m. ESE. from Westchester, and 19 W. by S. from Philadelphia. Here is a large and respectable Friends' boarding-school, containing 150 pupils. The building is of brick, 140 feet by 50 of 3 stories, and is finely situated.

WEST TOWN, v. Orange co. N. Y., 12 m. S. of Goshen; contains an academy, and some 10 or 12 dwellings.

WEST TROY, v. Albany co. N. Y., on the Hudson river, opposite the city of Troy, with which a constant communication is kept up by steam-boats, and including Gibbonsville, Watervliet, and Port Schuyler,

may be considered as a suburb of that city. It has an extensive water-power derived from the junction canal, and used at the U. States Arsenal and at other points. It contains 500 or 600 houses, many of which are spacious and elegant buildings, a bank, many and various manufacturing establishments, and mechanic shops. The buildings of the Arsenal are very spacious and elegant, of brick and stone, containing a large quantity of arms, &c.

WEST UNION, t. and cap. Adams co. Ohio, 52 m. SW. from Chillicothe, and 470 from W. C. It contains the county buildings, a bank, a printing-office, fire-proof offices for the clerk, auditor, recorder and commissioners, 2 churches, a market-house, 8 or 10 stores, from 4 to 500 inhabitants, and is a flourishing place.

WEST UNION, v. Ohio co. Va., situated on the Wheeling creek, 5 m. SE. by E. from the city of Wheeling; contains several stores, some 15 or 20 dwellings, &c.

WESTVILLE, v. Otsego co. N. Y., 6 m. from Cooperstown, contains some 25 or 30 dwellings.

WESTVILLE, v. and cap. Simpson co. Mis., a small village of some 10 or 12 houses.

WESTVILLE, ts. and v. Franklin co. N. Y., 220 m. NW. from Albany, and 9 from Malone. The village, on Salmon river, contains a forge and some 25 or 30 dwellings.

WESTWARD MILLS, v. Brunswick co. Va.

WETATIC, mt. Ashburnham, Mass. The elevation of the summit of this mountain above the level of the sea, was found by barometrical measurement, in 1816, to be 1,900 feet.

WETHERSFIELD, ts. and v. Genesee co. N. Y., 266 m. W. from Albany, and 27 S. from Batavia. The village, in the south part of the town, contains some 10 or 12 dwellings; in the NE. angle is the village of W. Springs; contains 25 or 30 dwellings. Pop. 1,728.

WETHERSFIELD, ts. Hartford co. Ct., on west bank of the Connecticut, 4 m. S. from Hartford. It contains 3 parishes, in each of which is a Congregational meeting-house; it has also a Baptist meeting-house, and an academy. It is a very pleasant and handsome township, situated in a fertile tract of country, and is famous for raising great quantities of onions. The State Prison was erected here in 1826, and the prisoners from Newgate removed here the year following. It is one of the finest institutions of the kind in the U. S. Pop. 3,824.

WETHERSFIELD, v. Genesee co. N. Y., 28 m. S. from Batavia.

WEYBRIDGE, ts. Addison co. Vt., 30 m. S. by E. from Burlington. The inhabitants are generally farmers. Pop. 797.

WEYMOUTH, ts. Norfolk co. Mass., 10 m. SE. from Boston, noted for the manufacture of excellent cheese. It contains several beautiful villages, and is a place of considerable business. Pop. 3,738.

WEYMOUTH FURNACE, v. Gloucester co. N. J., on the great Eggharbor, 5 m. above the head of navigation.

WEYMOUTH, v. Medina co. O., 7 m. from Warren, and 167 NE. from Columbus, has a post-office and a few dwellings.

WHARTONVILLE, v. Fauquier co. Va., contains some 12 or 15 dwellings.

WHATELEY, ts. Franklin co. Mass., on the W. side of Connecticut river, 10 m. above Northampton, contains 3 woollen mills, 3 tanneries, 3 distilleries, and manufactures of gimlets, augers, hammers, brooms, brushes, palm-leaf hats, pocket-books, &c. Population, 1,072.

WHATLEY'S MILLS, v. Morgan co. Geo.

WHEATLAND, ts. Monroe co. N. Y., 230 m. from Albany. Scottsville and Mumfordsville are villages. Pop. 2,871.

WHEATLEY, v. Fauquier co. Va., on the Rappahannock, 25 m. above Fredericksburg, and 64 SW. by W. from W. C.

WHEAT PLAINS, v. Pike co. Pa.

WHEELERSBURG, Scioto co. O., 92 m. from Columbus, and 412 from W. C., contains a steam cotton-factory, a tannery, and 20 or 25 dwellings.

WHEELER, ts. and v. Steuben co. N. Y., 210 m. SW. from Albany, and 8 N. from Bath. The village contains 15 or 20 dwellings. Pop. 1,294.

WHEELING, t. and cap. Ohio co. Va., on Ohio river, at the mouth of Wheeling creek, 140 m. W. by N. from Cumberland, 57 m. SW. from Pittsburg, by the road; 95 by the river. It stands on a high bank, and the buildings are chiefly on three streets, which run parallel with the river, intersected by others crossing at right angles. The town contains a court-house, jail, 2 banks, a good supply of churches of the different denominations, 3 glass factories, two of which make cut flint, and the other crown glass, all of the best quality. There are several founderies, and manufacturing establishments of almost every description, most of which are driven by steam, coal being obtained for about four cents a bushel. This town has increased rapidly in population and commercial importance for a few years past, and bids fair to rival Pittsburg in its manufactures. Pop. 7,885.

WHEELING, r. Ohio, runs into the Ohio, nearly opposite the town of Wheeling.

WHEELOCK, ts. Caledonia co. Vt., 30 m. NE. from Montpelier, and 9 from Danville. Pop. 881.

WHETSTONE, r. Ohio, runs into the Scioto, at Columbus.

WHIPPLEVILLE, v. Dutchess co. N. Y., has some 20 or 30 dwellings.

WHITBY, v. Mecklenburg co. Va., 97 m. from Richmond, and 219 from W. C.

WHITE, co. of Ten., bounded by Bledsoe SE. Warren W. or Caney Fork river SW. Smith NW. Jackson N. and Overton NE. Length 40 m., mean width 19. It is drained by the eastern branches of Caney Fork river. Chief town, Sparta. Pop. 10 747, of whom 933 were slaves.

WHITE, co. Ark., bounded N. by Independence co., E. by Big Black river, S. by Pulaski, and W. by Conway cos. Chief town, Frankford. Pop. 829.

WHITE, co. of Il., bounded by Wabash river E. Gallatin co. S. Franklin and Jefferson W. and Wayne and Edwards N. Length 42 m., width 20, area 800 sq. ms. It is chiefly drained by Little Wabash river. Chief town, Carmi. Pop. 7,919.

WHITE, co. NW. part of Indiana, bounded N. by Newton and Pulaski, E. by Cass and Carroll, S. by Carroll and Tippecanoe, and W. by Jasper. Watered by Tippecanoe r. and branches, Metamonong, &c. Monticello is the chief town. Pop. 1,832.

WHITE CAVE, cave, Ken., a mile from Mammoth Cave. It contains many splendid and beautiful petrifactions.

WHITE CHIMNEYS, v. Caroline co. Va., 30 m. NNE. from Richmond.

WHITE CLAY CREEK, rises in Chester co. Pa., flows SE. into Newcastle co. Del., and joins Red Clay creek near their joint influx into the Christiana.

WHITE CREEK, ts. Washington co. N. Y. It is the seat of an academy, 36 m. NE. from Albany. Pop. 2,195.

WHITE DAY, t. Monongahela co. Va., 320 m. NW. from Richmond.

WHITE DEER, v. Lycoming co. Pa., 10 m. SSE. from Williamsport, and 84 N. from Harrisburg.

WHITEFACE, mt. in Jay, N. Y. It commands a very extensive prospect. Montreal, 80 m. distant, may be seen from its summit. Its height is estimated at 2,600 feet.

WHITEFIELD, ts. Lincoln co. Me., on both sides of Sheepscot river, 15 m. N. from Wiscasset. It is fertile, and has a good water power. Pop. 2,150.

WHITEFIELD, ts. Coos co. N. H., 4 m. from Connecticut river, 120 m. N. from Concord. Pop. 751.

WHITEHALL, ts. and v. Washington co. N. Y. It stands at the mouth of a creek flowing into the S. end of lake Champlain. The northern canal from the Hudson here passes into the lake. Sloops, steam-boats, and other lake craft come up to the town, and the trade of the place is very active. A steam-boat plies regularly between Whitehall and St. Johns, L. C., 70 m. N. from Albany, 170 NW. from Boston. Pop. 3,813.

WHITEHALL, v. Columbia co. Pa., 2 m. N. from Danville, and 81 m. a little E. of N. from Harrisburg.

WHITE HALL, v. Frederick co. Va., 92 m. westerly from W. C.

WHITE HALL, v. Mecklenburg co. N. C., 169 m. SW. from Raleigh.

WHITE HALL, v. Abbeville district, S. C., 100 m. W. from Columbia.

WHITEHALL, v. Marengo co. Ala., 13 m. S. from Linden, and 91 SSW. from Tuscaloosa.

WHITEHALL, v. in the northern part of Green co. Il., 10 m. N. from Carrolton, and 116 NW. from Vandalia; has a number of stores, several taverns, 2 churches, and from 400 to 500 inhabitants.

WHITEHAVEN, v. situated on the west side of Grand Island, Erie co. N. Y.; contains a steam grist-mill, an extensive saw-mill, and 40 or 50 houses.

WHITEHAVEN, v. Somerset co. Md., 106 m. from Annapolis, and 143 from W. C.

WHITE HOUSE, v. Hunterdon co. N. J., 9 m. NW. by W. from Somerville, and 39 m. N. from Trenton; a small place of 8 or 10 houses.

WHITE LAKE, v. on the Newburgh turnpike road, Sullivan co. N. Y., 50 m. NW. by W. from Newburgh, and 122 m. NW. from Albany.

WHITELEY, co. Ken., bounded by Ten. S. Wayne co Ken. W. Rockcastle river NW. Knox NE. and Harlan E. Length 40 m., mean width 14. Cumberland river traverses it from SE. to NW. Chief town, Williamsburg. Pop. 4,673, of whom 146 were slaves.

WHITELEY, v. Whiteley co. Ken., 78 m. SSE. from Hartford, and 557 from W. C.

WHITELEYSBURG, v. Kent co. Del., 22 m. SE. from Dover.

WHITEMARSH, v. Montgomery co. Pa., about 12 m. N. from Philadelphia. The Whitemarsh has long been noted for its elegant and variegated marble.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, or White Hills, range of mountains, N. H., 18 or 20 m. long and 8 or 10 broad. The base of the mountains is about 25 m. SE. from Lancaster, and Mount Washington, the highest summit, is 70 m. in a right line N. from Concord, 82 N. by W. from Portsmouth. Lon. 71° 20′ W. Lat. 44° 15′ N. In the western pass of these mountains there is a remarkable gap, called the *Notch*. These mountains are covered with snow 9 or 10 months in the year, and derive their name from their white appearance. They are seen many miles off at sea, and a person, when on their summit, has a distinct view of the Atlantic Ocean, the nearest part of which is 65 m. distant in a direct line. The limit of forest-trees is at the height of 4,428 feet. The view from the summit of Mount Washington is wonderfully grand and picturesque. Innumerable mountains, lakes, ponds, rivers, towns and villages, meet the delighted eye, and the dim Atlantic stretches its waters along the eastern horizon. To the N. is seen the lofty summits of Adams and Jefferson, and to the E. a little detached from the range stands Mount Madison. Mount Washington is supported on the N. by a high ridge which extends to Mount Jefferson; on the NE. by a large grassy plain, terminating in a vast spur extending far away in that direction; E. by a promontory of no great extent, but which breaks off abruptly; S. and SE. by a grassy plain, in summer, of more than 40 acres. The moun-

elevated parts of these mountains are occasionally subject to slides of earth, which sweep suddenly down their sides, and occasion great damage. A serious calamity of this kind occurred at the Notch in August, 1826, to a family of the name of Willey, who occupied a dwelling in the narrowest part of the defile many miles from any other human habitation. At midnight, during a furious storm of rain, the mountain broke loose above them, and poured down in a torrent of earth, rocks, and trees. The family, aroused by the noise, immediately fled from the house, but were overtaken by the rushing mass, and swept to destruction. The roads and bridges along the valley were destroyed, the streams choked up, and heaps of earth, rocks, and trees, exhibited a frightful picture of desolation.

The following table exhibits the elevation of the several peaks, according to the measurement of Capt. A. Partridge.

| | *Feet above the sea.* | *Feet above the base.* |
|---|---|---|
| Mount Washington, | 6,234 | 4,464 |
| 2d peak, | 5,328 | 3,554 |
| 3d peak, | 5,058 | 2,288 |
| 4th peak, | 4,866 | 3,096 |
| 5th peak, | 4,711 | 2,941 |
| 6th peak, | 4,356 | 2,586 |
| Base of the mountains, | 1,770 | |

WHITE OAK, v. Rutherford co. N. C., 524 m. from W. C.

WHITE OAK SPRING, v. Gibson co. In.

WHITE PIGEON, t. St. Joseph co. Mich., 150 m. a little S. of W. from Detroit, and 7 E. from Mottville.

WHITE PLAINS, v. Fauquier co. Va., 117 m. from Richmond, and 60 from W. C.

WHITE PLAINS, v. Granville co. N. C.; contains some 10 or 15 houses.

WHITE PLAINS, v. White co. Ten.; a small village of 8 or 10 dwellings.

WHITE PLAINS, ts. and v. Westchester co. N. Y., 15 m. N. of Kingsbridge, and 30 of the city of New York. The village contains the usual county buildings, several churches, 2 boarding-schools for girls, a printing-office, issuing a weekly paper, and some 60 or 70 dwellings. Pop. 1,087.

WHITE PLAINS, v. Jackson co. Ten., 56 m. NE. from Murfreesborough.

WHITE POST, v. Frederick co. Va., 10 m. SSE. from Winchester, and 78 a little N. of W. from W. C.

WHITE RIVER, v. Lawrence co. Ark., 125 m. from Little Rock.

WHITE RIVER, r. In., is the great south-eastern branch of the Wabash. It is formed by two branches, both rising about Lat. 40° N. and Lon. from W. C. 8° W. and near the western boundary of the state of Ohio. Flowing by a general course SW. about 70 miles, the two branches unite, and continuing below their junction 30 miles, join the Wabash, between Knox and Gibson cos. at Lat. 30° 27′ N.

WHITE RIVER, r. of Ark. and Miss., rises in the southern part of the latter, and northern part of the former, by 2 large branches, White river proper, or NW. branch, and Black river, or NE. branch. Both these rivers are navigable in seasons of high water, far above their junction. They unite in Arkansas, Lat. 35° 30′ N. and the stream flows thence nearly a S. course about 120 m. S. and falls into the Mississippi river 30 m. above the mouth of Arkansas. White river is at all seasons navigable below the mouth of Black river. The length of this stream, following either branch, is about 350 miles.

WHITE RIVER, r. Vt., rises in Kingston, and runs into the Connecticut, at Hartford. Length 50 miles.

WHITE SAND, v. Lawrence co. Miss., 100 m. S. from Jackson.

WHITESBOROUGH, v. and half shire town, Oneida co. N. Y., 4 m. NW. from Utica. It is principally built on a single street, 1¼ m. long, and contains a handsome courthouse, a jail, an academy, a cotton manufactory, various mechanic shops, and is a place of considerable trade. It has rising 100 dwellings, many of which are spacious and elegant.

WHITESBURG, v. in the W. part of Madison co. Ala., 10 m. W. from Huntsville.

WHITE'S HAVEN, v. Northampton co. Pa., on the Lehigh river, 66 m. by the course of the river and canal from Easton, at the head of canal and slack water navigation. Its location for business will no doubt make it a place of importance. It is connected with Wilkesbarre by a rail-road, 18 m. distant. The village contains several stores, various mechanic shops, 2 large hotels, and about 100 houses.

WHITESTOWN, ts. Oneida co. N. Y., on the Mohawk, comprising the villages of Whitesborough and New Hartford. Pop. 5,156.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, v. Greenbrier co. Va.

WHITESVILLE, t. and cap. Columbus co. N. C., 138 m. from Raleigh, and 460 from W. C., contains the usual county buildings, and has some trade. Pop. 462.

WHITE WATER, r. rises in In., and receiving numerous tributaries, runs into the Miami, in Ohio, 5 m. above the junction of that river with the Ohio, 20 m. below Brookville. It is a beautiful, transparent stream. It has a rapid current, not easily navigable, but is well adapted to mills, and many are now erected.

WHITE WOMAN'S RIVER, r. Ohio, is formed by the union of Mohiccan and Owl creeks, and flows into the Muskingum, at Coshocton.

WHITING, ts. Washington co. Me., 152 m. ENE. from Augusta.

WHITING, ts. Addison co. Vt., on Otter creek, 50 m. SW. from Montpelier, agriculture is the chief employment of the inhabitants. Pop. 659.

WHITINGHAM, ts. Windham co. Vt., 52 m. S. from Windsor, a large number of sheep are kept here. Pop. 1,391.

WHITLEY, co. NE. part of Indiana, bounded N. by Noble, E. by Allen, S. by Huntingdon and Wabash, and W. by Kosciusko. Watered chiefly by the Eel river and its head branches. Pop. 1,237.

WHITLEYSBURG, v. Kent co. Del., 28 m. from Dover, and 94 from W. C.

WHITESVILLE, v. Duval co. Flor., 260 m. E. from Tallahasse, and 826 from W. C.

WHITLOCKSVILLE, v. Westchester co. N. Y., 20 m. from Whiteplains, and 6 from Bedford, contains some 15 or 20 dwellings, &c.

WICKFORD, v. in North Kingston, R. I., on Narraganset bay, 9 m. NW. from Newport. It is pleasantly situated, and contains about 100 dwelling-houses, 2 banks, an academy, with a building of 60 feet by 30, and about 60 students; 3 churches, 1 each for Baptists, Episcopalians, and Quakers.

WICOMICO, r. Md., rises in Delaware, and falls into the Chesapeake, S. of the Nanticoke.

WICONISCO, creek, Dauphin co. Pa., runs into the Susquehannah on the E. side, 14 m. above the Juniatta.

WICONISCO MOUNTAIN, Dauphin co. Pa., S. of Wiconisco creek.

WIESESBURG, v. Baltimore co. Md., 8 m. W. of N. from Registerstown, and 24 NW. from the city of Baltimore.

WIGHCOMICO, short navigable river, Md., flows into the Potomac, 35 m. from its mouth.

WILBRAHAM, ts. Hampden co. Mass., 10 m. SE. from Springfield, 77 WSW. from Boston, contains the Wesleyan Academy in high repute, and various manufactures. Pop. 1,864.

WILCOX, co. Ala., bounded N. by Dallas, E. by Montgomery, S. by Butler and Monroe, W. by Clarke and Marengo. Chief town, Canton. Pop. 15,278, of whom 9,294 were slaves.

WILKES, co. Geo., bounded by Columbia and Warren SE. Green SW. Oglethorpe NW. Broad river or Jefferson and Lincoln cos. E. It is about 22 m. square. Chief town, Washington. Pop. 10,148, of whom 6,501 were slaves.

WILKES, co. north-west corner of N. C., bounded N. by Asher, E. by Surrey, S. by Iredell and Burke, W. by Burke and Asher. Chief town, Wilkesborough. Pop. 12,577, of whom 1,430 were slaves, and 171 free colored.

WILKESBARRE, t. and cap. Luzerne co. Pa., on the SE. side of the Susquehannah, 119 m. NW. from Philadelphia, 121 NE. from Harrisburg, 222 from W. C. It contains a court-house, jail, church, bank, and academy, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly paper, 3 or 4 churches, a steam flour-mill, 15 or 20 general stores, numerous and various mechanics. In its immediate vicinity are inexhaustible quantities of stove coal, which is delivered to the doors of the inhabitants at a very low rate. It has canal communication with Philadelphia, and by rail-road and canal with N. J. A dreadful massacre was committed in this place during the American war, by the Indians under the command of Col. Butler. Pop. 2,500.

WILKESBOROUGH, t. and cap. Wilkes co. N. C., situated on the right bank of the Yadkin river, 175 m. a little N. of W. from Raleigh, 400 from W. C., contains a court-house, jail, and is a place of some trade.

WILKINSON, co. SW. corner of Mis., bounded N. by Adams E. by Amity cos. S. by Louisiana and W. by the Mississippi r. Pop. 14,193, of whom 10,894 were slaves, Chief town, Woodville.

WILKINSON, co. SW. part of Geo., bounded N. by Baldwin, E. by Washington, S. by Laurens, and W. by Twiggs cos. Pop. 6,842, of whom 1,886 were slaves. Chief town, Irwinton.

WILKINSONVILLE, t. Randolph co. Il., on the Ohio, about half-way between Fort Massac and the mouth of the Ohio.

WILKINSONVILLE, v. Chesterfield co. Virginia.

WILLET, ts. Cortlandt co. N. Y., 137 m. from Albany, 17 SE. from Cortlandtville. Pop. 872.

WILLIAMS, NW. co. of Ohio, bounded N. by Michigan, E. by Henry co. S. by Paulding, and W. by the state of Indiana. It is above 25 m. long from N. to S. by 24 broad from E. to W. It is not settled. The principal waters are the St. Joseph's and Maumee rivers. Chief town, Defiance. Pop. 4,465.

WILLIAMSBOROUGH. v. Greenville co. N. C., on the W. side of Nutbush creek, a branch of the Roanoke, 17 m. W. from Warrenton, about 37 W. by N. from Halifax, and 49 NE. from Hillsborough.

WILLIAMSBURG, ts. N. from Sebec river, Penobscot co. Me., 65 m. N. from Belfast, 40 NNW. from Bangor, and 175 NNE. from Portland. Slate for roofing houses is found here in abundance. Pop. 300.

WILLIAMSBURG, ts. Hampshire co. Mass., 8 m. NW. from Northampton, 100 W. from Boston, contains 3 woollen-mills and manufactures of boots, shoes, leather, iron, hats, iron castings, axes, gimblets, screws, augers, punches, yarn, buttons, &c. Pop. 1,309.

WILLIAMSBURG, v. Huntingdon co. Pa., 100 m. from Harrisburg, and 155 from W. C.

WILLIAMSBURG, t. Talbot co. Md., 5 m. NE. from Easton.

WILLIAMSBURG, v. Clermont co. O., 35 m. ENE. from Cincinnati, 65 W. by S. from Chillicothe. It contains a printing-office, several stores, 25 or 30 dwellings, &c. &c.

WILLIAMSBURG, v. and cap. James City co. Va., 32 m. E. by S. from Richmond. This town was once the capital of the state, but is now much decayed from its former importance. It still contains William and

Mary College, which was founded here in 1693. It has 7 instructors and 60 or 70 students. The libraries have 4,200 volumes. It has one vacation of nearly four months, from July to October. Commencement is in July.

WILLIAMSBURG, v. and cap. Whitely co. Ken., 130 m. from Frankfort, and 560 from W. C., contains a court-house, jail, and some 15 or 20 houses.

WILLIAMSBURG, t. Mason co. Ken., a small village of some 10 or 15 dwellings, 75 m. from Frankfort.

WILLIAMSBURG, district, S. C., bounded N. by Marion, E. by Georgetown, S. by Charleston, and W. by Sumter cos. Chief town, Kingstree. Pop. 10,327, of whom 6,968 were slaves.

WILLIAMSBURG, t. Williamsburg district, S. C., 72 m. NNE. from Charleston.

WILLIAMSBURG, v. Jackson co. Ten., on N. side of the Cumberland, about 15 m. ENE. from Carthage. Six miles NE. of this village there is a valuable salt-spring, where large quantities of salt are made. It is 75 m. from Nashville.

WILLIAMSBURG, v. Kings co. N. Y., on the W. end of Long Island, opposite the city of New York. It is a place of considerable business, and increasing rapidly in population.

WILLIAMSBURG, v. Washington co. Pa., on the United States road, 3 m. SE. from the borough of Washington.

WILLIAMSBURG, v. Northampton co. Pa., 16 m. N. from Easton.

WILLIAMSBURG, v. Columbia co. Pa., on Fishing creek, 13 m. NE. from Danville.

WILLIAMSBURG, t. and cap. Covington co. Miss., situated on a branch of Leaf river, 120 m. E. from Natchez, and 83 SE. from Jackson, contains the usual buildings and has some trade.

WILLIAMSBURG, t. and cap. of Terre Bonne parish, La., about 60 or 70 m. SW. from New Orleans.

WILLIAMSON, ts. Wayne co. N. Y., on S. side of lake Ontario, 20 m. N. from Canandaigua. Pop. 2,147.

WILLIAMSON, co. W. Ten., bounded N. by Davidson, E. by Rutherford, S. by Bedford and Maury, and W. by Hickman cos. Pop. 27,006, of whom 11,251 were slaves, and 114 free colored.

WILLIAMSPORT, bor. and cap. Lycoming co. Pa., on W. branch of the Susquehannah, 38 m. above Northumberland, 21 E. from Newbury, and 190 from W. C. It contains a court-house, jail, bank, several churches, a number of stores, various mechanics, and is a place of considerable trade and importance. Pop. 1,500.

WILLIAMSPORT, t. Washington co. Md., on the Potomac, 6 m. W. from Elizabethtown.

WILLIAMSPORT, v. Harrison co. O., a small village of 12 or 15 houses.

WILLIAMSPORT, v. Northampton co. Pa., on the S. side of Lehigh river, opposite Easton. The Delaware canal passes between the town and the river.

WILLIAMSPORT, v. Washington co. Pa., at the junction of Pigeon creek with the Monongahela, 18 m. E. of the borough of Washington, and 192 W. from Harrisburg. It contains about 100 dwellings, and has an extensive manufactory of window glass.

WILLIAMSPORT, v. and cap. Warren co. In., 95 m. from Indianapolis, and 668 from W. C., contains the usual county buildings, several stores, and is a pleasant and flourishing town.

WILLIAMS' RIVER, r. Vt., rises in Chester, and runs into the Connecticut, 3 m. N. from Bellows Falls.

WILLIAMSTON, t. and cap. Martin co. N. C., on the Roanoke, 50 m. SE. from Halifax, and 277 from W. C., contains a court-house, jail, and some 15 or 20 houses.

WILLIAMSTOWN, ts. Orange co. Vt., 11 m. S. from Montpelier. This is a mountainous township, and has a good soil. Pop. 1,620.

WILLIAMSTOWN, ts. Berkshire county, Mass., 28 m. N. from Lenox, and 135 W. by N. from Boston. It is situated in NW. corner of the State, having Saddle Mountain on the E. and hills which separate it from New York on the W., being in a beautiful vale. Hossack river flows through the NE. part. It is a fine agricultural town, and contains 2 Congregational meeting-houses, a college, and some manufacturing establishments. Williams College, at this place, was founded in 1793; it is a respectable and flourishing institution; the buildings are, 2 brick edifices 4 stories high, and a laboratory. The libraries contain about 4,000 volumes; the number of students ranges from 100 to 150. Lectures are given on chemistry, mathematics and natural philosophy, languages, and divinity. There are 3 terms in a year. Term bills, including tuition, room rent, library, &c., are usually less than $10. Board is usually $2 a week. Commencement is held on the first Wednesday in September. There are 3 vacations; the first, from commencement 4 weeks; the second, from the 4th Wednesday in December 6 weeks; the third, from the 3d Wednesday in May, 3 weeks. It also contains 1 cotton and 2 woollen-mills, and various other manufactures. Pop. 2,153.

WILLIAMSTOWN, ts. and v. Oswego co. N. Y., W. of Camden. The village contains some 10 or 15 dwellings. Pop. 842.

WILLIAMSTOWN, v. and cap. Grant co. Ken., 44 m. from Frankfort, and 520 from W. C., contains the usual county buildings, and some 20 or 30 houses.

WILLIAMSTOWN, v. Lancaster co. Pa., 13 m. N. from the city of Lancaster, and 47 E. from Harrisburg.

WILLIAMSVILLE, v. Jefferson co. N. Y., on Black river, opposite Watertown, contains several mills, and about 50 dwellings.

WILLIAMSVILLE, v. on Ellicott's creek,

Erie co. N. Y., 12 m. NE. from Buffalo, contains some 50 or 60 dwellings.

WILLIAMSVILLE, v. Chesterfield co. Va., 43 m. from Richmond.

WILLIAMSVILLE, v. Person co. N. C., 68 m. from Raleigh, and 260 from W. C.

WILLIAMSVILLE, v. Christian county, Ken., contains some 8 or 10 dwellings.

WILLIMANTIC, rapids in Connecticut r. Mass., about a mile below South Hadley canal. They are avoided by opening a channel a mile in length on the western shore.

WILLIMANTIC, r. Ct., a principal branch of the Shetucket, which it joins N. of Lebanon.

WILLIMANTIC, v. Windham co. Con., 3 m. from Windham, and 24 E. from Hartford. It contains 7 or 8 large valuable manufactories, and is a flourishing place. Pop. about 2,000.

WILLING'S CREEK, r. Mis., runs into the Mississippi, Lon. 91° 21′ W. Lat. 30° 49′ N.

WILLINGTON, v. Abbeville district, S. C.

WILLINGTON, ts. Tolland co. Ct., 8 m. E. from Tolland, 26 NE. Hartford; contains an abundance of granite and iron ore. Pop. 1,266.

WILLIS'S CREEK, r. Va., runs into the James river, Lon. 78° 18′ W. Lat. 37° 40′ N.

WILLISTON, t. Chittenden co. Vt., 8 m. ESE. from Burlington, and 27 from Montpelier, and is very productive of all the varieties common to the climate. Pop. 1,554.

WILLOUGHBY, t. Lincoln co. U. C., on Niagara river, just above the falls.

WILLOUGHBY, t. Effingham co. Geo., 130 m. in a direct line SE. from Milledgeville.

WILLOUGHBY, v. Cuyahoga co. Il., 19 m. NE. from Cleveland, and 158 from Columbus; has 2 churches, 8 or 10 stores, several taverns, 2 tanneries, a medical school, and is a flourishing village.

WILLOUGHBY LAKE, lake, in Essex co. Vt.

WILLOW GROVE, v. Montgomery co. Pa., 112 m. from Harrisburg, and 150 from W. C.; a small village of 10 or 15 houses.

WILLOW GROVE, v. Sumpter district, S. C.

WILLSBOROUGH, ts. and v. Essex co. N. Y., on lake Champlain, S. from Chesterfield; the village contains iron-works, several mills, and about 60 dwellings. Pop. 1,658.

WILL'S CREEK, r. rises in Pa., and runs S. by W. into the Potomac, at Cumberland, in Maryland.

WILLSHIRE, v. Van Wert co. Ohio, 131 m. NW. from Columbus, on Mary's river; a small place of some 10 or 12 dwellings.

WILLTOWN, v. Colleton district, S. C., 115 m. from Columbia, and 580 from W. C.; a small village of 10 or 15 houses.

WILMINGTON, ts. Windham co. Vt., 21 m. E. from Bennington; contains a number of mills, and a pleasant village. Pop. 757.

WILMINGTON, ts. and v. Essex co. N. Y., 20 m. NW. from Elizabethtown; the village contains several forges and stores, &c. Pop. 928.

WILMINGTON, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., 16 m. N. from Boston; agriculture is the chief employment of the inhabitants, and great attention is paid to the culture of hops, of which about 540,000 pounds are raised annually. Pop. 859.

WILMINGTON, city and port of entry, Newcastle co. Del., between the Brandywine and Christiana creeks, 1 m. above their confluence, and 2 W. from the Delaware, 5 N. from Newcastle, 28 SW. from Philadelphia, 72 NE. from Baltimore, and 110 from W. C. Lon. 77° 34′ W. Lat. 39° 43′ N. The position of the town is high, airy, and pleasant; it is regularly laid out, the streets crossing each other at right angles. It is supplied with water from the Brandywine, by water-works, like those of Philadelphia. The city contains a town-hall, 2 market-houses, 4 banks, a spacious alms-house of stone, a U. S. arsenal, and 13 houses of public worship, viz. 3 for Episcopalians, 3 for Presbyterians, 3 for Methodists, 2 for Friends, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Roman Catholics. The Christiana admits vessels drawing 14 feet of water to the town, and those of 8 feet can ascend 8 m. further. The Brandywine has 8 feet of water to the mills. This town owns more than 10,000 tons of shipping. Its staple article of export is flour. There is a bridge over the Brandywine, and one over the Christiana, connecting it on each side with the beautiful surrounding country, in which it is situated. The celebrated Brandywine flour-mills are in a village a little distant from the town. These flour-mills were formerly the most numerous and important in the U. S. Those in Rochester, New York, now vie with them. Within 10 m. of Wilmington there are at least 100 important manufactories, rendering it the largest manufacturing district in the Atlantic states S. of Philadelphia. The principal articles manufactured are flour, cotton, wool, paper, iron castings, and powder. The celebrated powder manufactory of E. I. Dupont is on the Brandywine, near Wilmington. The Brandywine Chalybeate Springs are likewise within 5 m. of Wilmington, situated in a highly romantic and rural country. The building for the accommodation of boarders will bear comparison with any similar establishment in the U. S. It is a place of great resort for invalids and people of fashion during the warm season. Among the private seminaries are three Friends' boarding-schools, two for boys, and one for young ladies, of long-established celebrity; there are several other schools of the first order that accommodate both boarding and day scholars. The whole number of schools is about 40, most of which are taught by females. A Catho-

lic charity school for the education of orphans is among the number. There are 4 printing-offices in the town, from which are issued 4 periodical papers, 2 semi-weekly and 2 weekly. There is likewise a public library of 2,200 volumes. Wilmington carries on a brisk trade with Philadelphia; two steam-boats run daily between the two cities, and a third runs between Wilmington and New Jersey. The Philadelphia and Baltimore rail-road passes through the city. It contains a large number of stores of almost every description, from which goods may be bought, at retail, on as good or better terms than in Philadelphia. Pop. 8,367.

WILMINGTON, t. port of entry, and cap. New Hanover co. N. C., on the E. side of Cape Fear river, just below the confluence of the NE. and NW. branches, about 35 m. from the sea, 90 SE. from Fayetteville, 93 SSW. from Newbern, and 416 from W. C. Lon. 78° 10′ W. Lat. 34° 11′ N. It contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, 2 banks, a printing-office, an Episcopal and a Presbyterian church. The exports from this town some years exceed 1,000,000 of dollars. It is well situated for trade, but is accounted unhealthy. The harbor admits vessels of 300 tons, but the entrance is rendered dangerous and difficult by a large shoal. Opposite the town are two islands, which extend with the course of the river, dividing it into 3 channels. Pop. 4,744.

WILMINGTON, isl. near the coast of Georgia, at the mouth of the Savannah river. Lat. 32° N.

WILMINGTON, v. and cap. McCracken co. Ken., near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, 290 m. from Frankfort, and 830 from W. C.; contains the usual county buildings, and is a place of some trade.

WILMINGTON, t. and cap. Clinton co. Ohio, 50 m. W. from Chillicothe, 54 NE. from Cincinnati, 60 SW. from Columbus, and 444 from W. C. It was laid out in 1810, and is a flourishing town, containing a court-house, a jail, 12 or 15 stores, 4 churches, a printing-office, about 100 dwellings, &c.

WILMOT, ts. Merrimack co. N. H., 29 m. NW. from Concord. Here are a number of good mill sites. Pop. 1,212.

WILNA, ts. Jefferson co. N. Y. 17 m. NE. from Watertown. Pop. 2,591.

WILSON, ts. Niagara co. N. Y. Pop. 1,753.

WILSON, co. West Ten., on the S. side of Cumberland river, bounded N. by Sumner, E. by Smith, S. by Rutherford, and W. by Davidson cos. Chief town, Lebanon. Pop. 24,460, of whom 5,988 were slaves.

WILSON, v. Anderson co. Ten., 130 m. in a direct line from Nashville.

WILSON HILL, v. Shelby co. Ala., 133 m. NNE. from Cahawba.

WILSONVILLE, v. in the NW. part of Pike co. Pa., 25 m. NW. by W. from Milford.

WILSONVILLE, v. in the S. part of Bath co. Va., 178 m. NW. by W. from Richmond.

WILSONVILLE. v. Lincoln co. N. C., 182 m. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

WILTON, ts. Franklin co. Me., 35 m. NW. from Augusta, 200 NNE. from Boston, and 38 WNW. from Augusta; has a fertile soil, and 2 pleasant villages. Pop. 2,198.

WILTON, ts. Hillsborough co. N. H., 9 m. WSW. from Amherst, 40 SSW. from Concord; contains 2 or 3 pleasant villages, and some valuable manufactures. Pop. 1,033.

WILTON, ts. Fairfield co. Ct., 7 m. N. from Norwalk. Here is an academy. Agriculture is the chief employment of the inhabitants.

WILTON, ts. and v. Saratoga co. N. Y., 44 m. NW. from Albany. The village contains some 6 or 8 dwellings. Pop. 1,438.

WINCHENDON, ts. Worcester co. Mass., 33 m. NNW. from Worcester, and 60 NW. from Boston; contains 2 pleasant villages, a woollen-mill, and manufactures of cotton bobbin, leather, &c. Pop. 7,497.

WINCHESTER, ts. Cheshire co. N. H., 13 m. SSW. from Keene, 70 WSW. from Concord; contains several churches, 2 organ manufactories, a large woollen-factory, cotton and sattinet-factory, an oil-mill, and is a flourishing place. Pop. 2,065.

WINCHESTER, ts. Litchfield co. Ct., 15 m. N. of Litchfield; contains 2 pleasant villages and has considerable trade.

WINCHESTER, v. Green co. Ohio, on Anderson's creek, 7 m. from Xenia; a small village of some 10 or 15 houses.

WINCHESTER, v. Guernsey co. Ohio, 33 m. NNE. from Zanesville, 45 m. W. from Wheeling; contains some 20 or 25 houses.

WINCHESTER, v. Morgan co. Il., 130 m. from Vandalia, and 852 from W. C.; contains 2 churches, several stores, various mechanics, 300 or 400 inhabitants, and increasing rapidly. Excellent lime-stone is found here.

WINCHESTER, city and cap. Frederick co. Va., 30 m. SW. from Harper's Ferry, 70 WNW. from W. C., 95 NE. from Staunton, and 150 NNW. from Richmond. Lon. 77° 28′ W. Lat. 39° 16′ N. It is pleasantly situated, regularly laid out in squares, is a handsome and flourishing town, and contains a court-house, a jail, an alms-house, a market-house, as well as a freemasons' hall, 2 banks, 2 academies, 1 for males and 1 for females, 2 printing-offices, from each of which is issued a weekly newspaper, and 6 houses of public worship, for Presbyterians, Episcopalians, German Lutherans, Baptists, Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The principal street is well paved, and the town well built, a large part of the houses being of brick. It is supplied with excellent water by an aqueduct. Near the town there are several medicinal springs; in the vicinity there are a number of flour mills. It has a

large number of manufactories and work-shops, and being central to many mineral springs, and a place noted for its salubrity and pleasantness, it is a summer resort for strangers. A rail-road connects this place with Harper's Ferry, and thence to Baltimore. Pop. 3,454.

WINCHESTER, v. Adams co. O., 80 m. SW. from Columbus; has a carding-machine, and fulling-mill, and some 20 or 25 houses.

WINCHESTER, v. Preble co. O., 9 m. SE. from Eaton; contains 2 churches, about 60 dwellings, &c.

WINCHESTER, t. and cap. Clarke co. Ken., on a branch of Licking river, 16 m. SSE. from Paris, and 530 from W. C. Here is a printing-office.

WINCHESTER, t. and cap. Franklin co. Ten., on Elk river, about 35 m. E. by N. from Fayetteville, and 687 m. from W. C.

WINCHESTER, v. and cap. of Randolph co. In., 97 m. from Indianapolis, and 523 from W. C.

WINCHESTER, v. and seat of justice, Wayne co. Miss., on Oaktibbehan, branch of Pascagoula river, 180 m. E. from Natchez, and 150 NE. from New Orleans. Lat. 31° 39′ N.

WINDHAM, ts. Cumberland co. Me., 76 m. SW. from Augusta; contains 2 pleasant villages, some manufactures, and several beautiful fish-ponds. Pop. 2,303.

WINDHAM, co. SE. part of Vt., bounded N. by Windsor co. E. by Connecticut river, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Bennington co. Chief town, Newfane. Pop. 27,412.

WINDHAM, ts. Windham co. Vt., 25 m. SW. from Windsor. Various minerals are found here. Pop. 757.

WINDHAM, ts. Rockingham co. N. H., 34 m. NNW. from Boston, and 40 WSW. from Portsmouth. This ts. is watered by Beaver river. Pop. 926.

WINDHAM, co. Ct., bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts, S. by New London co. and W. by Tolland co. Pop. 28,080. Chief town, Brooklyn.

WINDHAM, ts. Windham co. Ct., 12 m. NNW. from Norwich, 31 E. from Hartford, and 365 from W. C. It is watered by the Shetucket, and has 2 considerable villages, one called Windhamtown, and the other Williamantic, or the State; in the latter are 7 or 8 large manufactories of cotton, from which has sprung this flourishing village. Pop. 3,382.

WINDHAM, ts. and v. Green co. N. Y., 39 m. S from Albany, the village contains some 20 or 25 dwellings. Pop. 2,417.

WINDHAM, v. Portage co. Ohio, 148 m. NE. from Columbus, has a post-office, and a few dwellings.

WINDSOR, ts. Kennebeck co. Me., 36 m. from Portland, and 12 from Augusta; here are some manufactures. Pop. 1,789.

WINDSOR, co. E. side of Vt., bounded N. by Orange co., E. by Connecticut river, S. by Windham co., and W. by Rutland and Addison cos. Chief towns, Windsor and Woodstock. Pop. 40,356.

WINDSOR, ts. Windsor co. Vt., on W. bank of the Connecticut, 18 m. S. from Dartmouth College, 61 m. S. from Montpelier, 112 NW. from Boston, 126 N. from Hartford, 463 from W. C. It is a very pleasant, handsome, and flourishing township, one of the largest in the state, and has considerable trade. It contains a court-house, a state prison, an academy for young ladies, and 3 handsome houses of public worship, for Congregationalists, Baptists, and Episcopalians. The academy is a respectable institution, and has from 70 to 100 pupils. The building is of brick, 2 stories high. Pop. 2,774.

WINDSOR, ts. Hillsborough co. N. H., 28 m. WSW. from Concord; considerable attention is paid here to agriculture, for which they have a pleasant soil. Pop. 177.

WINDSOR, ts. Berkshire co. Mass., 20 m. NE. from Lenox, 120 W. from Boston, much attention is paid to the dairy and the rearing of sheep, chiefly of the Merino blood. Pop. 879.

WINDSOR, ts. Hartford co. Ct., on W. side of the Connecticut, 7 m. N. from Hartford. It is a pleasant township, and has an academy, 4 paper-mills, 2 manufactories for cotton batting, and factories of sattinet, Kentucky jane, wire, &c. Pop. 2,383.

WINDSOR, t. and cap. Bertie co. N. C., on the Cashie, 23 m. WSW. from Edenton, 280 from W. C.

WINDSOR, ts. and v. S. part of Broome co. N. Y., 15 m. SE. from Binghampton, and 128 SSW. from Albany; the village, on the right bank of the Susquehannah, contains 2 churches, several stores, several mills, and about 70 dwellings. Pop. 2,368.

WINDSOR RIVER, r. Ct., which runs into the Connecticut, 4 m. N. from Hartford.

WINDWARD ISLANDS, such of the Caribbean, in the West Indies, as commence at Martinico, and extend to Tobago.

WINEBAGO RIVER, r. Wis. Territory, which runs from Winnebago lake to Green bay in lake Michigan.

WINEE, or Black river, r. S. C., which rises near Camden, and runs SE. into the Great Pedee, 3 m. above Georgetown.

WINFIELD, ts. and v. Herkimer co. N. Y., 15 m. SW. from Herkimer, 10 S. from Utica. The village contains 25 or 30 dwellings. Pop. 1,652.

WINFIELD, t. Marlborough district, S. C.

WINHALL, ts. Bennington co. Vt., about 60 m. NE. from Albany in N. Y., and 25 m. W. from Bellows Falls, and 33 SW. from Windsor. Surface rough. Pop. 576.

WINNEBAGO, co. Illinois, bounded N. by Wisconsin territory, E. by Boone, S. by Ogle, and W. by Stephenson co. Rock river passes through it from north to south; Peekatonokee comes in on its western border,

Kishwaukee waters its south-eastern part, besides some smaller streams. The timber is in groves and detached portions, and the prairies undulating and abundantly rich. Rockford is the chief town. Pop. 4,609.

WINNIPEG LAKE, N. America, the source of the highest branch of the Mississippi river. Lon. 95° 8′ W. Lat. 47° 16′ N.

WINNIPISEOGEE LAKE, N. H., in Strafford co., 20 m. long, and 8, where widest, broad. It is a beautiful lake, of a very irregular form, and contains a number of islands.

WINNIPISEOGEE, r. N. H., runs from lake Winnipiseogee into the Merrimack, S. of Sanbornton.

WINNSBOROUGH, t. and cap. Fairfield co. S. C., 8 m. W. of the Wateree, 30 m. NNW. from Columbia, and 145 NNW. from Charleston. It contains a court-house and a jail.

WINSLOW, ts. Kennebeck co. Me., on the Kennebeck, opposite Waterville, 16 m. N. from Augusta, and 196 NNE. from Boston. Its water-power is constant and abundant. Pop. 1,722.

WINSTON, co. Mis., bounded N. by Oktibbeha, E. by Noxabee, S. by Nashaba, and W. by Leake cos. Chief town, Louisville. Pop. 4,650, of whom 1,589 were slaves.

WINTHROP, ts. Kennebeck co. Me., 11 m. W. from Augusta, and 160 NNE. from Boston. It is a considerable and flourishing township, and has manufactures of cotton and wool, and also of copperas. Pop. 1,915.

WINTON, cap. Hertford co. N. C., on the Chowan, 35 m. NNW. from Edenton. It contains but a few houses, a court-house and jail.

WINTON, v. Herkimer co. N. Y., 20 m. NE. from Herkimer, contains a very extensive tannery, 2 furnaces, several mills, a brewery, and some 50 or 60 dwellings.

WINYAW BAY, S. C., formed by the junction of the Pedee, Wakkamaw and Winee. It is 12 m. long.

WISCASSET, t. port of entry, and cap. Lincoln co. Me., on W. side the Sheepscot, 8 m. NE. from Bath, 43 NE. from Portland, 160 NE. from Boston, and 600 from W. C. Lon. 90° 40′ W. Lat. 43° N. It is pleasantly situated, and contains a court-house, a jail, a meeting-house, an academy, 2 banks, an insurance office, and has considerable trade. The harbor is rarely frozen. Pop. 2,314.

WISCONSIN, r. Wis. Territory, rises at Lat. 46° N. and between Lon. 12° and 13 W. from W. C., interlocking with the Menomonie of Green bay, and with the southern rivers of lake Superior. It thence flows S. to about Lat. 43° 45′, where it approaches so very near Fox river of Green bay, as to leave only a portage of one mile and a half. Below the portage the Wisconsin turns to SW. by W. and falls into Mississippi, about 5 m. below Prairie du Chien, at Lat. 43° N. This stream forms one of the great natural channels of communication between the St. Lawrence and Mississippi basins. Though generally rapid in its current, it is unimpeded by cataracts, or even dangerous shoals. The entire length by comparative courses is 350 miles, nearly one-half of which distance is below the portage.

WISCONSIN TERRITORY. See page 153.

WISESBURG, v. Baltimore co. Md., 25 m. NW. from Baltimore.

WOBURN, ts. Middlesex co. Mass., 10 m. N. from Boston, and 12 from Concord. Here are some manufactures. Pop. 2,993.

WOHLEBERSTOWN, v. Berks co. Pa., 27 m. a little N. of W. from Reading.

WOLCOTT, ts. Lamoille co. Vt., 28 m. N. from Montpelier, contains a few mills, and a large number of sheep. Pop. 910.

WOLCOTT, ts. New Haven co. Ct., 23 m. N. from New Haven. The lands are elevated and rough. Pop. 633.

WOLCOTT, ts. and v. Wayne co. N. Y., on S. side of lake Ontario, 200 m. W. from Albany. The village contains a furnace, several mills, and 80 houses. Pop. 2,481.

WOLCOTTSVILLE, v. Litchfield co. Ct., 26 m. WNW. from Hartford, contains an extensive woollen factory, a church, an academy, and a number of handsome dwellings.

WOLFEBOROUGH, ts. Carrol co. N. H., on the NE. side of lake Winnipiseogee, 50 m. NNW. from Portsmouth. Here is a mineral spring of some note. It also contains a handsome village, and has some trade. Pop. 1,918.

WOLF ISLAND, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Georgia. Lon. 81° 30′ W. Lat. 31° 19′ N.

WOLFTOWN, v. Madison co. Va., 92 m. from Richmond, and 110 from W. C.

WOLF ISLAND, or Grand isl. at NE. end of lake Ontario. Lon. 75° 50′ W. Lat. 44° N.

WOLF RIVER, r. Ten., runs into the Mississippi, N. of Chickasaw Bluff.

WOLF RIVER, r. La., runs into the Mississippi, 464 m. from the Missouri.

WOLF RIVER, r. Mis., runs S. into the gulf of Mexico, 22 m. E. from Pearl river. Length 140 m. It forms a considerable bay at its mouth, called St. Louis's bay.

WOLFESVILLE, v. in the northern part of Frederick co. Md., 44 m. NNW. from W. C.

WOMELSDORF, v. Berks co. Pa., 68 m. WNW. from Philadelphia.

WOOD, co. NW. part of Va., bounded NE. by Ohio and Harrison cos. SE. by Harrison and Kenhawa cos. SW. by Kenhawa and Mason counties, and NW. by the Ohio. Pop. 7,923, of whom 624 were slaves. Chief town, Parkersburg.

WOOD, northern co. of the New Purchase, Ohio, bounded N. by Michigan, E. by Sandusky and Seneca, S. by Hancock, and W. by Henry cos. It is 31 m. long from N. to S. by 24 broad from E. to W. Chief town, Perrysburg. Pop. 5,357.

WOOD CREEK, r. N. Y., runs N. into S. end of lake Champlain. Length 23 m.

WOOD CREEK, r. Oneida co. N. Y., runs W. into Oneida lake. It is connected with the Mohawk by a canal, 1¼ m. long, and navigable for boats of 12 or 15 tons.

WOODBURN, v. Sullivan co. N. Y., on the Neversink river, contains several mills, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

WOOD ISLAND, small isl. near the coast of Maine, 15 m. NE. from Cape Porpoise. Lon. 70° 24′ W. Lat. 43° 26′ N.

WOODBRIDGE, ts. New Haven co. Ct., 7 m. NW. from New Haven, large quantities of butter and cheese are made here and sent to New Haven market, and much attention is paid to the growing of wool. Pop. 958.

WOODBRIDGE, ts. and v. Middlesex co. N. J., W. of Arthur Kull sound, 3 m. NNW. from Amboy. The village contains an Episcopal and Presbyterian church.

WOODBRIDGE, v. Fayette co. Pa., 10 m. SSW. from Uniontown. It contains about 30 houses.

WOODBERRY, v. Bedford co. Pa., 15 m. N. from the boro. of Bedford, and 114 S. of W. from Harrisburg.

WOODBURY, ts. Caledonia co. Vt., 19 m. NE. from Montpelier, has a large number of ponds well stored with various kinds of fish. Pop. 814.

WOODBURY, ts. Litchfield co. Ct., 16 m. S. from Litchfield, containing 3 sattinet, one tin, and 2 nail factories, and is a place of some business. Pop. 1,948.

WOODBURY, t. and cap. Gloucester co. N. J., 9 m. S. from Philadelphia. It contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, a Quaker and Presbyterian meeting-houses, and upwards of 100 houses.

WOODFORD, ts. Bennington co. Vt., 8 m. E. from Bennington, a great part of this ts. is too elevated for cultivation. Pop. 487.

WOODFORD, co. central part of Ken., bounded N. by Scott E. by Fayette and Jessamine, S. by Mercer, and W. by Anderson cos. Pop. 11,740, of whom 6,952 were slaves. Chief town, Versailles.

WOODHULL, ts. Steuben co. N. Y., 236 m. from Albany, 293 from W. C. Pop. 827.

WOODSBOROUGH, t. Frederick co. Md., 11 m. NE. from Frederickton.

WOODSFIELD, t. and cap. Monroe co. Ohio, 31 m. SW. from St. Clairsville, 35 m. N. from Marietta, 294 from W. C., contains a court-house, jail, several stores, about 50 dwellings, and increasing in population.

WOODS, *Lake of the*, lake of N. America, 90 m. long, and 30 where broadest, but very irregular in its shape. It lies between the Winnipeg and lake Superior, chiefly in U. C., but the S. part is in the territory of the U. S. The lands on its banks are covered with oaks, pines, firs, &c.

WOODSONVILLE, v. Hart co. Ken., 105 m. from Frankfort.

WOODSTOCK, ts. Oxford co. Me., 8 m. N. from Paris, and 42 W. from Augusta. It is mountainous. Pop. 819.

WOODSTOCK, v. Macaupin co. Il., 82 m. from Vandalia and 863 from W. C.

WOODSTOCK, ts. and cap. Windsor co. Vt., 14 m. NW. from Windsor, 47 S. from Montpelier. Here is a pleasant and handsome village, situated on the Waterqueechy, containing a court-house, a jail, and a Congregational meeting-house, and it has some trade, and a number of manufactories. Pop. 3,315.

WOODSTOCK, ts. Windham co. Ct., 6 m. N. from Pomfret, 40 ENE. from Hartford. It consists of 3 parishes, is a valuable agricultural town, and contains an academy, 4 woollen and 4 cotton factories, and 800 or 900 persons are engaged in the shoe-making business at this place. Pop. 3,053.

WOODSTOCK, t. and cap. Shenandoah co. Va., 12 m. SSW. from Strasburg, 30 SSW. from Winchester. It is a pleasant town, and contains a handsome stone court-house, a jail, an academy, a market-house, 4 houses of public worship, for German Lutherans, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Methodists, and about 600 inhabitants.

WOODSTOCK, v. Beaufort co. N. C., 148 m. from Raleigh, and 322 from W. C.

WOODSTOCK, ts. and v. Ulster co. N. Y., 14 m. NW. from Kingston, the village contains 3 churches, several mills, and 15 or 20 dwellings. Pop. 1,691.

WOODSTOWN, v. Salem co. N. J. It is a pleasant place, contains several stores, 2 churches, about 150 dwellings, &c.

WOODVILLE, v. Jefferson co. N. Y., 158 m. NW. from Albany, contains some 30 or 40 dwellings.

WOODVILLE, v. in the western angle of Culpeper co. Va., 98 m. SW. by W. from W. C., and 128 NNW. from Richmond.

WOODVILLE, v. on Pamunky r. Hanover co. Va., 30 m. a little W. of N. from Richmond.

WOODVILLE, v. Perquimans co. N. C., 231 m. NE. by E. from Raleigh.

WOODVILLE, v. Warren co. Ten., about 20 m. E. from Murfreesborough.

WOODVILLE, v. Henry co. Ala., 276 m. from Tuscaloosa, and 888 from W. C.

WOODVILLE, v. Jackson co. Ala., 185 m. from Tuscaloosa, and 708 from W. C.

WOODVILLE, v. Plaquemines co. La., 30 m. from New Orleans, and 1,233 from W. C.

WOODVILLE, v. and seat of justice, Wilkinson co. Mis., 38 m. a little E. of S. from Natchez. The vicinity of Woodville, watered by the branches of Buffalo and Bayou Sara, is one of the most productive cotton tracts in Mississippi and Louisiana. Distance from W. C. 1,182 m. Pop. about 700.

WOODVILLE, v. Butler co. Pa., on the turnpike road from Pittsburg to the borough of Butler, 9 m. from the latter.

WOOLWICH, ts. Lincoln co. M

the Kennebeck, opposite Bath, 7 m. W. from Wiscasset, 152 NE. from Boston, 620 from W. C. The navigable privileges of this place are valuable. Pop. 1,416.

WOONSOCKET FALLS, v. in the towns of Smithfield and Cumberland, Providence, R. I. See Smithfield, R. I.

WOOSTER, t. and cap. Wayne co. Ohio, at the head of navigation, on the Killbuck, 45 m. S. from lake Erie, 65 N. from Zanesville, 123 W. from Pittsburg, 370 from W. C. It is regularly laid out, and contains 2 banks, a land-office, 20 or 25 stores, 5 churches, 6 taverns, 3 printing-offices, upwards of 150 dwellings, and is a place of considerable business. Two m. NW. of the town a well for salt water has been sunk 280 feet deep. It furnishes very salt water in large quantities. Pop. 1,913.

WORCESTER, ts. Washington co. Vt., 10 m. N. from Montpelier, and 30 E. by S. from Burlington. It has good water power, which is used for various purposes. Pop. 587.

WORCESTER, t. and cap. Worcester co. Mass., 39 m. NNW. from Providence, 40 W. by S. from Boston, 295 from W. C. It contains an elegant court-house, a jail, a bank, 2 paper-mills, 8 woollen and 3 cotton-mills, an air and cupola furnace, 9 woollen machinery factories, 3 tin factories, and manufactures of coaches, chaises, ploughs, straw-bonnets, &c., amounting annually to upwards of $1,000,000. It also contains 2 printing-offices, from each of which is issued a weekly newspaper, and 3 or 4 houses of public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists. It is pleasantly situated, and is the largest inland town in New England, and is a place of much wealth and trade. The principal street is upwards of a mile in length. The town is handsomely built, and the neighboring country is very pleasant and well cultivated. Here is the library of the American Antiquarian Society, consisting of 12,000 volumes. A State Insane Asylum has recently been established here. A cattle show is held here annually. It has a communication with the waters of Narraganset bay, by the Blackstone canal. It is connected with Boston and Norwich by rail-roads. Pop. 7,497.

WORCESTER, co. Md., bounded N. by Delaware, E. by the Atlantic, S. by Virginia, and W. by Somerset co. Chief town, Snow-hill. Pop. 18,377, of whom 3,539 were slaves, and 3,173 free colored.

WORCESTER, co. Mass., bounded N. by New Hampshire, E. by Middlesex and Norfolk cos. S. by Rhode Island and Connecticut, and W. by Hampden, Hampshire, and Franklin cos. Chief town, Worcester. Pop. 95,313.

WORCESTER, ts. and v. Otsego co. N. Y., 13 m. SE. from Cooperstown; the village contains some 25 or 30 dwellings. Pop. 2,390.

WORMLEYSBURG, v. Cumberland co. Pa., on the Susquehannah river, opposite Harrisburg; has considerable trade.

WORTHINGTON, t. Hampshire co. Mass., 20 m. WNW. from Northampton, 100 W. from Boston; it has some manufactures, and is a pleasant place. Pop. 1,197.

WORTHINGTON, v. Muhlenburg co. Ken., 177 m. from Frankfort, and 715 from W. C.

WORTHINGTON, v. Franklin co. Ohio, on the Whetstone, 9 m. NNE. from Columbus. Its situation is a pleasant one, and it contains an academy and a large woollen manufactory, 4 churches for different denominations, a college, several stores, and from 600 to 700 inhabitants.

WRENTHAM, t. Norfolk co. Mass., 19 m. NW. from Taunton, 32 SW. from Boston, 420 from W. C. It is a considerable town, and contains an academy, 4 cotton and woollen mills, and an axe manufactory, and boat-building is carried to a considerable extent. Great numbers of straw-bonnets are made in this township; annual amount of manufactures, about $200,000. Pop. 2,915.

WRIGHTSBOROUGH, v. Union district, S. C.

WRIGHTSBOROUGH, v. Columbia co. Geo.; a small village 78 m. from Milledgeville.

WRIGHTSTOWN, v. Burlington co. N. J., 21 m. SSE. from Trenton, and 30 NE. by E. from Philadelphia; has 15 or 20 houses, a Methodist church, several stores, &c. &c.

WRIGHTSTOWN, v. Belmont co. Ohio, 8 m. W. from St. Clairesville; a pleasant village, and contains about 40 houses.

WRIGHTSVILLE, v. York co. Pa., on W. side of the Susquehannah, opposite Columbia, with which it is connected by a bridge.

WRIGHTSVILLE, v. Duplin co. N. C., 89 m. SE. from Raleigh.

WURTSBORO, v. Sullivan co. N. Y., on the Del. and Hudson canal, 43 m. from Eddyville, 11 from Monticello; contains 2 churches, 6 or 8 stores, several mills, and 50 or 60 dwellings.

WYACONDA, r. La., runs into the Mississippi, 34 m. below the Moines.

WYALUSING, r. Pa., runs into the E. branch of the Susquehannah, 8 or 10 m. below Asylum.

WYE, creek of Md., separating Queen Anne from Talbot co., and falling into Chesapeake bay, opposite the S. end of Kent island.

WYE, v. Queen Anne co. Md., 30 m. from Annapolis, and 67 from W. C.

WYLLIESBURG, t. Charlotte co. Va.; a small village of some 8 or 10 houses.

WYNANT'S KILL, r. N. Y., runs into the Hudson, in Troy, 2 m. S. from Poesten's Kill.

WYOMING, v. Genesee co. N. Y., 248 m. W. of Albany, 14 SE. from Batavia, on the line of the Le Roy and Warsaw rail-road; contains 2 churches, an academy, and about 100 dwellings.

WYSAUKEN CREEK, r. Pa., runs into

E. branch of the Susquehannah, 6 or 8 m. above Asylum.

WYSOX, small creek of Bradford co. Pa., falling into the Susquehannah, 5 m. below Towanda.

WYTHE, co. SW. part of Va., bounded NNW. by Tazewell co. NE. by Montgomery, SSE. by Grayson co., and W. by Washington co., 340 m. from W. C. Chief town, Evansham. Pop. 9,375, of whom 1,618 were slaves, and 125 free colored.

WYTHE COURT-HOUSE, or Evansham, v. and seat of justice, Wythe co. Va., 58 m. NE. of Abington, 31 SW. of Inglisville, and 351 from W. C.

X.

XAGUA, s-p. of the S. coast of the island of Cuba, one of the finest in America, 84 m. SE. of Havana. Lon. 80° 45′ W. Lat 22° 10′ N.

XALAPA, t. of New Spain, in the province of Tlascala, with a bishop's see. Lon. 98° 20′ W. Lat. 19° 32′ N.

XALISCO, a t. of Mexico, in a province of its name, 14 m. NW. of Compostella.

XENIA, v. Carroll co. In., 77 m. NW. from Indianapolis, and 650 from W. C.

XENIA, t. and cap. Green co. O., on the Shawnee creek, 3 m. from the Little Miami, 30 SW. from Urbanna, 55 NNE. from Cincinnati, and 453 from W. C. It is a flourishing town, and contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, a bank, 10 or 12 stores, several taverns, 3 or 4 churches, and about 1,000 inhabitants.

XENIA, v. S. part of Carroll co. In., on Wild Cat creek, 11 m. SE. by S. from Delphi.

Y.

YADKIN, r. N. C., rises between the Alleghany and Brushy Mountains, pervades the counties of Wilkes, Surrey, Rowan, Montgomery, and Anson, and flows into S. C. with the name of the Great Pedee. In Montgomery co. it passes over narrows occasioned by mountains on each side, which contract it from 200 yards wide to about 30. A few miles below the narrows it receives Rocky river, and then takes the name of Great Pedee.

YALABUSHA, co. Miss., bounded N. by Lafayette, E. by Chickasaw, S. by Choctaw, and W. by Tallahatchee cos. Chief town, Cafferville. Pop. 12,248, of whom 5,601 were slaves.

YANCEY, v. and cap. Caswell co. N. C., 93 m. from Raleigh, and 265 from W. C., contains the usual county buildings, and some 15 or 20 dwellings.

YANCEYVILLE, v. Louisa co. Va., on the S. Anna, 60 m. NW. from Richmond, and 133 from W. C., a small village.

YANTIC, or Norwich, r. Ct., joins the Shetucket, at Norwich.

YANCEYVILLE, v. and cap. Caswell co. N. C., 93 m. from Raleigh.

YARDLEYVILLE, v. Bucks co. Pa., on the Delaware river, 18 m. SE. from Doylestown, and 4 above Trenton, N. J., contains several stores, and 20 or 30 dwellings. Here is a bridge across the Delaware.

YARMOUTH, s-p. Barnstable co. Mass., 4 m. E. from Barnstable, 20 SSE. from Boston, and 488 from W. C. The inhabitants are generally engaged in fishing, coasting, and manufacturing salt. It has some manufactures, vessels, cordage, leather, &c. Pop. 2,554.

YATES, co. N. Y., bounded S. by Steuben, N. by Ontario, E. by Seneca lake, and W. by Ontario and Canandaigua lake. Length 21 m., mean width 12. Surface generally hilly, soil fertile, and well wooded. Chief town, Penn Yan. Pop. 20,444.

YATESVILLE, v. Yates co. N. Y., 6 m. NW. from Penn Yan, contains several mills, and about 25 dwellings.

YAZOO, r. Mis., rises in Lat. 35° N. near the borders of Tennessee, and runs SSW. and flows into the Mississippi, 12 m. above Walnut Hills, and 142 above Natchez. It is about 230 m. long, and navigable 100 m.

YAZOO, *Little*, r. Mis., runs SSW. into the Mississippi, 15 m. S. from Palmyra.

YAZOO, co. of Mis., on the Yazoo river, bounded N. by Holmes co. E. by Black river, S. by Warner co. and W. by the Yazoo river. Chief town, Benton. Pop. 10,480, of whom 7,339 were slaves.

YELLOW BUD, settlement, Pickaway co. O., on the Ohio canal, 10 m. below Circleville.

YELLOW-BUSHA, or Yalo-Bushur, an eastern branch of the Yazoo, Mis. A missionary station, named Elliot, was established, in 1818, on this river, 120 m. above the mouth of the Yazoo.

YELLOW-BREECHES CREEK, r. Pa., runs into the Susquehannah, on the W. side, 3 m. below Harrisburg.

YELLOW CREEK, *Great and Little*, two streams, Ohio, which flow into Ohio river in SE. corner of Columbiana co. 4 m. apart.

YELLOW CREEK FURNACE, and v. Montgomery co. Ten., 118 m. NW. from Murfreesborough.

YELLOW SPRINGS, watering place and village, Chester co. Pa., 30 m. NW. from Philadelphia. It is a place of considerable resort during the warm season, and there are two fine hotels which afford excellent accommodation for visitors.

YELLOW SPRINGS, v. Huntingdon co. Pa., 56 m. W. from Harrisburg.

YELLOW SPRINGS, v. near the northern boundary of Green co. Ohio, 12 m. NNE. from Xenia, and 65 m. SW. by W. from Columbus. This is a place of fashionable resort during the summer season, having a splendid hotel, and numerous cottages. The springs are strongly impregnated with sulphur, and possess medical qualities.

YELLOWSTONE, r. N. America, rises from lake Eustis in the Rocky Mountains, and after an ENE. course of about 1,100 m. joins the Missouri, 1,880 m. from the Mississippi, Lon. 104° 0′ W. Lat. 47° 50′

N. This river is nearly or quite as large as the other branch which retains the name of Missouri. Its principal branches are Big-horn and Tongue rivers. This river was explored by Captain Clark, who embarked on it, 850 m. from its mouth, and tracing it down, found it deep and navigable for the whole of that distance.

YELLOW WATER, r. rises in Ala., runs nearly S. into Florida, and falls into Pensacola bay, after a course of about 70 m. It is a fine, clear, and beautiful stream, rising in pine woods.

YONGUESVILLE, v. Fairfield district, S. C., 42 m. N. from Columbus.

YONKERS, ts. and v. Westchester co. N. Y., on the E. bank of the Hudson, 20 m. N. from N. York. The village contains several mills, and about 50 dwellings. Pop. 2,968.

YORK, city of U. C., is in about 43° 35′ N. Lat. and is the present seat of government of U. C. It is most beautifully situated within an excellent harbor of the same name, made by a long peninsula, which confines a basin of water sufficiently large to contain a considerable fleet. Pop. about 3,500.

YORK, SW. co. of Me., bounded by the Atlantic ocean SE. Piscataqua river or New Hampshire SW. New Hampshire W. Oxford co. Maine N. and Cumberland NE. Length 50 m., mean width 20. Its principal river, Saco. Chief town, York. Pop. 54,034.

YORK, ts. and seat of justice, York co. Me., on York river, near the ocean, 10 m. NE. of Portsmouth, 16 S. of Wells, and 22 of Kennebunk. The principal harbor is York river, about 6 m. from Portsmouth, N. H., with water sufficient for vessels of from 200 to 300 tons burthen. Pop. 3,111.

YORK, ts. and v. on the W. side of Genesee river, Livingston co. N. Y., 25 m. SSW. from Rochester, and 40 m. W. from Canandaigua. The village contains 4 churches, and about 40 dwellings. Pop. 3,049.

YORKTOWN, ts. Westchester co. N. Y., 45 m. N. from New York. Pop. 2,819.

YORK, co. S. side of Pa., bounded NE. by the Susquehannah, which separates it from Dauphin and Lancaster cos. S. by Maryland, W. by Adams co. and NNW. by Cumberland co. Chief town, York. Pop. 47,010.

YORK, bor. and cap. York co. Pa., on Codorus creek, 22 m. WSW. from Lancaster, 48 N. from Baltimore, 52 E. from Chambersburg, 85 W. from Philadelphia, and 66 from W. C. Lon. 76° 40′ W. Lat. 39° 58′ N. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, an almshouse, a register's office, an Episcopal academy, and 10 houses of public worship, for Episcopalians, English Presbyterians, German Presbyterians, German Lutherans, Roman Catholics, Methodists, Friends, and Moravians. A large number of the houses here are handsome and spacious structures of brick. The Columbia and Gettysburg rail-road passes through this place. Pop. 4,779.

YORK, co. E. side of Va., bounded N. by York river, E. by Chesapeake bay, S. by Elizabeth City, Warwick, and James City cos. and W. by James City co. Chief town, Yorktown. Pop. 4,720, of whom 2,112 were slaves, and 650 free colored.

YORK, a small village in Montgomery co. O., 70 m. W. from Columbus, and 8 from Dayton.

YORK, a short and navigable river, Va., formed by the union of the Pamunky and Mattapony. It flows into the Chesapeake, opposite cape Charles.

YORK, v. Clark co. Il., on the Wabash, 130 m. NW. from Vandalia, and 710 from W. C., has a steam saw-mill and flouring-mill, and about 300 inhabitants.

YORK, district, N. part of S. C., bounded N. by N. C., E. by Lancaster co., S. by Chester, and W. by Union cos. Yorkville is the chief town. Pop. 18,383, of whom 6,828 were slaves, and 109 free colored.

YORK HAVEN, v. York co. Pa., on the Susquehannah river, 12 or 15 m. below Harrisburg, contains several stores, and some 20 or 30 houses.

YORKSHIRE, v. Broome co. N. Y., 4 m. W. of Lisle, has 15 or 20 dwellings.

YORKSHIRE, ts. and v. Cattaraugus co. N. Y., 280 m. W. from Albany, 15 NE. from Ellicottsville, the village contains about 30 houses. Pop. 1,292.

YORKTOWN, t. port of entry, and cap. York co. Va., on S. side of York river, 12 m. ESE. from Williamsburg, 29 NW. from Norfolk, 70 ESE. from Richmond. Lon. 76° 52′ W. Lat. 37° 22′ N. York river affords at this town the best harbor in Virginia. It is contracted here to the width of a mile, and is inclosed within very high banks, under which the largest vessels may ride with safety. It is a place of some trade. This town is memorable for the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his army by the Americans, under Gen. Washington, on the 19th of October. Pop. about 1,000.

YORKVILLE, t. and cap. York co. S. C., 30 m. NW. from Columbia, and 438 from W. C.

YOUHIOGENY, river of Pennsylvania and Maryland, rises in the extreme south-western angle of Maryland, between the sources of Potomac and Cheat rivers. Pursuing a northern course over the western border of Maryland, it enters Pennsylvania on the E. side of the Laurel Hills, and piercing both them and the Chesnut Ridge, flows thence in a NW. direction, and empties into the Monongahela, 15 m. above, or S. of Pittsburg.

YOUNGSTOWN, v. on Niagara river, Niagara co. N. Y., 5 m. N. from Lewiston, and 20 NW. by W. from Lockport, contains 35 or 40 dwellings.

YOUNGSTOWN, v. Westmoreland co.

Pa., at the western foot of Chesnut Ridge, 11 m. E. from Greensburg, and 158 W. from Harrisburg.

YOUNGSTOWN, ts. in Trumbull co. Ohio, on a branch of Big Beaver river, 8 m. NE. of Canfield, about 90 N. by W. of Pittsburg, and 165 NE. from Columbus, has several stores, about 200 inhabitants, &c.

YOUNGSVILLE, v. Warren co. Pa., 328 m. NW. from Harrisburg, a small village of some 15 or 20 dwellings.

YPSILANTI, v. Washtenaw co. Mich., 32 m. from Detroit, and 534 from W. C., a small but growing village.

YUCATAN, peninsula and state of Mexico, bounded by the gulf of Mexico NW. and N. by the Caribbean sea E. by central America S. and by Chiapa and Tabasco SW. Length from SW. to NE. 500 m., mean width 160; and area 80,000 sq. ms. "The peninsula of Yucatan," says Humboldt, "of which the northern coast, from cape Catoche, to the Punta de Piedras, 240 m. is a vast plain, intersected in its interior by a chain of hills of little elevation." Though one of the warmest, Yucatan is among the most healthy regions of equinoctial America. It reaches from Lat. 15° 40′ to 21° 30′ N. This salubrity is, no doubt, owing to the dryness of the soil and atmosphere. Along the whole coast, from cape Catoche to the mouth of the river San Francisco, in a distance of 400 m., the country does not afford a single spring of fresh water; that element is, however, abundant in the interior. Chief towns, Merida de Yucatan, Campeche, and Valladolid de Yucatan. Pop. about 750,000.

## Z.

ZACATECAS, intendency, Mexico, bounded N. by Durango, E. by San Luis Potosi, S. by Guanaxato, and W. by Guadalaxara. It contains an area of 18,000 sq. ms. and about 160,000 inhabitants.

ZACATECAS, t. Mexico, cap. of the above, one of the most celebrated mining places of New Spain, 300 m. NNW. from Mexico. Pop. 35,000. Lat. 23° N.

ZACATULA, or Sacatula, t. Mexico, on a river of the same name, near the Pacific Ocean, 95 m. S. from Mechoacan. Lon. 103° W. Lat. 18° 35′ N.

ZANESFIELD, v. Logan co. Ohio, 47 m. NW. from Columbus; has several stores, a tannery, and 20 or 25 dwellings.

ZANESVILLE, v. and seat of justice for Muskingum co. Ohio, 80 m. W. from Wheeling, Va., 336 from W. C. It contains a court-house, and public offices, 35 or 40 stores, several glass-houses, 5 printing-offices, a market-house, 2 academies, an athenæum, including an extensive reading-room, a library of about 9,000 volumes, and a cabinet of minerals, 8 churches, an insurance office, 2 banks, &c. Zanesville stands on the E. bank of Muskingum river, immediately adjoining the Falls, on which are erected a large number of mills, among which are 2 merchant mills and 6 others, 3 woollen-factories, 2 brass-founderies, and 2 rope-walks. It also contains 2 breweries, 3 coach-manufactories, a steam hat-body manufactory, 2 glass-works, 3 iron-founderies, 3 saw-mills, and 1 paper-mill. Across the river, adjoining the town, are built two bridges within half a mile of each other, the lower connecting this town with Putnam.

ZEBULON, v. and cap. Pike co. Ark., 120 m. from Little Rock.

ZEBULON, t. and cap. Pike co. Geo., 86 m. W. from Milledgeville; has a store, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

ZELIENOPLE, v. Butler co. Pa., 220 m. from Harrisburg, and 250 from W. C.

ZENAS, v. in the NE. part of Jennings co. Ind.; contains 15 or 20 dwellings.

ZIDON, v. Spartanburg dist. S. C., 114 m. NW. from Columbia; a small place of 10 or 15 dwellings.

ZION, v. Iredell co. N. C., 15 m. W. from Raleigh; contains a store, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

ZOAR, v. Tuscarawas co. Ohio, on the E. bank of the Tuscarawas river, 10 m. N. from New Philadelphia, 100 NE. from Columbus, 13 from Canton, and a short distance from the Ohio canal. It is becoming an active manufacturing village, and contains about 60 dwellings, a tan-yard, a large grist-mill, 2 saw-mills, an oil-mill, a woollen and linen manufactory, &c. It has also an extensive water-power, obtained by damming the river, which drives the machinery above enumerated. Pop. about 300.

# ADDENDA.

## A.

ACQUIA, v. Strafford co. Va., 80 m. from Richmond, and 42 from W. C.

ACRETOWN, v. Columbiana co. O., 170 m. NE. from Columbus and 308 from W. C., has a post-office, several stores, 25 or 30 houses, &c.

ACTON, ts. York co. Me., 100 m. SW. from Augusta and 522 from W. C. on the head waters of Salmon river, which divides it on the W. from New Hampshire. Pop. 1,401.

ADAMSVILLE, v. Logan co. Flor., 181 m. SW. from Frankfort, and 721 from W. C., contains some 15 or 20 dwellings.

ADAIMSVILLE, v. Frederick co. Md., 82 m. NW. from Annapolis and 48 from W. C., a small village of 10 or 15 dwellings.

AIKENSVILLE, Barnwell co. S. C., 60 m. W. by S. from Richland and 562 from W. C.

ALBANY, v. Whiteside co. Il., situated on the Mississippi river, near the boundary of Rock Island co., a small but flourishing village.

ALBION, ts. Kennebeck co. Me., 24 m. NE. from Augusta, and 620 from W. C. Agriculture is the chief employment of the inhabitants. Pop. 1,624.

ALEXANDER, v. Buncombe co. N. C., 269 m. W. from Raleigh and 523 from W. C.

ALEXANDRIA, v. Putnam co. Il., 178 m. from Vandalia and 842 from W. C.

ALEXANDRIA, v. Calaway co. Mo., 11 m. NE. from Jefferson City, and 969 from W. C.

ALEXANDRIA, v. Lincoln co. Mo., 101 m. NE. from Jefferson City, and 919 from W. C.

ALDEN, v. Alden ts. Erie co. N. Y., 20 m. E. from Buffalo, has a Presbyterian church, 25 or 30 dwellings, &c. &c.

ALLEN'S HILL, v. Ontario co. N. Y., 213 m. W. from Albany and 353 from W. C., a pleasant village of some 15 or 20 dwellings.

ALLENTON, v. Peoria co. Il., 165 m. a little W. of N. from Vandalia and 829 from W. C., a small but growing village.

ALLENSVILLE, v. Todd co. Ken., 183 m. SW. from Frankfort, and 723 from W. C.

ALLENTON, v. Willcox co. Ala., 132 m. from Tuscaloosa, and 931 from W. C.

ALLENTON, v. Green co. Ken., 75 m. SW. from Frankfort, and 610 from W. C.

AMANDA, v. Greenup co. Ken., 142 m. NE. from Frankfort and 418 from W. C.

AMBOY, v. Onondaga co. N. Y., 141 m. W. from Albany, and 150 from W. C., contains about 20 dwellings.

AMSTERDAM, v. Montgomery co. N.Y., 30 m. NW. from Albany, 400 from W.C., on the Mohawk river and Utica rail-road, and 15 from Johnstown, contains several churches, an academy, a select female school, 4 grist-mills, a woollen factory, a scythe factory, a printing-office, issuing a weekly paper, and about 125 dwellings.

ANDES, ts. and v. Delaware co. N. Y., 90 m. from Albany, 15 SE. from Delhi, and 55 W. from Kingston. The village has 2 churches, about 20 dwellings, &c. Pop. of ts. 2,176.

ANDOVER, v. Henry co. Il., a short distance from the N. fork of Edwards river, a pleasant village and in a flourishing condition.

ANTWERP, v. Jefferson co. N. Y., on Indian river, 20 m. NE. from Watertown, and 164 from Albany, has 2 churches, a carding and cloth-dressing mill, a scythe factory and pocket furnace, several stores, and about 50 dwellings.

APALACHICOLA, s-p. and cap. Franklin co. Florida, beautifully situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, 95 m. from Tallahassee.

ARANSAS, ts. and port of entry, Befugio co. Texas, situated on the Aransaw bay. It is delightfully situated, and has much trade with Mexico.

ARGUSVILLE, v. Schoharie co. N. Y., 41 m. NW. from Albany, a small but pleasant village.

ARROW ROCK, a flourishing village in Saline co. Miso., 15 m. above Boonville. At this place there are a good landing and ferry.

ASSAWAMAN, v. Accomack co. Va., 233 m. NW. from Richmond and 173 from W. C.

ATALA, v. Atala co. Mis., 73 m. NE. from Jackson, a small village of some 15 or 20 houses.

ATHENS, v. St. Clair co. Il., 86 m. from Vandalia, and 828 from W. C.

ATHENS, v. and cap. Monroe co. Mis., 160 m. NE. from Jackson, near the boundary of Alabama, contains the usual county buildings, and some 20 or 30 houses.

AUBURN, v. Lincoln co. Miso., 109 m. from Jefferson city, and 925 from W. C., a small but increasing village.

AUGUSTA SPRINGS, v. Augusta co. Va., 134 m. NE. from Richmond, and 176 from W. C.

AURARIA, v. Lumpkin co. Geo., 141 m. NW. from Milledgeville, and 614 from W. C.

AURIESVILLE, v. Montgomery co. N. Y., 3 m. E. from Fultonville, and 43 NW. from Albany, has 12 or 15 dwellings, &c.

AUSTIN, city and cap. of Texas, Bastrop co., situated on the Colorado, 37 m. above Bastrop. It is increasing rapidly in population.

AVON, ts. Hartford co. Ct., 6 m. N. from Farmington, 9 WSW. from Hartford, and 325 from W. C. Agriculture is the chief employment of the inhabitants. Pop. 1,000.

B.

BAILEYVILLE, ts. Washington co. Me., 214 m. from Augusta, and 816 from W. C. Pop. 329.

BAINBRIDGE, v. Cape Girardeau co. Miso., 223 m. SE. from Jefferson city, and 841 from W. C. At the ferry, here, the travellers between Kentucky and the upper end of Arkansas cross. Bainbridge is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi, and has considerable trade.

BALTIMORE, v. Blount co. Ala., 89 m. NE. from Tuscaloosa, and 769 from W. C.

BARDSTOWN, v. and cap. Nelson co. Ken., 55 m. SW. from Frankfort, and 606 from W. C.

BARNARDS, ts. Piscataquis co. Me., formed from Williamsburg in 1834. It lies 108 m. from Augusta. Pop. 153.

BARNESVILLE, v. Belmont co. O., 110 m. E. from Columbus, 50 from Zanesville, and 297 from W. C., contains 6 or 8 stores, several taverns, 25 or 30 mechanic shops, 6 large tobacco warehouses, a large steam woollen factory, a large Methodist meeting-house, about 130 dwellings, and is a place of considerable business.

BARRY, co. Mo., a new county in the SW. part of the state, not yet organized. Pop. 4,795, of whom 269 were slaves.

BARTLETT, ts. Coos co. N. H., 80 m. NNE. from Concord, and 556 from W. C. Pop. 706.

BARTONVILLE, v. Gasconade co. Mo., 35 m. from Jefferson city, and 945 from W. C.

BASTROP, t. and cap. Bastrop co. Texas, on the Colorado, at the crossing of the San Antonio road, and is a town of respectable size.

BEAR TOWN, v. Caroline co. Md., 47 m. E. from Annapolis, and 84 from W. C., a small village of 10 or 15 houses.

BEDFORD, v. Richmond co. Geo., 94 m. N. by E. from Milledgeville, and 584 from W. C.

BELFAST, v. Newbury co. S. C., 58 m. a little N. of W. from Columbia, and 506 from W. C.

BELFONT, v. and cap. Jackson co. Ala., 172 m. N. from Tuscaloosa, and 686 from W. C.

BELGRADE, v. Pope co. Il., 192 m. S. from Vandalia, and 810 from W. C., situated on the O. river.

BELLEFONTAINE, v. Baldwin co. Ala., 232 m. SW. from Tuscaloosa, and 1,024 from W. C.

BELLEHAVEN, v. Accomack co. Va., 194 m. from Richmond, and 226 from W. C.

BELLE PLAIN, v. Strafford co. Va., 70 m. N. from Richmond, and 58 from W. C.

BELLEVILLE, v. Davidson co. Ten., 23 m. N. from Nashville, and 737 from W. C.

BELLEVILLE, v. Boone co. Ken., 68 m. N. from Frankfort, and 518 from W. C.

BELLEVIEW, v. Calhoun co. Il., 146 m. W. from Vandalia, and 946 from W. C., contains a post-office, from 40 to 50 families, &c. &c.

BELVEDERE, v. Perquimans co. N. C., 150 m. NW. from Raleigh, and 280 from W. C., situated on Perquimans, about 10 m. from its mouth, and is a place of some trade.

BELLONA, v. Yates co. N. Y., 8 m. NE. from Pen Yan, and 180 W. from Albany, contains 2 churches, several stores, a library, from 40 to 50 dwellings, &c. &c.

BEMIS, v. Chatauque co. N. Y., 338 m. SW. from Albany, and 335 from W. C., on the W. side of Chatauque lake.

BENTLEYVILLE, v. Halifax co. Va., 115 m. SW. from Richmond, and 230 from W. C.

BENTON, co. Mo., bounded N. by Pettis, E. by Morgan, S. by Polk, and W. by Rives and St. Clair cos., situated on both sides of the Osage river, on the banks of which burr-stones have been found but little inferior to the French burr. Osage is the seat of justice. Pop. 4,205, of whom 261 were slaves.

BERLIN, ts. Coos. co. N. H., 118 m. N. from Concord, and 585 from W. C. Its population will give some idea of the quality of its soil. Pop. 116.

BERLIN, v. Worcester co. Md., 113 m. SW. from Annapolis, and 150 from W. C. Contains some 12 or 15 houses.

BERNSVILLE, v. Berks co. Pa., 64 m. N. by E. from Harrisburg, and 155 from W. C., on the Tulpehocking creek.

BERRYSVILLE, v. Knox co. Ind., 113 m. SW. from Indianapolis, and 679 from W. C.

BERRYTOWN, v. Kent co. Del., 12 m. from Dover, and 102 from W. C.

BETHEL, v. Amherst co. Va., 148 m. W. from Richmond, and 192 from W. C.; a small village of 10 or 15 houses.

BEVANSVILLE, v. Alleghany co. Md., 142 m. NW. from Annapolis, and 109 from W. C.; contains some 10 or 15 dwellings.

BILLSBURG, v. Randolph co. Va., 240 m. NW. from Richmond, and 224 from W. C.

BINGHAM, ts. Somerset co. Me., 55 m. N. from Augusta, and 648 from W. C., on the E. bank of the Kennebeck; ag-
is the chief employment of the in-
Pop. 751.

BLACKBIRD, v. New Castle

17 miles north from Dover, and 107 from W. C.

BROWNSVILLE, v. Farmington ts. Ontario co. N. Y., on a branch of Mud creek, 14 m. from Canandaigua; contains several mills, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

BUCHANAN, co. Mo., bounded N. by Iowa, E. by land not yet laid out into counties, S. by Platte co., and W. by the Miss. river. The seat of justice is uncertain. Pop. 6,237, of whom 227 were slaves.

BURNS, ts. Alleghany co. N. Y., 239 m. from Albany, 16 NE. from Angelica. Pop. 867.

C.

CADDO, co. La., a new county not yet organized. Pop. 5,282, of whom 2,837 were slaves.

CALCASSIEU, co. La., in the western district. Pop. 2,067, of whom 482 were slaves, and 226 free colored.

CALDWELL, co. Mo., in the W. part of the state, north of the Missouri river. Pop. 1,458.

CALDWELL, co. La., not yet organized. Pop. 1,217, of whom 649 were slaves.

CARROLL, co. Md., bounded N. by Pa., E. by Baltimore, S. by Ann Arundel, W. by Frederick. Westminster is the cap.

CARROLL, co. Il., recently formed. Pop. 1,023.

CARTHAGE, v. and cap. Leake co. Mis., 60 m. NE. from Jackson, and 990 from W. C., near Pearl river; contains a court-house, jail, and some 15 or 20 dwellings.

CHARLOTTE, v. Mecklenburg co. N. C.; contains a branch mint of the U. S., and about 200 inhabitants.

CHATTOOGA, co. Geo., lately formed; seat of justice uncertain. Pop. 3,438, of whom 814 were slaves.

CHEROKEE, co. N. C., a new county not yet organized. Pop. 3,427, of whom 199 were slaves.

CHEROKEE, co. Ala., bounded E. by Geo., S. by Benton, and NW. by De Kalb cos. Pop. 8,773, of whom 1,112 were slaves.

CHIPPEWAY, co. Mich., in the north part. Pop. 534. Chief town, Sault St. Mary.

CLARKE, co. Va., situated in the western district; not yet organized. Pop. 6,353, of whom 3,335 were slaves, and 161 free colored.

CLARKE, co. Miss., bounded N. by Lauderdale co. E. by Ala. S. by Wayne and W. by Jasper cos. Chief town, Quitman. Pop. 2,986.

CLINTON, co. Pa., a new county recently taken from Mifflin. Pop. 8,323.

CLINTON, co. Ken., a new county. Pop. 3,863, of whom 188 were slaves.

CLINTON, v. and cap. of Van Buren co. Ark., 60 m. N. from Little Rock, and 1,000 from W. C.; contains the usual county buildings, and some 15 or 20 houses.

COBB, co. Geo., bounded N. by Cherokee and Cass, E. by De Kalb, S. by Carroll, and W. by Paulding. Chief town, Marietta. Pop. 7,539, of whom 904 were slaves.

COFFEE, co. Ten., a new county, in the middle district of the state, boundary not given. Pop. 8,184, of whom 1,105 were slaves.

COFFEEVILLE, v. and cap. Yalabusha co. Mis., 146 m. N. from Jackson, and 974 from W. C.; contains the usual county buildings, and some 20 or 30 houses.

D.

DAHLONEGA, v. and cap. Lumpkin co. Geo., 150 m. about NW. from Milledgeville, and 650 from W. C.; contains a court-house, a jail, a branch mint of the U. S., 2 banks, several stores, and is a place of considerable trade.

DAVIS, co. Miso., in the NW. part of the state, bounded S. by Caldwell co. Pop. 2,736. County town, uncertain.

F.

FRANKLIN, co. Ark., the boundaries of which have not been received. Pop. 2,665.

FRANKLIN, v. St. Francis co. Ark., on the St. Francis river, about 30 m. due W. from Memphis, in Ten.

FULTON, co. N. Y., taken from Montgomery, bounded N. by Hamilton, E. by Saratoga, S. by Montgomery, and W. by Herkimer. Chief town, Johns Town. Pop. 18,049.

H.

HARDIN, co. W. Ten., bounded N. by Henderson and Perry, E. by Wayne, S. by Alabama and Mississippi states, and W. by McNairy. The Tennessee river runs through it from south to north-east. Chief town, Savannah. Pop. 8,245, of whom 826 were slaves.

HENDERSON, co. N. C. The good inhabitants of this county have not seen fit to give the author any information as to their boundaries, &c., which it is hoped they will do in time for another edition. Direct to New Brunswick, N. J. Pop. 5,129.

HOT SPRING, co. Ark., bounded N. by Scott and Conway, E. by Saline, S. by Clark, Pike and Sevier, and W. by Indian territory. Pop. 1,907.

HOT SPRINGS, v. and cap. of the above county, on the Wachita river, 60 m. SW. from Little Rock, and 1,128 from W. C.; a small village containing the usual county buildings, and some 15 or 20 dwellings.

I.

INGHAM, co. Mich., bounded N. by Clinton and Shiawassee, E. by Livingston, S. by Jackson, and W. by Eaton cos. Pop. 2,498.

IONIA, co. Mich., bounded N. by Montcalm, E. by Clinton, S. by Barry, and W. by Kent cos. Chief town, Ionia. Pop. 1,923.

J.

JASPER, v. and cap. of Walker co. Ala., 45 m. N. from Tuscaloosa and 834 from W. C., contains the county buildings, and some 15 or 20 dwellings.

L.

LAFAYETTE, co. Miss., bounded N. by Marshall, E. by Pontotoc S. by Yalobusha and W. by Ponola. Chief town, Oxford. Pop. 6,531.

LAKE, co. Ohio, recently formed from the N. part of Geauga, bounded N. by lake Erie E. by Ashtabula S. by Geauga and W. by Cuyahoga. Chief town, Painesville, which is described in the body of the book as in Geauga co. Pop. 9,738, of which 2,580 were in Paynesville.

LANCASTER, co. Va., bounded N. by Richmond E. by Northumberland S. and W. by Rappahannock river. Pop. 4,628, of whom 2,478 were slaves and 247 free colored

LOUISVILLE, v. and cap. Winston co. Mis., 85 m. NE. from Jackson, and 950 from W. C., contains the county buildings, and some 15 or 20 dwellings.

M.

MARIETTA, v. and cap. of Cobb co. Geo., 154 m. NW. from Milledgeville, and 695 from W. C., contains a court-house, jail, several stores, and 20 or 30 dwellings.

MONTCELLO, v. and cap. White co. In., 95 m. NW. from Indianapolis, contains some 20 or 30 dwellings, &c.

MONTREAL, v. and cap. Tallapoosa co. Ala., 125 m. SE. from Tuscaloosa, and 675 from W. C., on the Tallapoosa river, contains the county buildings, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

MOUNT STERLING, v. and cap. of Gasconade co. Mo., 35 m. E. from Jefferson City, a new town with 10 or 15 dwellings, &c.

N.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Pop. should read 8,693.

NEW SHARON, ts. Franklin co. Me., 26 m. NW. from Augusta, soil well adapted to agricultural purposes. Pop. 1,829.

P.

PLATTE, co. Mo., bounded N. by Buchanan E. by Clinton and Clay, S. and W. by the Missouri river. Pop. 8,913, of whom 858 were slaves.

S.

SALINE, co. Ar., bounded N. by Conway E. by Pulaski S. by Union and W. by Hot Spring. Chief town, Benton, Pop. 2,061.

SCOTT, co. Il. The boundaries and location of this new county have not been received. Pop. 6,215.

SEARCY, co. Ar., bounded N. by Missouri E. by Izard S. by Van Buren and W. by Carroll cos. Pop. 936.

SHELBY, co. Il., bounded N. by Macon E. by Coles, S. by Effingham and Fayette and W. by Montgomery and Sangamon cos. Chief town, Shelbyville. Pop. 5,659.

SHIAWASSEE, co. Mich., bounded N. by Saginaw E. by Genesee S. by Livingston and Ingham and W. by Clinton cos. Chief town, Corunna. Pop. 2,103.

STARK, co. In., bounded N. by Laporte E. by Marshall S. by Pulaski and W. by Porter and Newton cos. Pop. 149.

STARK, co. Il., a new co. the boundaries and description of which have not been received. Pop. 1,573.

SMITH, co. Miss, bounded N. by Scott, E. by Jasper S. by Covington and W. by Simpson cos. Chief town, Raleigh. Pop. 1,961, of whom 419 were slaves.

SMYTH, co. Va. bounded N. by Tazewell E. by Wythe S. by Grayson and W. by Washington. Chief town, Marion. Pop. 6,552, of whom 838 were slaves.

# APPENDIX.

## STEAM-BOAT AND CANAL ROUTES.

### STEAM-BOAT ROUTES.

#### 1. Boston to Eastport.

| | State. | Distance. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cape Ann | Mass. | 45 | |
| Portsmouth | N. H. | 36 | 81 |
| Portland | Me. | 64 | 145 |
| Bath | " | 45 | 190 |
| Augusta | " | 36 | 226 |
| Hallowell | " | 5 | 231 |
| Gardiner | " | 3 | 234 |
| Boothbay | " | 54 | 288 |
| Owl's Head | " | 48 | 336 |
| Belfast | " | 30 | 366 |
| Castine | " | 12 | 378 |
| Eastport | " | 140 | 518 |

#### 2. New York to Boston,
*Via Providence, R. I.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hell, or Hurl-Gate | N. Y. | 6 | |
| Frog Point | " | 9 | 15 |
| Sands' Point | " | 5 | 20 |
| Norwalk Island | Ct. | 20 | 45 |
| Stratford Point | " | 15 | 60 |
| New Haven Light-House | " | 13 | 73 |
| Faulkner's Island | " | 14 | 87 |
| Saybrook Light-house, mouth of Connecticut river | " | 16 | 103 |
| Off New London | " | 14 | 117 |
| Fisher's Island, west end | " | 1 | 118 |
| Watch Hill Light-House | " | 21 | 139 |
| Point Judith | R. I. | 9 | 148 |
| Brenton's Point | " | 10 | 158 |
| Newport | " | 2 | 160 |
| Prudence Island, south end | " | 6 | 166 |
| Canonicut Point | " | 9 | 175 |
| Pawtucket river | " | 5 | 180 |
| Providence | " | 6 | 186 |
| By land. Pawtucket Falls | " | 4 | 190 |
| By land. Attleborough | Mass. | 8 | 198 |
| By land. Foxborough | " | 6 | 204 |
| By land. Walpole | " | 2 | 206 |
| By land. Dedham | " | 11 | 217 |
| By land. Boston | " | 10 | 227 |

#### 3. New York to Boston
*Via Norwich, Ct.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Connecticut river, as in No. 2. | Ct. | 103 | |
| Mouth of Thames river | " | 14 | 117 |
| New London | " | 4 | 121 |
| Gales's Ferry | " | 5 | 126 |
| Norwich Landing | " | 9 | 135 |
| By land. Jewitt's City | " | 8 | 143 |
| By land. Plainfield | " | 7 | 150 |
| By land. Sterling | " | 4 | 154 |
| By land. Scituate | R. I. | 11 | 165 |
| By land. Johnson | " | 7 | 172 |
| By land. Providence | " | 8 | 180 |
| By land. Boston, as No. 2 | Mass. | 41 | 221 |

#### 4. New York to Boston,
*Via Hartford, Ct.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mouth of Connecticut river, as before | Ct. | 103 | |
| Saybrook | " | 2 | 105 |
| Lyme | " | 5 | 110 |
| Haddam | " | 10 | 120 |
| Middletown | " | 12 | 132 |
| Wethersfield | " | 11 | 143 |
| Hartford | " | 5 | 148 |
| By land. Vernon | " | 11 | 159 |
| By land. Tolland | " | 7 | 166 |
| By land. Ashford | " | 10 | 176 |
| By land. Pomfret | " | 12 | 188 |
| By land. Thompson | " | 8 | 196 |
| By land. Douglas | Mass. | 11 | 107 |
| By land. Mendon | Mass. | 12 | 219 |
| By land. Medway | " | 13 | 232 |
| By land. Dedham | " | 12 | 244 |
| By land. Boston | " | 10 | 254 |

#### 5. New York to Boston,
*Via New Haven and Hartford.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Haven Light-house, as before | Ct. | 73 | |
| New Haven | " | 4 | 77 |
| By land. Wallingford | " | 12 | 89 |
| By land. Meriden | " | 5 | 94 |
| By land. Berlin | " | 7 | 101 |
| By land. Hartford | " | 10 | 111 |
| By land. Boston, as before | Mass. | 106 | 217 |

#### 6. New York to New Haven,
*Via Norwalk, Fairfield, &c.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hurl-Gate | N. Y. | 6 | |
| Sawpits | " | 28 | 34 |
| Horseneck | Ct. | 4 | 38 |
| Stamford | " | 6 | 44 |
| Norwalk | " | 11 | 55 |
| By land. Sagatuck | " | 3 | 58 |
| By land. Fairfield | " | 5 | 63 |
| By land. Bridgeport | " | 4 | 67 |
| By land. Stratford | " | 4 | 71 |
| By land. Milford | " | 4 | 75 |
| By land. New Haven | " | 10 | 85 |

#### 7. New York to Albany.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manhattanville | N. Y. | 8 | |
| Fort Lee | " | 2 | 10 |
| Fort Washington | " | 1 | 11 |
| Fort Independence | " | 2 | 13 |
| Phillipstown | " | 4 | 17 |
| Tarrytown | " | 10 | 27 |
| Singsing | " | 6 | 33 |
| Haverstraw | " | 3 | 36 |
| Stony Point | " | 3½ | 39½ |
| Fort Fayette | " | 1 | 40½ |
| St. Anthony's Nose | " | 5 | 45½ |
| West Point | " | 7 | 52½ |
| Cold Spring | " | 3½ | 56 |
| New Windsor | " | 4 | 60 |
| Fishkill | " | 3 | 60½ |
| Newburg | " | 3 | 61½ |
| New Hamburg | " | 6½ | 68 |
| Milton | " | 4½ | 72½ |
| Poughkeepsie | " | 3½ | 76 |
| Hyde Park | " | 5 | 81 |
| Pelham | " | 3½ | 84½ |
| Esopus Landing | " | 6 | 90½ |
| Rhinebeck Landing | " | ½ | 91 |
| Redhook Lower Landing | " | 7 | 98 |
| Do. Upper do | " | 3 | 101 |
| Clermont | " | 2 | 103 |
| Catskill | " | 9 | 112 |
| Hudson | " | 5½ | 117½ |
| Coxsackie | " | 7½ | 125 |
| Kinderhook Landing | " | 1½ | 126½ |
| New Baltimore | " | 3½ | 130 |
| Coeymans | " | 2 | 132 |
| Schodac Landing | " | 3 | 135 |
| Overslaugh | " | 7 | 142 |
| Albany | " | 3 | 145 |

#### 8. Philadelphia to New York,
*Via Trenton, N. J.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bridesburg | Pa. | 6 | |
| Burlington | N. J. | 12 | 18 |
| Bristol | Pa. | 1 | 19 |
| Bordentown | N. J | 10 | 29 |
| Trenton | " | 7 | 36 |

| | State. | Distance. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Princeton | N. J. | 11 | 47 |
| Kingston | " | 3 | 50 |
| New Brunswick | " | 12 | 62 |
| Amboy | " | 13 | 75 |
| Elizabethtown Point | " | 13 | 88 |
| The Kills | N. Y. | 5 | 93 |
| New York | " | 5 | 98 |

9. PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK,
*Via Bordentown, &c.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bordentown | N. J. | 29 | |
| Centreville | " | 10 | 39 |
| Hightstown | " | 4 | 43 |
| Cranberry | " | 3 | 46 |
| Washington | " | 9 | 55 |
| Amboy | " | 11 | 66 |
| New York | N. Y. | 23 | 89 |

10. PHILADELPHIA TO BALTIMORE,
*Via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fort Mifflin | Pa. | 8 | |
| Lazaretto | " | 5 | 13 |
| Chester | " | 5 | 18 |
| Marcus Hook | " | 4 | 22 |
| Christiana creek | Del. | 8 | 30 |
| Newcastle | " | 5 | 35 |
| Delaware City | " | 10 | 45 |
| St. George's | " | 4 | 49 |
| Summit Bridge | " | 6 | 55 |
| Chesapeake City | Md. | 4 | 59 |
| Mouth of Back creek | " | 3 | 62 |
| Turkey Point | " | 8 | 70 |
| Grove Point | " | 6 | 76 |
| Fool's Island | " | 16 | 92 |
| Miller's Island | " | 8 | 100 |
| North Point | " | 8 | 108 |
| Sparrow's Point | " | 4 | 112 |
| Fort M'Henry | " | 6 | 118 |
| Baltimore | " | 3 | 121 |

11. PHILADELPHIA TO BALTIMORE.
*Via Newcastle and Frenchtown Rail Road.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newcastle | Del. | 35 | |
| Frenchtown, by the Rail Road | Md. | 16 | 51 |
| Turkey Point | " | 13 | 64 |
| Baltimore | " | 51 | 115 |

12. BALTIMORE TO NORFOLK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fort M'Henry | Md. | 3 | |
| Sparrow's Point | " | 6 | 9 |
| North Point | " | 4 | 13 |
| Bodkin Point | " | 4 | 17 |
| Stony Point | " | 4 | 21 |
| Sandy Point | " | 6 | 27 |
| Thomas Point | " | 10 | 37 |
| Three Sisters | " | 6 | 43 |
| Herring Bay | " | 7 | 50 |
| Sharp's Island | " | 9 | 59 |
| Cove Point | " | 20 | 79 |
| Drum Point, mouth of Patuxent river | " | 6 | 85 |
| Cedar Point | " | 4 | 89 |
| Point Lookout, mouth of the Potomac | Va. | 17 | 106 |
| Smith's Point | " | 11 | 117 |
| Windmill Point, mouth of the Rappahannock | " | 21 | 138 |
| Gwynn's Island | " | 7 | 145 |
| Point No-Point | " | 6 | 151 |
| New Point Comfort | " | 9 | 160 |
| Back River Point | " | 12 | 172 |
| Old Point Comfort | " | 10 | 182 |
| Fort Calhoun | " | 1 | 183 |
| Craney Island | " | 8 | 191 |
| Norfolk | " | 6 | 197 |

13. BALTIMORE TO RICHMOND.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Norfolk, as before | Va. | 197 | |
| Craney Island | " | 6 | 203 |
| Newport News | " | 9 | 212 |
| Tindrel's Shoals | Va | 8 | 220 |
| Burrill's Bay | " | 7 | 227 |
| Jamestown Island | " | 12 | 239 |
| Dancing Point | " | 9 | 248 |
| Tree Point | " | 6 | 254 |
| Windmill Point | " | 9 | 263 |
| Harrison's Point | " | 6 | 269 |
| City Point | " | 5 | 274 |
| Shurley Ferry | " | 2 | 276 |
| Osborn | " | 10 | 286 |
| Warwick | " | 20 | 306 |
| Richmond | " | 7 | 313 |

14. WASHINGTON TO NORFOLK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | D. C | 5 | |
| Mount Vernon | Va. | 9 | 14 |
| Crane Island | " | 12 | 26 |
| Sandy Point | Md. | 8 | 34 |
| Boyd's Hole | Va. | 18 | 52 |
| Mathias Point | " | 8 | 60 |
| Cedar Point | Md. | 7 | 67 |
| Off Pope's creek, Washington's birth-place | Va. | 4 | 71 |
| Blackstone's Island | Md. | 15 | 86 |
| Piney Point | " | 12 | 98 |
| Roger Point | Va. | 16 | 114 |
| Smith's Point, mouth of the Potomac | " | 5 | 119 |
| Norfolk | " | 87 | 206 |

15. WASHINGTON TO RICHMOND.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Norfolk, as before | Va. | 206 | |
| Richmond do. | " | 116 | 322 |

16. CHARLESTON TO SAVANNAH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sullivan's Island | S. C. | 5 | |
| Coffin Land Light-house | " | 8 | 13 |
| Stono river | " | 9 | 22 |
| N. Edisto river | " | 14 | 36 |
| St. Helena Sound | " | 10 | 46 |
| Port Royal Entrance | " | 26 | 72 |
| Calibogue Sound | " | 15 | 87 |
| Tybee Light-house | Geo. | 6 | 93 |
| Savannah | " | 15 | 108 |

17. SAVANNAH TO AUGUSTA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Onslow Island | Geo. | 7 | |
| Purisburg | S. C. | 11 | 18 |
| Ebenezer | Geo. | 10 | 28 |
| Sisters' Ferry | " | 12 | 40 |
| Hudson's Ferry | " | 13 | 53 |
| Briar C. | " | 12 | 65 |
| Burton's Ferry | " | 14 | 79 |
| Dog Ferry | " | 25 | 104 |
| Gray's Landing | S. C. | 14 | 118 |
| Wallicon's Ferry | Geo. | 18 | 136 |
| Augusta | " | 4 | 140 |

18. MOBILE TO MONTGOMERY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Florida | Al. | 33 | |
| Alabama river | " | 4 | 37 |
| Fort Mims | " | 9 | 46 |
| Little river | " | 13 | 59 |
| Claiborne | " | 38 | 97 |
| Black's Bluff | " | 29 | 126 |
| Blacksville | " | 14 | 140 |
| Prairie Bluff | " | 30 | 170 |
| Canton | " | 12 | 182 |
| Portland | " | 20 | 202 |
| Red Bluff | " | 7 | 209 |
| Cahawba | " | 20 | 229 |
| Selma | " | 17 | 246 |
| Vernon | " | 46 | 292 |
| Washington | " | 15 | 307 |
| Montgomery | " | 13 | 320 |

19. PITTSBURG TO NEW ORLEANS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Middletown | Pa. | 11 | |
| Economy | " | 8 | 19 |
| Beaver | " | 10 | |

| | State. | Distance. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Georgetown | Pa. | 13 | 42 |
| Wellsville | Ohio | 7 | 49 |
| Steubenville | " | 20 | 69 |
| Wellsburg | Va. | 7 | 76 |
| Warren | Ohio | 6 | 82 |
| Wheeling | Va. | 10 | 92 |
| Elizabethtown | " | 11 | 103 |
| Sistersville | " | 34 | 137 |
| Newport | Ohio | 27 | 164 |
| Marietta | " | 14 | 178 |
| Vienna | Va. | 6 | 184 |
| Parkersburg | " | 5 | 189 |
| Belpre and Blennerhasset's I. | Ohio | 4 | 193 |
| Troy | " | 10 | 203 |
| Belleville | Va. | 7 | 210 |
| Letart's Rapids | " | 37 | 247 |
| Point Pleasant | Va. | 27 | 274 |
| Gallipolis | Ohio | 4 | 278 |
| Guyandot | Va. | 27 | 305 |
| Burlington | Ohio | 10 | 315 |
| Greensburg | Ken. | 19 | 334 |
| Concord | Ohio | 12 | 346 |
| Portsmouth | " | 7 | 353 |
| Alexandria | " | 2 | 355 |
| Vanceburg | Ken. | 18 | 373 |
| Manchester | Ohio | 16 | 389 |
| Maysville, Ken. and Aberdeen | Ohio | 11 | 400 |
| Charleston | Ken. | 4 | 404 |
| Ripley | Ohio | 6 | 410 |
| Augusta | Ken. | 8 | 418 |
| Neville | Ohio | 7 | 425 |
| Moscow | " | 7 | 432 |
| Point Pleasant | " | 4 | 436 |
| New Richmond | " | 7 | 443 |
| Columbia | " | 15 | 458 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington and Newport | Ken. | 8 | 466 |
| North Bend | Ohio | 15 | 481 |
| Lawrenceburg | In. | 8 | 489 |
| Aurora | " | 2 | 491 |
| Petersburg | Ken. | 2 | 493 |
| Bellevue | " | 8 | 501 |
| Rising Sun | In. | 2 | 503 |
| Fredericksburg | Ken. | 18 | 521 |
| Vevay, In. and Ghent | " | 11 | 532 |
| Port William | " | 8 | 540 |
| Madison | In. | 15 | 555 |
| New London | " | 12 | 567 |
| Bethlehem | " | 8 | 575 |
| Westport | Ken. | 7 | 582 |
| Transylvania | " | 15 | 597 |
| Louisville, Ken. and Jeffersonville | In. | 12 | 609 |
| Falls of Ohio, Shippingsport | Ken. | 2 | 611 |
| Clarksville | In. | 1 | 612 |
| Portland, Ken. and New Albany | In. | 2 | 614 |
| Salt river | Ken. | 22 | 636 |
| Northampton | In. | 18 | 654 |
| Leavenworth | " | 17 | 671 |
| Fredonia | " | 2 | 673 |
| Stephensport, Ken. and Rome | In. | 32 | 705 |
| Troy | " | 25 | 730 |
| Rockport | " | 16 | 746 |
| Owenborough | Ken. | 12 | 758 |
| Evansville | In. | 36 | 794 |
| Henderson | Ken. | 12 | 806 |
| Mount Vernon | In. | 28 | 834 |
| Carthage | Ken. | 12 | 846 |
| Wabash river | " | 7 | 853 |
| Raleigh | " | 5 | 858 |
| Shawneetown | Il. | 6 | 864 |
| Battery Rock | " | 11 | 875 |
| Cave-in-Rock | " | 10 | 885 |
| Kirksville | Ken. | 5 | 890 |
| Golconda | Il. | 15 | 905 |
| Smithland, mouth of the Cumberland river | Ken. | 10 | 915 |
| Paducah, mouth of the Tennessee river | Ken | 13 | 928 |
| Belgrade | Il. | 6 | 934 |
| America | " | 28 | 962 |
| Trinity | " | 6 | 968 |
| Junction of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers | " | 4 | 972 |
| Beckwiths | Mo. | 12 | 984 |
| Columbia | Ken. | 6 | 990 |
| Mill's Point | " | 16 | 1006 |
| Hickmanton | " | 10 | 1016 |
| New Madrid | Mo. | 22 | 1038 |
| Riddle's Point | " | 20 | 1058 |
| Little Prairie | " | 28 | 1086 |
| Fulton | Ten. | 51 | 1137 |
| Randolph | " | 21 | 1158 |
| Greenock | A.T. | 37 | 1195 |
| Memphis | Ten. | 10 | 1205 |
| St. Francis river | A.T. | 72 | 1277 |
| Helena | " | 12 | 1289 |
| White river | " | 60 | 1349 |
| Arkansas river | " | 10 | 1359 |
| Villemont | " | 50 | 1409 |
| Princeton | Mi. | 70 | 1479 |
| Sparta | La. | 82 | 1561 |
| Mouth of the Yazoo river | Mi. | 3 | 1564 |
| Vicksburg | " | 12 | 1576 |
| Warrenton | " | 11 | 1587 |
| Palmyra | " | 7 | 1594 |
| Point Pleasant | La. | 9 | 1603 |
| Rockport | Mi. | 13 | 1616 |
| Bruinsburg | " | 14 | 1630 |
| Rodney | " | 7 | 1637 |
| Natchez | " | 45 | 1682 |
| Fort Adams | " | 56 | 1738 |
| Red river | La. | 14 | 1752 |
| Atchafalaya river | " | 3 | 1755 |
| Tunica Bend | " | 27 | 1782 |
| St. Francisville and Point Coupee | " | 23 | 1805 |
| Baton Rouge | " | 34 | 1839 |
| Bayou Plaquemines | " | 20 | 1859 |
| St. Gabriel's Church | " | 7 | 1866 |
| Donaldsonville | " | 21 | 1887 |
| Gen. Hampton | " | 8 | 1895 |
| Bringiers | " | 6 | 1901 |
| Cantrel's Churches | " | 6 | 1907 |
| Bonnet Quatre Church | " | 31 | 1938 |
| Red Church | " | 18 | 1956 |
| New Orleans | " | 21 | 1977 |

### 20. New Orleans to St. Louis.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mouth of the Ohio river | | | 1005 |
| Elk Island | | 8 | 1013 |
| Dogtooth Island | | 8 | 1021 |
| English Island | | 14 | 1035 |
| Cape Girardeau | Mo. | 11 | 1046 |
| Bainbridge, Mo. and Hamburg | Il. | 10 | 1056 |
| Muddy Creek | " | 15 | 1071 |
| Lacouses Island | " | 16 | 1087 |
| Mary's Creek | Il. | 9 | 1096 |
| Kaskaskia river | " | 6 | 1102 |
| River au Vases | Mo. | 10 | 1112 |
| St. Genevieve | " | 9 | 1121 |
| Fort Chartres | Il. | 10 | 1131 |
| Rush Island | " | 10 | 1141 |
| Herculaneum | Mo. | 10 | 1151 |
| Harrison | Il. | 1 | 1152 |
| Marrameck river | Mo. | 10 | 1162 |
| Carondolet | " | 12 | 1174 |
| St. Louis | " | 7 | 1181 |

### 21. New Orleans to Florence, Al.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mouth of the Ohio river | | | 1005 |
| Trinity | Il. | 4 | 1009 |
| America | " | 6 | 1015 |
| Belgrade | " | 28 | 1043 |

| | State. | Distance. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paducah, mouth of the Tennessee river | Ken. | 6 | 1049 |
| Dunal's Ferry | " | 37 | 1086 |
| Ford's Ferry | Ten. | 29 | 1115 |
| Petersville | " | 5 | 1120 |
| Reynoldsburg | " | 36 | 1156 |
| Duck river | " | 18 | 1174 |
| Perryville | " | 24 | 1198 |
| Carrollville | " | 27 | 1225 |
| Coffee | " | 26 | 1251 |
| Savannah | " | 9 | 1260 |
| Waterloo | Al. | 25 | 1285 |
| Bear creek | " | 12 | 1297 |
| Colbert's Ferry | " | 14 | 1311 |
| Florence | " | 24 | 1335 |

22. New Orleans to Nashville.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mouth of the Ohio river | | | 1005 |
| America | Il. | 10 | 1015 |
| Belgrade | " | 28 | 1043 |
| Paducah | Ken. | | |
| Smithland, mouth of the Cumberland river | " | 6 | 1049 |
| Eddyville | " | 56 | 1105 |
| Canton | " | 20 | 1125 |
| Dover | Ten. | 30 | 1155 |
| Palmyra | " | 31 | 1186 |
| Red river | " | 6 | 1192 |
| Harpeth river | " | 20 | 1212 |
| Nashville | " | 40 | 1252 |

23. New Orleans to Natchitoches.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Donaldsville | La. | 90 | |
| Baton Rouge | " | 48 | 138 |
| Mouth of Red river | " | 87 | 225 |
| Black river | " | 28 | 253 |
| Bayou Saline | " | 20 | 273 |
| Alexandria | " | 56 | 329 |
| Regolet de Bondieu | " | 18 | 347 |
| Bayou Cane | " | 36 | 383 |
| Natchitoches | " | 24 | 407 |

24. New Orleans to Mobile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lake Ponchartrain | La. | 5 | |
| Point Aux Herbes | " | 20 | 25 |
| Lake Borgne | " | 19 | 44 |
| Malhereux Islands | " | 10 | 54 |
| Isles Santa Marie | " | 15 | 69 |
| Cat Island | " | 10 | 79 |
| Ship Island | " | 6 | 85 |
| Round Island | " | 7 | 92 |
| Pascagoula Bay | Mi. | 9 | 101 |
| Mobile, by land | Al. | 45 | 146 |

25. New Orleans to the Mouth of the Mississippi River.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fort St. Leon and Woodville | La. | 19 | |
| Gentility | " | 13 | 32 |
| Garrets | " | 4 | 36 |
| Plaquemines | " | 6 | 42 |
| Point La Hache | " | 4 | 46 |
| Fort Jackson | " | 23 | 69 |
| Fort St. Philip | " | 4 | 73 |
| Fork of South Pass | " | 25 | 98 |
| Fork of Pass à la Loutre | " | 6 | 104 |
| Balize | " | 5 | 109 |
| Frank's Island Light-house, and mouth of the Mississippi | " | 5 | 114 |

25. St. Louis to Franklin and Kanzas River.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Choteau Island | Mo. | 10 | |
| Missouri river | " | 7 | 17 |
| Belle Fontaine | " | 4 | 21 |
| Sioux Portage | " | 7 | 28 |
| St. Charles | " | 12 | 40 |
| Femme Osage river | " | 17 | 57 |
| Point Lookoff | " | 9 | 66 |
| Marthasville | " | 14 | 80 |
| Newport | " | 6 | 86 |
| Pinkney | " | 7 | 93 |
| Loutre Island | " | 9 | 102 |
| Gasconade river | " | 2 | 114 |
| Osage river | " | 31 | 145 |
| Jefferson City | " | 9 | 154 |
| Marion | " | 17 | 171 |
| Roche river | " | 9 | 180 |
| Boonville | " | 23 | 203 |
| Franklin | " | 1 | 204 |
| River à la Mine | " | 7 | 211 |
| Chariton | " | 24 | 235 |
| Jefferson | " | 7 | 242 |
| Grand river | " | 19 | 261 |
| Wyaconda river | " | 13 | 274 |
| Lexington | " | 37 | 311 |
| Blufflon | " | 18 | 329 |
| Fort Osage | " | 12 | 342 |
| Liberty Landing | " | 18 | 360 |
| Mouth of Kanzas river | " | 15 | 375 |

27. St. Louis to Galena.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Choteau Island | | 10 | |
| Missouri river | | 7 | 17 |
| Upper Alton | Il. | 7 | 24 |
| Illinois river | " | 14 | 38 |
| Gilead | " | 49 | 87 |
| Clarksville | Mo. | 9 | 96 |
| Louisiana | " | 12 | 108 |
| Saverton | " | 17 | 125 |
| Hannibal | " | 7 | 132 |
| River Fabius | " | 14 | 146 |
| Wyaconda | " | 15 | 161 |
| Fort Edwards | Il. | 13 | 174 |
| River des Moines | Mo. | 9 | 183 |
| Head of the Rapids | | 13 | 196 |
| Henderson's river | Il. | 38 | 234 |
| Pope's river | " | 17 | 251 |
| Fort Armstrong on Rock Isl. | " | 47 | 298 |
| Fever river | " | 42 | 340 |
| Galena | " | 8 | 348 |

28. Galena to Prairie du Chien

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mississippi river | | 8 | |
| Galena river | Mo. T. | 15 | 23 |
| Tete de Mort C. | " | 9 | 32 |
| Grant river | M. T. | 9 | 41 |
| Cassville | " | 8 | 49 |
| Ouisconsin river | " | 30 | 79 |
| Prairie du Chien | " | 2 | 81 |

29. St. Louis to Pekin, Il.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Choteau Island | Mo. | 10 | |
| Missouri river | " | 7 | 17 |
| Upper Alton | Il. | 7 | 24 |
| Illinois river | " | 14 | 38 |
| Monroe | " | 7 | 45 |
| Macaupin creek | " | 10 | 55 |
| Mauvaise Terre C. | " | 47 | 102 |
| Beard's Town | " | 15 | 117 |
| Sangamoin river | " | 16 | 133 |
| Spoon river | " | 20 | 153 |
| Pekin | " | 27 | 180 |

30. Buffalo to Cleveland.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sturgeon Point | N. Y. | 16 | |
| Cataraugus | " | 10 | 26 |
| Dunkirk | " | 13 | 39 |
| Portland | " | 18 | 57 |
| Burgett's Town | Pa. | 18 | 75 |
| Erie | " | 17 | 92 |
| Fairview | " | 11 | 103 |
| Ashtabula | Ohio | 28 | 131 |
| Fairport | " | 32 | 163 |
| Cleveland | " | 30 | 193 |

31. Cleveland to Detroit.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sandusky | Ohio | 54 | |
| Cunningham's Island | " | 12 | 66 |
| North Bass Island | " | 10 | 76 |
| Middle Sister Island | " | 10 | 86 |
| Amherstburg | U. C. | | |
| Fighting Island | " | | |
| Detroit | M. T. | | |

## CANAL ROUTES.

### 32. Erie Canal.

| | State. | Distance. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | N. Y. | | |
| West Troy | " | 7 | 7 |
| Junction | " | 2 | 7 |
| Schenectady | " | 21 | 30 |
| Amsterdam | " | 16 | 46 |
| Schoharie creek | " | 7 | 53 |
| Caughnewaga | " | 4 | 57 |
| Spraker's Basin | " | 9 | 66 |
| Canajoharie | " | 3 | 69 |
| Bowman's creek | " | 3 | 72 |
| Little Falls | " | 16 | 88 |
| Herkimer | " | 7 | 95 |
| German Flats | " | 2 | 97 |
| Frankfort | " | 3 | 100 |
| Utica | " | 10 | 110 |
| Whitesborough | " | 4 | 114 |
| Oriskany | " | 3 | 117 |
| Rome | " | 8 | 125 |
| New London | " | 7 | 132 |
| Loomis | " | 6 | 138 |
| Oneida creek | " | 3 | 141 |
| Lenox Basin | " | 3 | 144 |
| Canastota | " | 2 | 146 |
| New Boston | " | 4 | 150 |
| Chitteningo | " | 4 | 154 |
| Kirkville | " | 4 | 158 |
| Manlius | " | 4 | 162 |
| Orville | " | 3 | 165 |
| Syracuse | " | 6 | 171 |
| Geddesburg | " | 2 | 173 |
| Nine Mile creek | " | 6 | 179 |
| Camillus | " | 1 | 180 |
| Canton | " | 5 | 185 |
| Jordan | " | 6 | 191 |
| Weed's Port | " | 6 | 197 |
| Centre Port | " | 1 | 198 |
| Port Byron | " | 2 | 200 |
| Lakeport | " | 6 | 206 |
| Clyde | " | 11 | 217 |
| Lyons | " | 9 | 226 |
| Lockville | " | 6 | 232 |
| Newark | " | 1 | 233 |
| Port Gibson | " | 3 | 236 |
| Palmyra | " | 5 | 241 |
| Fair Port | " | 11 | 252 |
| Fullum's Basin | " | 2 | 254 |
| Pittsford | " | 6 | 260 |
| Rochester | " | 10 | 270 |
| Spencer's Basin | " | 10 | 280 |
| Ogden | " | 2 | 282 |
| Adams | " | 3 | 285 |
| Brockport | " | 5 | 290 |
| Holley | " | 5 | 295 |
| Murray | " | 2 | 297 |
| Albion | " | 8 | 305 |
| Portville | " | 4 | 309 |
| Oak Orchard | " | 5 | 314 |
| Medina | " | 1 | 315 |
| Middleport | " | 6 | 321 |
| Lockport | " | 12 | 333 |
| Pendleton | " | 7 | 340 |
| Tonnewanta | " | 12 | 352 |
| Black Rock | " | 8 | 360 |
| Buffalo | " | 3 | 363 |

### 33. Champlain Canal.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | N. Y. | | |
| West Troy | " | 7 | |
| Junction | " | 2 | 9 |
| Waterford | " | 2 | 11 |
| Mechanicville | " | 8 | 19 |
| Stillwater | " | 4 | 23 |
| Bemus Heights | " | 3 | 26 |
| *Schuylerville* | " | 9 | 35 |
| *Guard Gates* | " | 2 | 37 |
| *Fort Miller* | " | 3 | 40 |
| *Edward* | " | 8 | 48 |
| Kingsbury | N. Y. | 5 | 53 |
| Fort Anne | " | 7 | 60 |
| Narrows | " | 6 | 66 |
| Whitehall | " | 6 | 72 |

### 34. Cleveland to Portsmouth, *via Ohio canal*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cuyahoga Aqueduct | Ohio. | 22 | |
| Old Portage | " | 12 | 34 |
| Akron | " | 4 | 38 |
| New Portage | " | 5 | 43 |
| Clinton | " | 11 | 54 |
| Masillon | " | 11 | 65 |
| Bethlehem | " | 6 | 71 |
| Bolivar | " | 8 | 79 |
| Zoar | " | 3 | 82 |
| Dover | " | 7 | 89 |
| New Philadelphia | " | 4 | 93 |
| New Comer's Town | " | 22 | 115 |
| Coshocton | " | 17 | 132 |
| Irville | " | 26 | 158 |
| Newark | " | 13 | 171 |
| Hebron | " | 10 | 181 |
| Licking Summit | " | 5 | 186 |
| Lancaster Canaan | " | 11 | 197 |
| Columbus, side-cut | " | 18 | 215 |
| Bloomfield | " | 8 | 223 |
| Circleville | " | 9 | 232 |
| Chillicothe | " | 23 | 255 |
| Piketon | " | 25 | 280 |
| Lucasville | " | 14 | 294 |
| Portsmouth | " | 13 | 307 |

### 35. Schuylkill Navigation.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manayunk | Pa. | 8 | |
| Norristown | " | 9 | 17 |
| Phenixville | " | 13 | 30 |
| Pottstown | " | 14 | 44 |
| Unionville | " | 4 | 48 |
| Birdsborough | " | 6 | 54 |
| Reading | " | 10 | 64 |
| Hamburg | " | 23 | 87 |
| Port Clinton | " | 4 | 91 |
| Schuylkill Haven | " | 12 | 103 |
| Pottsville | " | 5 | 108 |
| Port Carbon | " | 2 | 110 |

### 36. Union Canal, Pa.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reading | Pa. | 4 | |
| Bernville | " | 15½ | 19½ |
| Stouche's Town | " | 11½ | 31 |
| Myer's Town | " | 4 | 35 |
| Lebanon | " | 9 | 44 |
| Tunnel | " | 3 | 47 |
| Water-Works | " | 3 | 50 |
| Swatara Aqueduct | " | 4½ | 54½ |
| Beaver creek | " | 18 | 72½ |
| Middletown | " | 9½ | 82 |

### 37. Pennsylvania Canal.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Marietta | Pa. | 3 | |
| Bainbridge | " | 8 | 11 |
| Middle Town | " | 17 | 28 |
| High Spire Town | " | 3 | 31 |
| Harrisburg | " | 9 | 40 |
| M'Allister's Town | " | 7 | 47 |
| Juniatta river | " | 8 | 55 |
| Millerstown | " | 17 | 72 |
| Mifflin | " | 17 | 89 |
| Lewistown | " | 13 | 102 |
| Waynesburg | " | 14 | 116 |
| Hamiltonville | " | 11 | 127 |
| Huntingdon | " | 7 | 134 |
| Petersburg | " | 8 | 142 |
| Alexandria | " | 23 | 165 |
| Frankstown | " | 3 | 168 |
| Hollidaysburg, by railroad, to John's Town | " | 37 | 205 |
| Blairsville | " | 34 | 239 |
| Saltzburg | " | 17 | 256 |
| Warren | " | 12 | 268 |
| Alleghany river | " | 15 | 283 |
| Freeport | " | 2 | 285 |
| Pittsburg | " | 28 | 313 |

# LIST OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL ROADS.

*Washington to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Trenton, New York, New Haven, Hartford, Providence, Newport, Boston, Portsmouth, Portland, Eastport, and Bangor.*

| To Bladensburg, Md.....Miles | 6 | |
|---|---|---|
| Vansville | 8 | 14 |
| *Baltimore* | 28 | 39 |
| Joppa Cross Roads | 18 | 57 |
| Harford | 6 | 63 |
| Havre de Grace | 11 | 74 |
| North East, P. O | 10 | 85 |
| Elkton | 6 | 91 |
| Christiana, Del | 10 | 101 |
| Newport | 5 | 106 |
| Wilmington | 4 | 110 |
| Naaman's Creek | 7 | 117 |
| Chester, Pa | 5 | 122 |
| Darby | 8 | 130 |
| *Philadelphia* | 7 | 137 |
| Frankford | 5 | 142 |
| Holmesburg | 5 | 147 |
| Bristol | 10 | 157 |
| Morrisville | 10 | 167 |
| *Trenton, N. J.* | 1 | 168 |
| Princeton | 10 | 178 |
| New Brunswick | 16 | 194 |
| Bridgetown | 12 | 206 |
| Elizabethtown | 5 | 211 |
| Newark | 6 | 217 |
| *New York, N. Y.* | 9 | 226 |
| Harlem | 8 | 234 |
| West Farms | 4 | 238 |
| New Rochelle | 7 | 245 |
| Rye | 8 | 253 |
| Greenwich, Ct | 5 | 258 |
| Stamford | 5 | 263 |
| Norwalk | 9 | 272 |
| Saugatuck | 3 | 275 |
| Fairfield | 6 | 281 |
| Bridgeport | 4 | 285 |
| Stratford | 4 | 289 |
| Milford | 4 | 293 |
| *New Haven* | 10 | 303 |
| Meriden | 17 | 320 |
| Berlin | 7 | 327 |
| *Hartford* | 10 | 337 |
| East Hartford | 3 | 340 |
| Tolland | 14 | 354 |
| Stafford Pool | 7 | 361 |
| Sturbridge, Mass | 15 | 376 |
| Charlton | 6 | 382 |
| Worcester | 13 | 395 |
| Westborough | 9 | 404 |
| Framingham | 11 | 415 |
| Newton | 11 | 426 |
| Roxbury | 6 | 433 |
| *Boston* | 2 | 434 |

*By Springfield.*

| Hartford, Ct | | 337 |
|---|---|---|
| Windsor | 7 | 344 |
| Suffield, Mass | 10 | 354 |
| Springfield | 11 | 365 |
| Palmer | 16 | 371 |
| Western | 8 | 379 |
| Brookfield | 6 | 385 |
| Spencer | 7 | 392 |
| Leicester | 5 | 407 |
| Worcester | 6 | 413 |
| *Boston* | 39 | 452 |

*By Providence.*

| New Haven | | 303 |
|---|---|---|
| Branford | 7 | 310 |
| Guilford | 9 | 319 |
| Killingworth | 9 | 328 |
| Saybrook | 9 | 337 |
| Lyme | 4 | 341 |
| *New London* | 16 | 357 |
| Norwich | 14 | 371 |
| Jewett's City | 8 | 379 |
| Plainfield | 7 | 386 |
| Scituate, R. I | 15 | 401 |
| *Providence* | 15 | 416 |
| Pawtucket | 4 | 420 |
| Attleborough, Mass | 8 | 428 |
| Walpole | 8 | 436 |
| Dedham | 11 | 447 |
| *Boston* | 10 | 457 |

*By Pomfret.*

| Hartford, Ct | | 337 |
|---|---|---|
| Coventry | 15 | 352 |
| Mansfield | 6 | 358 |
| Ashford | 8 | 366 |
| Pomfret | 11 | 377 |
| Thompson | 6 | 383 |
| Douglass, Mass | 8 | 391 |
| Uxbridge | 5 | 396 |
| Mendon | 6 | 402 |
| Bellingham | 6 | 408 |
| Medway | 6 | 414 |
| Medfield | 5 | 419 |
| Dedham | 6 | 425 |
| *Boston* | 10 | 435 |

*Road by Hartford resumed.*

| *Boston*, Mass | | 434 |
|---|---|---|
| Charlestown | 1 | 435 |
| Lynn | 8 | 443 |
| Salem | 5 | 448 |
| Beverly | 2 | 450 |
| Wenham | 4 | 454 |
| Hamilton | 2 | 456 |
| Ipswich | 4 | 460 |
| Rowley | 4 | 464 |
| Newburyport | 8 | 472 |

*Newburyport to Eastport.*

| *Newburyport* | | 472 |
|---|---|---|
| Merrimack Bridge | 3 | 475 |
| Hampton, N. H | 9 | 484 |
| Greenland | 7 | 491 |
| *Portsmouth* | 5 | 496 |
| York, Me | 9 | 505 |
| Kennebunk | 18 | 523 |
| Saco | 10 | 533 |
| Portland | 15 | 548 |
| North Yarmouth | 12 | 560 |
| Freeport | 7 | 567 |
| Brunswick | 9 | 576 |
| Bath | 7 | 583 |
| Woolwich | 5 | 588 |
| Wiscasset | 8 | 576 |
| Alna | 5 | 581 |
| Newcastle | 6 | 587 |
| Waldoborough | 12 | 609 |
| Warren | 7 | 616 |
| Thomaston | 5 | 621 |
| Camden | 10 | 631 |
| Canaan | 7 | 638 |
| Northport | 5 | 643 |
| Belfast | 6 | 649 |
| Prospect Landing | 6 | 655 |
| Bucksport | 12 | 667 |
| Bluehill | 17 | 684 |
| Surrey | 8 | 692 |
| Ellsworth | 6 | 698 |
| Trenton | 6 | 704 |
| Sullivan | 6 | 710 |
| Goldsborough | 7 | 717 |
| Steuben | 9 | 726 |
| Columbia | 20 | 746 |
| Jonesborough | 9 | 755 |
| Machias-bridge | 9 | 764 |
| Machias, E. Falls | 6 | 770 |
| Eastport | 30 | 800 |

*Washington to Dartmouth College.*

| Springfield, Mass | | 365 |
|---|---|---|
| Northampton | 18 | 373 |
| Hatfield | 5 | 378 |
| Deerfield | 12 | 390 |
| Greenfield | 4 | 394 |
| Hinsdale | 11 | 405 |
| Brattleborough, Vt | 9 | 414 |
| Putney | 9 | 423 |
| Westminster | 10 | 433 |
| Walpole | 1 | 434 |
| Charlestown | 12 | 446 |
| Weathersfield | 8 | 454 |
| Windsor | 9 | 463 |
| Hartford | 14 | 447 |
| Hanover, Dartmouth College | 4 | 481 |

*Boston to Concord, Dartmouth Coll., N.H.; Montpelier, Burlington, Vt.; Montreal and Quebec.*

| Medford, Mass | | 4 |
|---|---|---|
| Stoneham | 5 | 9 |
| Reading | 3 | 12 |
| Andover | 8 | 20 |
| Salem, N. H | 10 | 31 |
| Londonderry | 6 | 37 |
| Chester | 11 | 48 |
| *Concord* | 15 | 63 |
| Boscawen | 9 | 72 |
| Salisbury | 6 | 78 |
| Andover | 8 | 86 |
| Enfield | 18 | 104 |
| Hanover, Dartmouth College | 12 | 116 |
| Norwich, Vt | 1 | 117 |
| Strafford | 11 | 128 |
| Chelsea | 10 | 138 |
| Orange | 10 | 148 |
| Barre | 6 | 154 |
| *Montpelier* | 6 | 160 |
| Middlesex | 6 | 166 |
| Waterbury | 6 | 172 |
| Bolton | 8 | 180 |
| Richmond | 5 | 185 |
| Williston | 5 | 190 |
| *Burlington* | 8 | 198 |
| Colchester | 6 | 204 |
| Milton | 8 | 212 |
| Georgia | 8 | 220 |
| St. Albans | 4 | 224 |
| Swanton | 9 | 233 |
| St. Johns | 34 | 267 |
| La Prairie | 18 | 285 |
| *Montreal* | 9 | 294 |
| St. Sulpice | 35 | 329 |
| Berthier | 30 | 359 |
| Trois Rivieres | 41 | 400 |
| St. Ann's | 24 | 424 |
| St. Augustine | 40 | 464 |
| *Quebec* | 18 | 482 |

*Boston to Albany.*

| Roxbury | | 2 |
|---|---|---|
| Newton | 7 | 9 |
| Framingham | 12 | 21 |
| Westborough | 9 | 30 |
| Worcester | 9 | 39 |
| Leicester | 6 | 45 |
| Spencer | 5 | 50 |
| Brookfield | 7 | 57 |
| Western | 6 | 63 |
| Belchertown | 14 | 77 |
| Northampton | 16 | 93 |
| Chesterfield | 14 | 107 |
| Hinsdale | 17 | 124 |
| Pittsfield | 9 | 133 |
| New Lebanon Springs, N. Y. | 7 | 140 |
| Stephentown | 9 | 149 |
| Schoodic | 11 | 160 |
| *Albany* | 9 | 169 |

*Boston to Greenfield and Brattleborough.*

| Lexington | | 10 |
|---|---|---|
| Concord | 6 | 16 |
| Stow | 8 | 24 |
| Bolton | 7 | 31 |
| Lancaster | 4 | 35 |
| Leominster | 7 | 42 |
| Westminster | 10 | 52 |
| Templeton | 8 | 60 |
| Athol | 8 | 68 |
| Montague | 25 | 93 |
| Greenfield | 7 | 90 |

*Boston to Brattleborough.*

| Athol | | 68 |
|---|---|---|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Warwick | 9 | 77 |
| Winchester | 7 | 84 |
| Hinsdale | 5 | 89 |
| Brattleborough | 6 | 95 |

*Washington to Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Milledgeville, Fort Stoddart, Mobile, and New Orleans.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | 7 | 7 |
| Occoquan, Va. | 16 | 23 |
| Dumfries | 10 | 33 |
| Aquia | 9 | 42 |
| Stafford | 5 | 47 |
| Fredericksburg | 11 | 58 |
| Vileborough | 14 | 72 |
| Bowling Green | 8 | 80 |
| White Chimnies | 13 | 93 |
| Hanover C. H. | 10 | 103 |
| *Richmond* | 20 | 123 |
| Manchester | 2 | 125 |
| Petersburg | 21 | 146 |
| Billups | 9 | 155 |
| Harrisville | 23 | 178 |
| Gholson's | 21 | 199 |
| Warrenton, N. C. | 31 | 230 |
| Lewisburg | 25 | 255 |
| *Raleigh* | 32 | 287 |
| Averysborough | 35 | 322 |
| *Fayetteville* | 25 | 347 |
| Winfield, S. C. | 64 | 411 |
| Greenville | 8 | 419 |
| Camden | 52 | 471 |
| *Columbia* | 35 | 506 |
| Edgefield, C. H. | 56 | 562 |
| *Augusta* | 24 | 586 |
| Louisville | 40 | 626 |
| Saundersville | 24 | 650 |
| *Milledgeville* | 24 | 674 |
| Fort Hawkins | 31 | 705 |
| Coweta | 45 | 780 |
| Point Comfort | 56 | 836 |
| Alabama river | 149 | 985 |
| Fort Stoddart | 20 | 1005 |
| Mobile, *by water* | 40 | 1045 |
| Shieldsborough | 107 | 1152 |
| *New Orleans* | 66 | 1218 |

*Washington to Charleston, Savannah, and St. Mary's.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fayetteville | | 347 |
| Lumberton | 23 | 380 |
| Pedee river, S. C. | 60 | 440 |
| China Grove | 20 | 460 |
| Georgetown | 22 | 482 |
| Santee river | 16 | 498 |
| *Charleston* | 45 | 543 |
| Jacksonborough | 33 | 576 |
| Pocotaligo | 31 | 607 |
| Coosawhatchie | 6 | 613 |
| *Savannah* | 44 | 657 |
| Bryan C. H. | 15 | 672 |
| Midway | 12 | 684 |
| Riceborough | 5 | 689 |
| M'Intosh C. H. | 17 | 706 |
| Darien | 12 | 718 |
| Jefferson | 48 | 766 |
| St. Mary's | 24 | 790 |
| Point Petre | 3 | 793 |

*Washington to New Orlans, by Knoxville.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fredericksburg, Va. | | 58 |
| Gum Springs | 32 | 90 |
| Orange C. H. | 20 | 110 |
| Charlottesville | 34 | 144 |
| New York | 20 | 164 |
| Staunton | 19 | 183 |
| Brownsburg | 22 | 205 |
| Lexington | 13 | 218 |
| Natural Bridge | 14 | 232 |
| Fincastle | 26 | 258 |
| Christiansburg | 50 | 308 |
| Wythe C. H. | 38 | 346 |
| Abingdon | 58 | 404 |
| Blountsville, Ten. | 24 | 428 |
| Rossville | 18 | 446 |
| Rogersville | 25 | 471 |
| *Rutledge* | 34 | 505 |
| *Knoxville* | 33 | 538 |
| *Kingston* | 43 | 581 |
| Washington | 30 | 611 |
| Madison | 30 | 641 |
| M'Minnville | 35 | 676 |
| Jefferson | 40 | 716 |
| *Nashville* | 25 | 741 |
| Franklin | 18 | 759 |
| Duck river | 34 | 793 |
| Tennessee river | 69 | 412 |
| M'Intoshville, Mis. | 77 | 939 |
| Huntston | 220 | 1160 |
| Washington | 14 | 1174 |
| Natchez | 6 | 1180 |
| Homochitto river | 20 | 1200 |
| Amite river | 39 | 1239 |
| St. Helena C. H. | 29 | 1268 |
| Springfield | 10 | 1278 |
| Madisonville | 29 | 1307 |
| Fort St. John | 23 | 1330 |
| St. John's suburb | 4 | 1334 |
| *New Orleans* | 2 | 1336 |

*Pittsburg to New Orleans, by water.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mouth of the Ohio | | 949 |
| New Madrid | 65 | 1014 |
| First Bluff | 70 | 1080 |
| Fort Pickering | 63 | 1143 |
| St. Francis river | 60 | 1203 |
| White river | 78 | 1281 |
| Arkansaw river | 14 | 1295 |
| Louisiana boundary | 102 | 1397 |
| Yazoo river | 85 | 1482 |
| Walnut Hills | 14 | 1496 |
| *Natchez* | 117 | 1613 |
| Fort Adams | 62 | 1675 |
| Red river | 18 | 1693 |
| Point Coupee | 71 | 1774 |
| Baton Ruge | 33 | 1797 |
| Donaldsonville | 57 | 1854 |
| *New Orleans* | 83 | 1937 |
| English Turn | 11 | 1948 |
| Fort St. Leon | 5 | 1953 |
| Gentilly | 10 | 1963 |
| Fort St. Philip | 44 | 2007 |
| Balize | 33 | 2040 |

*Washington to Albany & Montreal.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New York city | | 226 |
| Kingsbridge | 5 | 231 |
| Peekskill | 31 | 262 |
| Fishkill | 20 | 282 |
| Poughkeepsie | 12 | 294 |
| Staatsburg | 11 | 305 |
| Rhinebeck | 6 | 311 |
| Hudson | 37 | 348 |
| Kinderhook | 10 | 358 |
| *Albany* | 30 | 388 |
| Waterford | 11 | 399 |
| Stillwater | 9 | 408 |
| Saratoga | 15 | 423 |
| Fort Edward | 12 | 435 |
| Whitehall | 25 | 460 |
| Burlington, Vt. on the lake | 70 | 530 |
| Plattsburg | 20 | 550 |
| St. Johns | 60 | 610 |
| *Montreal* | 21 | 631 |

*Albany to Buffalo, Sandusky, and Detroit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Schenectady | | 15 |
| Amsterdam | 12 | 27 |
| Palatine | 24 | 51 |
| Manheim | 6 | 57 |
| Little Falls | 11 | 68 |
| Herkimer | 8 | 76 |
| Utica | 16 | 92 |
| New Hartford | 4 | 96 |
| Vernon | 11 | 107 |
| Sullivan | 9 | 116 |
| Manlius | 11 | 127 |
| Jamesville | 7 | 134 |
| Onondaga Hollow | 10 | 144 |
| Marcellus | 10 | 154 |
| Skeneateles | 6 | 160 |
| Auburn | 8 | 168 |
| Aurelius | 4 | 172 |
| Cayuga | 5 | 177 |
| Geneva | 13 | 190 |
| Canandaigua | 16 | 206 |
| Bloomfield | 12 | 218 |
| Lima | 5 | 223 |
| Avon | 5 | 228 |
| Genesee river | 4 | 232 |
| Caledonia | 10 | 242 |
| Batavia | 10 | 252 |
| Buffalo | 40 | 292 |

*On Lake Erie.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Erie | 100 | 392 |
| Grand river | 70 | 462 |
| Cleveland | 30 | 492 |
| Sandusky | 57 | 549 |
| Malden | 90 | 639 |
| Detroit | 18 | 657 |

*Albany to Buffalo by Cherry Valley.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Guilderland | | 9 |
| Duanesburg | 11 | 20 |
| Schoharie | 10 | 30 |
| Carlisle | 6 | 36 |
| Sharon | 10 | 46 |
| Cherry Valley | 6 | 52 |
| Springfield | 6 | 58 |
| Richfield | 10 | 68 |
| Litchfield | 7 | 75 |
| Bridewater | 5 | 80 |
| Sangerfield | 7 | 87 |
| Madison | 7 | 94 |
| Morris' Flats | 7 | 101 |
| Cazenovia | 11 | 112 |
| Manlius | 8 | 120 |
| *Buffalo*, as above | 156 | 276 |

*Buffalo to Pittsburg.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Eighteen Mile Creek | | 18 |
| Canadaway | 47 | 65 |
| Erie | 33 | 98 |
| Waterford | 15 | 113 |
| Meadville | 23 | 136 |
| Martin's Ferry | 15 | 151 |
| Pittsburg | 71 | 222 |

*Washington to Harrisburg, and thence to Buffalo.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Georgetown | | 2 |
| Montgomery, C. H., Md. | 12 | 14 |
| Clarkesburg | 13 | 27 |
| Fredericktown | 15 | 42 |
| Crugerstown | 12 | 54 |
| Emmitsburg | 11 | 65 |
| Gettysburg, Pa. | 9 | 74 |
| Carlisle | 27 | 101 |
| Harrisburg | 18 | 119 |
| Halifax | 19 | 138 |
| Sunbury | 37 | 175 |
| Northumberland | 2 | 177 |
| Milton | 11 | 188 |
| Muncey | 16 | 204 |
| Williamsport | 11 | 215 |
| Tioga | 65 | 280 |
| Lindleystown, N. Y. | 10 | 290 |
| Painted Post | 12 | 302 |
| Bath | 18 | 320 |
| Danville | 27 | 347 |
| Leicester | 17 | 364 |
| Batavia | 25 | 389 |
| Buffalo | 40 | 429 |

*Washington to Pittsburg and Erie.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fredericktown, as above | | 42 |
| Middletown | 9 | 51 |
| Boonsborough | 6 | 57 |
| Hagerstown | 12 | 69 |
| Messersburg, Pa. | 16 | 85 |
| M'Connelsburg | 10 | 95 |
| Crossing Juniatta | 14 | 109 |
| Bloody Run | 6 | 115 |
| Bedford | 8 | 123 |
| Alleghany Mt. | 23 | 146 |
| Somerset | 16 | 162 |
| Greensburg | 36 | 198 |
| *Pittsburg* | 30 | 228 |
| Franklin | 70 | 298 |
| Meadville | 25 | 323 |
| Waterford | 25 | 348 |
| Erie | 15 | 363 |

*Washington to Detroit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg | | 228 |
| Beaverstown | 30 | 258 |
| New Lisbon | 30 | 288 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cuyahoga river | 56 | 444 |
| Cleveland | 36 | 380 |
| Sandusky | 57 | 437 |
| Fort Meigs | 30 | 467 |
| Frenchtown | 28 | 505 |
| Brownstown | 18 | 523 |
| *Detroit* | 18 | 541 |

*Philadelphia to Pittsburg.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Buck Tavern | | 9 |
| Downingstown | 21 | 30 |
| Gap Hill | 9 | 39 |
| Lancaster | 23 | 62 |
| Elizabethtown | 18 | 80 |
| Middletown | 8 | 88 |
| *Harrisburg* | 9 | 97 |
| Carlisle | 16 | 113 |
| Shippensburg | 20 | 133 |
| Chambersburg | 10 | 143 |
| Loudon | 13 | 156 |
| M'Connelsburg | 8 | 164 |
| Pittsburg | 133 | 297 |

*Philadelphia to Baltimore, by Lancaster.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lancaster | | 62 |
| Columbia | 10 | 72 |
| York | 12 | 84 |
| Baltimore | 48 | 132 |

*Baltimore to Pittsburg.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hookstown | | 8 |
| Reistertown | 12 | 20 |
| Westminster | 11 | 31 |
| Taneytown | 14 | 45 |
| Messersburg | 43 | 88 |
| Pittsburg, as above | 142 | 330 |

*Washington to Chillicothe, Frankfort, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, St. Louis, and St. Charles, by Pittsburg.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg | | 229 |
| Canonsburg | 18 | 247 |
| Washington | 8 | 255 |
| Wheeling, Va. | 32 | 287 |
| St. Clairsville, O. | 11 | 298 |
| Morris Town | 10 | 308 |
| Washington | 24 | 332 |
| Cambridge | 10 | 342 |
| Zanesville | 25 | 367 |
| New Lancaster | 36 | 403 |
| Tarlton | 18 | 421 |
| *Chillicothe* | 16 | 437 |

*By Marietta.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fairfax C. H. Va. | | 16 |
| Centreville | 9 | 24 |
| Goshen | 11 | 35 |
| Middleburg | 9 | 44 |
| Paris | 12 | 56 |
| Millwood | 8 | 64 |
| Battletown | 8 | 72 |
| Winchester | 6 | 78 |
| Cacapon river | 20 | 98 |
| Romney | 25 | 123 |
| Western Port, Md. | 26 | 149 |
| Greenclad Creek | 15 | 164 |
| Youghiogeny river | 9 | 173 |
| Cheat river | 27 | 200 |
| Gandaysville, Va. | 5 | 205 |
| Clarkesburg | 31 | 236 |
| Marshville | 23 | 259 |
| Ohio river | 57 | 316 |
| Marietta, Ohio | 1 | 317 |
| Athens | 40 | 357 |
| *Chillicothe* | 60 | 417 |
| Bainbridge | 19 | 436 |
| West Union | 38 | 474 |
| Ohio river | 16 | 490 |
| Maysville, or Limestone, Ken. | 1 | 491 |

*By Gallipolis.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Marietta | | 317 |
| Belpre | 15 | 332 |
| Troy | 11 | 343 |
| Lading Creek | 24 | 367 |
| Fairhaven | 11 | 378 |
| Gallipolis | 4 | 382 |
| Portsmouth | 44 | 426 |
| Alexandria | 2 | 428 |
| Preston | 21 | 449 |
| Maysville, Ken. | 25 | 474 |
| Washington | 4 | 478 |
| Blue Licks | 20 | 498 |
| Paris | 21 | 519 |
| Lexington | 22 | 541 |
| Versailles | 13 | 554 |
| *Frankfort* | 12 | 566 |
| Shelbyville | 19 | 585 |
| Middleton | 20 | 605 |
| Louisville, falls of Ohio | 12 | 617 |
| Jeffersonville, In. | 1 | 618 |
| Clarkesville | 1 | 619 |
| *Vincennes* | 135 | 754 |
| *Kaskaskia*, Il. | 146 | 900 |
| Fort Charles | 35 | 935 |
| *St. Louis*, Mo. | 22 | 957 |
| St. Charles | 21 | 978 |

*Washington to St. Louis and St. Charles, by Shawneetown.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lexington, Ken. | | 541 |
| Bairdstown | 67 | 608 |
| Bealsburg | 16 | 624 |
| Elizabethtown | 10 | 634 |
| Hardensburg | 37 | 671 |
| Yellow Bank | 47 | 718 |
| Green river | 14 | 732 |
| Henderson | 21 | 753 |
| Morganfield | 21 | 774 |
| Shawneetown, Il. | 15 | 789 |
| Salt Springs | 12 | 801 |
| Big Muddy river | 47 | 848 |
| Little Muddy river | 10 | 858 |
| Beaucoup | 11 | 869 |
| *Kaskaskia* | 49 | 917 |
| Prairie du Rocher | 14 | 931 |
| Cahokia | 47 | 978 |
| *St. Louis*, Mo. T. | 3 | 981 |
| St. Charles | 21 | 1002 |

*Washington to Nashville, Natchez, and New Orleans.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lexington, Ken. | | 541 |
| Nicholasville | 14 | 555 |
| Lancaster | 15 | 570 |
| Stanford | 19 | 589 |
| Greensburg | 75 | 665 |
| Crossing Little Barren river | 12 | 667 |
| Blue Spring | 10 | 677 |
| Glasgow | 12 | 689 |
| Cross Great Barren river | 29 | 718 |
| Bowling Green | 4 | 722 |
| Cross Gasper river | 14 | 736 |
| Russellville | 14 | 750 |
| Springfield, Ten. | 25 | 775 |
| *Nashville* | 30 | 805 |

*Philadelphia to Charleston, S. C., by the coast.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Darby, Pa. | | 7½ |
| Chester | 7½ | 15 |
| Naaman's creek, Del. | 5 | 20 |
| Wilmington | 7 | 27 |
| Newcastle | 5 | 32 |
| St. George's town | 10 | 42 |
| Cantwell's | 9 | 51 |
| Duck creek | 11 | 62 |
| *Dover* | 12 | 74 |
| Fredericka | 12 | 86 |
| Milford | 7 | 93 |
| Clowes | 13 | 106 |
| Georgetown | 8 | 114 |
| Dagsbury | 19 | 133 |
| Trap, Md. | 11 | 144 |
| Snowhill | 20 | 164 |
| Horntown, Va. | 16 | 180 |
| Accomac C. H. | 15 | 195 |
| Northampton C. H. | 25 | 220 |
| *Norfolk* | 60 | 280 |
| Portsmouth | 1 | 281 |
| Suffolk | 28 | 309 |
| Constant, N. C. | 20 | 329 |
| Mitchell | 6 | 335 |
| Parker | 5 | 340 |
| Edenton | 17 | 357 |
| Cross Albemarle Sound to Plymouth | 18 | 375 |
| Washington | 32 | 407 |
| Newbern | 35 | 442 |
| Trenton | 20 | 462 |
| Humphreys | 24 | 486 |
| Wilmington | 56 | 542 |
| Varennes | 80 | 622 |
| Georgetown, S. C. | 48 | 670 |
| *Charleston* | 62 | 732 |

*Augusta, Geo. to Lexington, Ken. through the Cherokee nation.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Columbia C. H. Geo. | | 22 |
| Ray's Mills | 13 | 35 |
| Washington | 15 | 50 |
| Lexington | 23 | 73 |
| Athens | 16 | 89 |
| Clarkesborough | 20 | 109 |
| Appalache river | 22 | 131 |
| Enter Cherokee nation | | |
| Chatahouchee river | 10 | 141 |
| Chestato river | 5 | 146 |
| Elawa river | 18 | 164 |
| Long Swamp | 14 | 178 |
| Tocking Rock river | 11 | 189 |
| Oostanaulee riv., E. branch | 12 | 201 |
| Vans | 17 | 218 |
| Oostanaulee riv. W. branch | 17 | 235 |
| Amoy river | 10 | 245 |
| Hiwassee river | 8 | 253 |
| Tellico | 33 | 286 |
| Boundary of the Cherokee nation | 13 | 299 |
| *Knoxville*, Ten. | 27 | 326 |
| Rutledge | 33 | 359 |
| Oresville | 12 | 371 |
| Tazewell | 13 | 384 |
| Powelsville | 7 | 391 |
| Cumberland Gap | 7 | 398 |
| Cumberland river, Ken. | 13 | 411 |
| Barbersville | 14 | 425 |
| Riceton | 23 | 448 |
| Hazlepatch | 8 | 456 |
| Mount Vernon | 17 | 473 |
| Big Hill | 5 | 478 |
| Richmond | 14 | 492 |
| Kentucky river | 10 | 502 |
| Lexington | 14 | 516 |

## HEIGHTS OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS AND HILLS IN THE U. STATES.

| | | Feet. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Long Peak, the highest of the Rocky Mountains, Missouri Territory | 12,000 |
| 2. | James Peak.....Do.....Do. | 11,500 |
| 3. | Inferior Peaks of the Rocky Mountains, varying from 10,700 to | 7,200 |
| 4. | Mount Washington, the highest of the White Hills, New Hampshire, | 6,234 |
| 5. | Inferior Peaks of the White Hills, varying from 5,328 to | 4,356 |
| 6. | Moosehillock Mountain, Grafton county, New Hampshire | 4,636 |
| 7. | Mansfield or Chin Mountain, Chittenden county, Vermont | 4,279 |
| 8. | Camel's Rump.....Do.....Do. | 4,188 |
| 9. | Shrewsbury Peak, Rutland county, Vermont | 4,034 |
| 10. | Saddleback Mountain, Berkshire county, Massachusetts | 4,000 |
| 11. | Table Mountain, Pendleton district, South Carolina | 4,000 |
| 12. | Peaks of Otter, Bedford county, Virginia | 3,955 |
| 13. | Killington Peak, Rutland county, Vermont | 3,924 |
| 14. | Round-Top, the highest of the Catskill Mountains, New York | 3,804 |
| 15. | High Peak, one of the.....Do.....Do. | 3,718 |
| 16. | Grand Monadnock, Cheshire county, New Hampshire | 3,718 |
| 17. | Manchester Mountain, Bennington county, Vermont | 3,706 |
| 18. | Ascutney Mountain, Windsor county, Vermont | 3,320 |
| 19. | Ozark Mountains, Arkansas Territory, average height | 3,200 |
| 20. | Wachusett Mountain, or Mount Adams, Worcester county, Massachusetts | 2,990 |
| 21. | Whiteface Mountain, Essex county, New York | 2,690 |
| 22. | Kearsarge Mountain, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire | 2,461 |
| 23. | Alleghany Mountains, average height | 2,400 |
| 24. | Porcupine Mountains, Chippeway country, south of Lake Superior | 2,400 |
| 25. | Cumberland Mountains, average height | 2,200 |
| 26. | Moose Mountain, New Hampshire | 2,008 |
| 27. | New Beacon, the highest of the Highlands, New York | 1,658 |
| 28. | Butter Hill, one of the.....Do.....Do. | 1,529 |
| 29. | Grigg's Hill, Vermont | 1,507 |
| 30. | Mars Hill, Washington county, Maine | 1,504 |
| 31. | Bull Hill, one of the Highlands, New York | 1,484 |
| 32. | Old Beacon.....Do.....Do. | 1,471 |
| 33. | Mauch Chunk Mountain, Northampton county, Pennsylvania | 1,460 |
| 34. | Crows Nest, one of the Highlands, New York | 1,418 |
| 35. | Bare Mountain.....Do.....Do. | 1,350 |
| 36. | Pocono Mountain, Northampton county, Pennsylvania | 1,300 |
| 37. | Mount Tom, Hampshire county, Massachusetts | 1,200 |
| 38. | Blue Ridge, Pennsylvania | 1,200 |
| 39. | Breakneck Hill, one of the Highlands, New York | 1,187 |
| 40. | Blue Hills, Hartford county, Connecticut | 1,000 |
| 41. | Mount Holyoke, Hampshire county, Massachusetts | 990 |
| 42. | Anthony's Nose, Putnam county, New York | 935 |

*Compensation to Officers of the Army, including Pay, Subsistence, Forage, Fuel, Quarters and Expenses for Servants.*

| | Per month. | Per ann. | | Per month. | Per ann. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Major General | 544,58⅓ | 6,535,00 | Maj. of Staff | 176,49⅓ | 2,117,92 |
| Brigadier General | 370,12½ | 4,441,50 | Major | 182,83⅓ | 2,194,00 |
| Adjutant General | 269,54 | 3,234,48 | Surgeon | 125,83⅓ | 1,510,00 |
| Inspector General | 233,04 | 2,796,48 | Ass't Surgeon | 102,37½ | 1,228,50 |
| Com'y Gen. of Sub. | 261,54 | 3,138,48 | Capt. of Ord. | 142,87½ | 1,714,50 |
| Col. of Ordnance | 261,54 | 3,138,48 | Captain | 132,87½ | 1,594,50 |
| Lieut. Col. of Ord. | 220,00 | 2,640,00 | Lieut. of Ord. | 115,89½ | 1,390,74 |
| Colonel | 246,54 | 2,958,48 | 1st Lieutenant | 112,56¼ | 1,350,75 |
| Lieut. Colonel | 205,00 | 2,460,00 | 2d Lieutenant | 107,56¼ | 1,290,75 |

*Amount of Coinage at the Mint of the United States and its Branches, from the Commencement of Operations to December 31st, 1840.*

| Commenced Operations. | Mints. | Whole Coinage, in Pieces. | Whole Coinage, in Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1793 | Philadelphia Mint, | 242,552,170 | $82,142,503·09 |
| 1838 | Charlotte Branch Mint, | 94,248 | 373,987·50 |
| 1838 | Dahlonega Branch Mint, | 79,624 | 355,105·00 |
| 1838 | N. Orleans Branch Mint, | 6,250,930 | 1,183,003·00 |
| | Total, | 248,976,972 | 84,054,598·59 |

## DEBTS OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

*The 1st column exhibits the Stock Debts of the several States up to 1838:—The 2d, the total Amount of the Stock Debt of each State at the close of 1840:—The 3d, the Domestic Debt of each State, exclusive of the Debt created by an Issue of Stock on Bonds:—The 4th, the total Amount of the Debts of each State, exclusive of the Debts occasioned by the Deposit of the Surplus Moneys of the United States.*

| State. | 1. Amount issued up to 1838. | 2. Actual Stock Debt at the close of 1840. | 3. Other Debts. | 4. Total Debt at the close of 1840. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine, | $554,976 | $1,641,027 | $37,340 | $1,678,367 |
| N. Hampshire, | none. | none. | none. | none. |
| Vermont, | do. | | | |
| Massachusetts, | 4,290,000 | 5,149,137 | . | 6,149,137 |
| Rhode Island, | none. | | | |
| Connecticut, | do. | | | |
| New York, | 10,456,152 | 20,165,254 | . | 20,165,254 |
| New Jersey, | none. | none. | 88,283 | 83,283 |
| Pennsylvania, | 24,140,003 | 34,101,014 | 622,247 | 34,723,261 |
| Maryland, | 8,511,980 | 15,109,026 | . | 15,109,026 |
| Delaware, | none. | | | |
| Virginia, | 4,129,700 | 6,857,161 | . | 6,857,161 |
| N. Carolina, | . . | | | |
| S. Carolina, | 5,753,770 | 3,764,734 | . | 3,764,734 |
| Georgia, | . . | 500,000 | . | 500,000 |
| Alabama, | 10,800,000 | 10,859,556 | .. | 10,859,556 |
| Mississippi, | 7,000,000 | *12,000,000 | 400,000 | 12,400,000 |
| Louisiana, | 19,735,000 | 19,735,000 | 850,000 | 20,585,000 |
| Tennessee, | 789,166 | 1,789,166 | . | 1,789,166 |
| Kentucky, | 3,185,000 | 4,635,000 | 30,000 | 4,665,000 |
| Ohio, | 6,101,000 | 14,460,512 | 348,964 | 14,809,476 |
| Indiana, | 5,438,000 | 12,841,000 | 826,433 | 13,667,433 |
| Illinois, | 5,479,000 | 12,260,000 | 1,205.682 | 13,465,682 |
| Missouri, | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 429,557 | 2,929,557 |
| Michigan, | 1,840,000 | 5,611,000 | 400,000 | 6,011,000 |
| Arkansas, | 3,000,000 | †3,660,000 | 95,362 | 3,755,362 |
| Florida, | . . | 3,900,000 | . | 3,900,000 |
| D. of Columbia, | . . | 1,500,000 | . | 1,500,000 |
| | $123,703,747 | $193,038,587 | $5,328,868 | $198,367,455 |
| Debts of the States for the United States surplus money deposited with them, | | | | 28,101,644 |
| | | | | $226,469,090 |

*Debts of Cities.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York, | $9,663,269 | Troy, | 361,000 |
| Boston | 1,698,232 | Cincinnati, | 860,000 |
| Philadelphia, | 1,000,000 | New Orleans,‡ | 1,758,180 |
| Baltimore, | 4,680,870 | Mobile,‡ | 513,000 |
| Albany, | 695,532 | Charleston,‡ | 1,142,358 |
| *Total of City Debts,* | | | 22,372,441 |
| *Total of State and City Debts,* | | | $248,841,540 |

* $5,000,000 of this sum issued to Union Bank, but not negotiated.
† Sum issued to bank, of which $984,000 is unsold. ‡ New York Herald.

## POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

*Table of Mail Service for the Year preceding the 1st of July, 1839, as stated by the First Assistant Postmaster-General.*

| States and Territories. | Length of Routes. | Annual Transportation. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Horse and Sulky. | Stage and Coach. | Rail-road and Steam-boat. | Total. |
| | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. |
| Maine, | 3,674 | 262,004 | 758,342 | | 1,020,346 |
| New Hampshire, | 2,665 | 116,532 | 807,466 | | 923,998 |
| Vermont, | 2,532 | 98,617 | 766,950 | | 865,567 |
| Massachusetts, | 4,013 | 129,848 | 1,409,399 | 338,208 | 1,877,455 |
| Rhode Island, | 408 | 6,240 | 124,758 | 57,159 | 188,157 |
| Connecticut, | 2,155 | 133,354 | 602,955 | 43,439 | 779,748 |
| New York, | 13,649 | 1,007,297 | 3,253,796 | 516,964 | 4,778,057 |
| New Jersey, | 2,041 | 112,558 | 411,567 | 134,542 | 658,667 |
| Pennsylvania, | 11,010 | 959,979 | 2,018,798 | 369,416 | 3,344,193 |
| Delaware, | 440 | 22,522 | 105,944 | 17,654 | 146,120 |
| Maryland, | 2,153 | 218,925 | 305,072 | 221,090 | 745,087 |
| Virginia, | 9,366 | 910,592 | 923,879 | 367,539 | 2,202,010 |
| North Carolina, | 6,862 | 561,946 | 738,455 | 268,234 | 1,568,635 |
| South Carolina, | 4,263 | 438,874 | 523,634 | 100,364 | 1,062,872 |
| Georgia, | 6,198 | 654,388 | 693,945 | 72,410 | 1,420,743 |
| Florida, | 1,101 | 70,488 | 62,648 | 47,147 | 180,283 |
| Ohio, | 10,198 | 944,064 | 1,353,854 | 41,011 | 2,338,929 |
| Michigan, | 3,236 | 289,149 | 271,843 | 36,470 | 597,462 |
| Indiana, | 6,690 | 561,098 | 689,773 | 31,668 | 1,282,539 |
| Illinois, | 6,550 | 326,503 | 991,877 | 69,576 | 1,387,956 |
| Wisconsin & Iowa | 1,548 | 135,200 | 95,160 | | 230,360 |
| Missouri, | 4,354 | 345,604 | 303,810 | 10,556 | 659,970 |
| Kentucky, | 6,449 | 579,842 | 652,791 | 169,988 | 1,402,621 |
| Tennessee, | 6,517 | 594,493 | 703,875 | 25,336 | 1,323,704 |
| Alabama, | 6,683 | 836,937 | 733,444 | 86,900 | 1,657,281 |
| Mississippi, | 4,068 | 587,359 | 207,359 | 101,338 | 896,056 |
| Arkansas, | 3,120 | 318,830 | 130,832 | 91,416 | 541,078 |
| Louisiana, | 2,056 | 223,904 | 11,450 | 177,630 | 412,984 |
| *Total*, | 133,999 | 11,447,147 | 19,653,676 | 3,396,055 | 34,496,878 |
| Compensation, | | $864,569 | $1,900,451 | $520,602 | $3,285,622 |

The above is exclusive of the conveyance of letters and newspapers, under the fifth and sixth sections of the act of 1825, by steam-boats on Long Island Sound, between Boston and Portland, on James River, and on the northwestern Lakes; the aggregate length of which service is about 1,450 miles, and the estimated cost about $16,300, for the year aforesaid.

Number of Post-Offices on the 1st of May, 1840, 13,376.

## IMPORT AND EXPORT OF COIN.

*Statement of the total Annual Import and Export of Coin and Bullion, and the Excesses, from October 1, 1820, to December 31, 1839.*

| Years ending Sept. 30. | | Import. | Export. | Excess of Import. | Excess of Export. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1821 | $ 8,064,890 | $ 10,478,059 | . . | $ 2,413,169 |
| | 1822 | 3,369,846 | 10,810,180 | . . | 7,440,334 |
| | 1823 | 5,097,898 | 6,372,987 | . . | 1,275,091 |
| | 1824 | 8,879,835 | 7,014,552 | $ 1,365,283 | |
| | 1825 | 6,150,765 | 8,797,055 | . . | 2,646,290 |
| | 1826 | 6,880,966 | 4,098,678 | 2,782,288 | |
| | 1827 | 8,151,130 | 6,971,306 | 1,179,824 | |
| | 1828 | 7,489,741 | 8,243,476 | . . | 753,735 |
| | 1829 | 7,403,612 | 4,923,020 | 2,479,592 | |
| | 1830 | 8,155,964 | 1,241,622 | 6,914,342 | |
| | 1831 | 7,305,945 | 9,014,931 | . . | 1,708,986 |
| | 1832 | 5,907,504 | 5,656,540 | 250,964 | |
| | 1833 | 7,070,368 | 2,244,859 | 4,825,509 | |
| | 1834 | 17,911,632 | 1,675,258 | 16,236,374 | |
| | 1835 | 13,131,447 | 6,477,775 | 6,653,672 | |
| | 1836 | 13,400,881 | 4,324,336 | 9,076,545 | |
| | 1837 | 10,516,414 | 4,692,730 | 5,823,684 | |
| | 1838 | 17,747,116 | 3,508,047 | 14,239,070 | |
| | 1839 | 5,574,263 | 8,775,443 | . . | 3,201,180 |
| In the 4th quarter. | 1839 | 1,131,283 | 5,899,963 | . . | 4,768,679 |
| | | 168,841,504 | 121,222,821 | 71,926,147 | 24,207,464 |
| Aggregate of Imports | | $168,841,504 | Aggregate of excesses of Imports | | $71,926,147 |
| do. of Exports | | 121,222,821 | do. do. of Exports | | 24,207,464 |
| Excess of Imports | | 47,618,683 | | | 47,618,683 |

## BANKS.

*General Statement of the Condition of the Banks, according to Returns dated nearest January 1st, 1839.*

| States. | Date. | No. of Banks | No. of Branches. | Capital. | Specie Funds. | Specie. | Circulation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | Jan. 17, 1839 | 50 | | $ 4,959,000 | | $ 303,605 | $ 2,036,640 |
| New Hampshire | Dec. 3, 1838 | 23 | | 2,939,500 | | 187,961 | 1,510,691 |
| Vermont | Sept. " | 19 | | 1,304,530 | $ 765,045 | 157,033 | 2,043,843 |
| Massachusetts | Oct. " | 110 | | 34,630,000 | | 2,394,624 | 9,400,412 |
| Rhode Island | Jan. 1839 | 62 | | 9,868,773 | | 462,002 | 1,886,108 |
| Connecticut | Mar. 31, " | 31 | 3 | 8,832,223 | | 502,180 | 3,987,815 |
| New York | Jan. 1, " | 96 | 2 | 36,801,460 | 2,838,694 | 6,602,708 | 19,373,149 |
| Pennsylvania | Jan. " | 49 | 1 | 23,866,211 | | 3,282,213 | 11,384,151 |
| New Jersey | Jan. " | 22 | | 4,009,930 | | 433,778 | 1,795,188 |
| Delaware | Jan. " | 4 | 4 | 1,071,318 | | 141,589 | 709,053 |
| Maryland | Jan. " | 22 | 2 | 11,419,999 | | 1,679,066 | 3,798,067 |
| Dist. of Columbia | Jan. " | 6 | | 1,855,790 | | 415,573 | 950,132 |
| Virginia | Jan. " | 6 | 21 | 8,074,456 | | 2,360,422 | 3,231,918 |
| N. Carolina | Nov. 1838 | 3 | 7 | 3,100,750 | | 723,875 | 2,114,140 |
| S. Carolina | Nov. " | 11 | 2 | 8,952,343 | | 2,000,149 | 4,566,327 |
| Georgia | Oct. " | 21 | 16 | 13,025,971 | | 3,232,274 | 5,121,604 |
| Florida | Jan. 1838 | 4 | 3 | 2,322,552 | 8,828 | 188,285 | 867,609 |
| Alabama | Oct. 1838 | 3 | 4 | 11,996,332 | | 1,687,046 | 6,779,678 |
| Louisiana | Dec. 3, " | 16 | 31 | 40,930,376 | | 3,987,697 | 6,280,588 |
| Mississippi | June " | 23 | 15 | 21,900,061 | | 751,035 | 12,410,368 |
| Arkansas | Nov. " | 1 | 2 | 628,105 | | 316,045 | 451,775 |
| Tennessee | Jan. 1839 | 4 | 18 | 6,488,192 | | 1,177,969 | 2,697,830 |
| Kentucky | Jan. " | 5 | 11 | 8,918,004 | | 1,613,133 | 5,418,320 |
| Missouri | Jan. " | 1 | 1 | 1,027,870 | | 691,070 | 671,950 |
| Illinois | Jan. " | 2 | 6 | 5,435,055 | | 989,172 | 3,729,513 |
| Indiana | Nov. 1838 | 1 | 10 | 2,216,700 | | 1,345,532 | 2,951,795 |
| Ohio | June 1839 | 33 | 1 | 10,299,165 | | 2,991,955 | 6,855,263 |
| Michigan | Jan. 1837 | 25 | 3 | 3,018,701 | | 290,058 | 969,544 |
| Wisconsin | Jan. " | 2 | | 139,125 | | 65,680 | 235,573 |
| Iowa | Dec. 1838 | 1 | | 100,000 | | 3,033 | 10,990 |
| Pa. Bank of the U. S. | Jan. 1840 | 1 | 15 | 35,000,000 | | 4,153,607 | 5,982,621 |
| Total. | | 662 | 178 | 327,132,512 | 3,612,567 | 45,132,673 | 135,170,995 |

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EACH STATE.

*Imports and Exports of each State and Territory, during the Year ending on the 30th of September, 1839.*

| States and Territories. | Value of Imports. | | | Value of Exports. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In American vessels. | In Foreign vessels. | Total. | Domestic Produce. | Foreign Produce. | Total. |
| Maine | $ 839,336 | $ 143,388 | $ 982,724 | $ 878,434 | $ 17,051 | $ 895,485 |
| N. Hamp. | 50,665 | 742 | 51,407 | 74,914 | 7,030 | 81,944 |
| Vermont | 413,513 | | 413,513 | 193,886 | | 193,886 |
| Mass. | 18,622,681 | 762,542 | 19,385,223 | 5,526,455 | 3,749,630 | 9,276,085 |
| R. Island | 610,431 | 1,626 | 612,057 | 175,808 | 9,426 | 185,234 |
| Connecticut | 442,847 | 3,344 | 446,191 | 583,226 | | 583,226 |
| New York | 88,360,867 | 11,521,571 | 99,882,438 | 23,296,995 | 9,971,104 | 33,268,099 |
| New Jersey, | 3,782 | 400 | 4,182 | 78,434 | 19,645 | 98,079 |
| Pennsylvania | 14,023,150 | 1,027,565 | 15,050,715 | 4,148,211 | 1,151,204 | 5,299,415 |
| Delaware | | | | 8,680 | | 8,680 |
| Maryland | 6,079,985 | 915,300 | 6,995,285 | 4,313,189 | 263,372 | 4,576,561 |
| D. of Colum. | 105,921 | 26,590 | 132,511 | 497,965 | 5,752 | 503,717 |
| Virginia | 828,300 | 85,162 | 913,462 | 5,183,424 | 3,772 | 5,187,196 |
| N. Carolina | 217,304 | 11,929 | 229,233 | 426,934 | 992 | 427,926 |
| S. Carolina | 2,210,635 | 875,442 | 3,086,077 | 10,318,822 | 66,604 | 10,385,426 |
| Georgia | 293,745 | 120,242 | 413,987 | 5,970,443 | | 5,970,443 |
| Alabama | 614,849 | 280,352 | 895,201 | 10,338,159 | | 10,338,159 |
| Mississippi | | | | | | |
| Louisiana | 9,723,230 | 2,341,712 | 12,064,942 | 30,995,936 | 2,185,231 | 33,181,167 |
| Ohio | 14,309 | 4,971 | 19,280 | 95,854 | | 95,854 |
| Kentucky | 10,480 | | 10,480 | 3,723 | | 3,723 |
| Tennessee | 146 | | 146 | | | |
| Michigan | 174,169 | 2,052 | 176,221 | 133,305 | | 133,305 |
| Florida | 186,943 | 92,950 | 279,893 | 291,094 | 43,712 | 334,806 |
| Missouri | 46,964 | | 46,964 | | | |
| *Total,* | 143,874,252 | 18,217,880 | 162,092,132 | 103,533,891 | 17,494,525 | 121,028,416 |

*Tonnage of the several States and Territories on the 30th of September,* 1839.

| Tons and 95ths. | | Tons and 95ths. | | Tons and 95ths. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Me. | 282,285.37 | Pa. | 112,359.17 | La. | 109,076.36 |
| N. H. | 29,224.67 | Del. | 19,203.19 | Ten. | 4,240.94 |
| Vt. | 4,232.37 | Md. | 116,203.87 | Ken. | 8,125.87 |
| Mass. | 526,364.21 | Va. | 51,808.39 | Ohio | 23,925.55 |
| R. I. | 44,572.16 | N. C. | 40,841.45 | Mich. | 10,999.59 |
| Conn. | 83,014.34 | S. C. | 33,414.21 | Mo. | 9,735.00 |
| N. Y. | 468,593.58 | Geo. | 20,942.83 | D. C. | 23,142.26 |
| N. J. | 62,540.87 | Ala. | 21,742.00 | Fl. | 8,672.68 |

Total U. S. Tonnage in 1815, 1,368,127·78; in 1820, 1,280,166·24; in 1825, 1,423,110·77; in 1830, 1,191,776·43; in 1835, 1,824,940·14; in 1839, 2,096,478·81.

*Tonnage of the Six largest Districts.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 430,300·88 | Philadelphia | 96,862·09 |
| Boston | 203,615·82 | New Bedford | 86,524·75 |
| New Orleans | 109,076·36 | Baltimore | 71,533·14 |

## RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

*Summary of the Principal Religious Denominations.*

| Denominations. | Churches, or Congregations. | Ministers. | Members, or Communicants. | Population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptists | 6,319 | 4,239 | 452,000 | 4,300,000 |
| " Freewill | 753 | 612 | 33,876 | |
| " Seventh-Day | 42 | 46 | 4,503 | |
| " Six-Principle | 16 | 10 | 2,117 | |
| Catholics | 418 | 478 | | 800,000 |
| Christians | 1,000 | 800 | 150,000 | 300,000 |
| Congregationalists | 1,300 | 1,150 | 160,000 | 1,400,000 |
| Disciples of Christ, (Campbell-[ites) | | | | |
| Dutch Reformed | 197 | 192 | 22,515 | 450,000 |
| Episcopalians | 950 | 849 | | 600,000 |
| Friends | 500 | | | 100,000 |
| German Reformed | 600 | 180 | 30,000 | |
| Jews | | | | 15,000 |
| Lutherans | 750 | 267 | 62,266 | 540,000 |
| Mennonites | 200 | | 30,000 | |
| Methodists | | 3,106 | 686,549 | 3,000,000 |
| " Protestant | | 400 | 50,000 | |
| Moravians or United Brethren | 24 | 33 | 5,745 | 12,000 |
| Mormonites | | | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| New Jerusalem Church | 27 | 33 | | 5,000 |
| Presbyterians | 2,807 | 2,225 | 274,084 | 2,175,000 |
| " Cumberland | 500 | 450 | 50,000 | |
| " Associate | 183 | 87 | 16,000 | |
| " Reformed | 40 | 20 | 3,000 | |
| " Associate Reformed | 214 | 116 | 12,000 | |
| Shakers | 15 | 45 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Tunkers | 40 | 40 | 3,000 | 30,000 |
| Unitarians | 200 | 174 | | 180,000 |
| Universalists | 653 | 317 | | 600,000 |

*Table, exhibiting the Seats of Government, the Times of Holding the Election of State Officers, and the Times of the Meeting of the Legislatures of the several States.*

| States. | Seats of Government. | Times of Holding Elections. | Times of the Meeting of the Legislatures. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | Augusta | 2d Monday in Sept. | 1st Wednesday in Jan. |
| New Hampshire | Concord | 2d Tuesday in March | 1st Wednesday in June |
| Vermont | Montpelier | 1st Tuesday in Sept. | 2d Thursday in October |
| Massachusetts | Boston | 2d Monday in Nov. | 1st Wednesday in January |
| Rhode Island | Providence and Newport | Gov. & Sen. in April Rep. in April & Aug. | 1st Wed. in May and in June last Wed. in Oct. and in Jan. |
| Connecticut | Hart. and N. Hav. | 1st Monday in April | 1st Wednesday in May |
| New York | Albany | 1st Monday in Nov. | 1st Tuesday in January |
| New Jersey | Trenton | 2d Tuesday in Oct. | 4th Tuesday in October |
| Pennsylvania | Harrisburg | 2d Tuesday in Oct. | 1st Tuesday in January |
| Delaware | Dover | 2d Tuesday in Nov. | 1st Tuesday in Jan. *biennially* |
| Maryland | Annapolis | 1st Wednesday in Oct. | last Monday in Dec. |
| Virginia | Richmond | 4th Thurs. in April | 1st Monday in Dec. |
| North Carolina | Raleigh | Commonly in August | 2d Monday in Nov. *bienn.* |
| South Carolina | Columbia | 2d Monday in Oct. | 4th Monday in Nov. |
| Georgia | Milledgeville | 1st Monday in Oct. | 1st Monday in Nov. |
| Alabama | Tuscaloosa | 1st Monday in Aug. | 1st Monday in Nov. |
| Mississippi | Jackson | 1st Mon. & Tues. Nov. | 1st Monday in Jan. *bienn.* |
| Louisiana | New Orleans | 1st Monday in July | 1st Monday in Jan. |
| Arkansas | Little Rock | 1st Monday in Oct. | 2d Monday in Oct. *bienn.* |
| Tennessee | Nashville | 1st Thursday in Aug. | 1st Monday in Oct. *bienn.* |
| Kentucky | Frankfort | 1st Monday in Aug. | 1st Monday in Dec. |
| Ohio | Columbus | 2d Tuesday in Oct. | 1st Monday in Dec. |
| Indiana | Indianapolis | 1st Monday in Aug. | 1st Monday in Dec. |
| Illinois | Springfield | 1st Monday in Aug. | 1st Monday in Dec. *bienn.* |
| Missouri | Jefferson City | 1st Monday in Aug. | 1st Monday in Nov. *bienn.* |
| Michigan | Detroit | 1st Monday in Oct. | 1st Monday in Nov. |

## CANALS AND RAIL-ROADS.

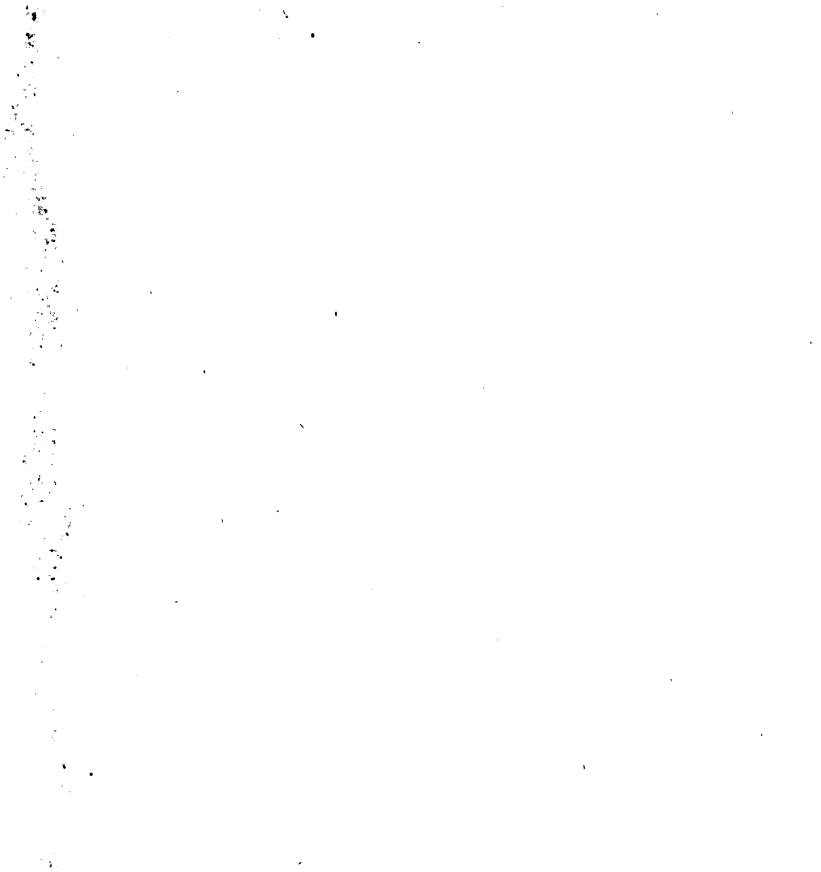
*A Condensed Summary of the Canals and Rail-Roads in the United States; their Lengths and Terminating Points.*

| Name and States. | Places Connected. | | Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| MAINE. | | | |
| *Canal.* | | | |
| Cumberland and Oxford | Near Portland | Long Pond | 20.50 |
| *Rail-road.* | | | |
| Bangor and Orono | Bangor | Orono | 10.00 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE. | | | |
| *Canals.* | | | |
| Bow Falls | . . . . | . . . . | 0.75 |
| Hookset Falls | . . . . | . . . . | 0.13 |
| Amoskeag Falls | . . . . | . . . . | 1.00 |
| Union | . . . . | . . . . | 9.00 |
| Sewall's Falls | . . . . | . . . . | 0.25 |
| *Rail-roads.* | | | |
| Eastern | Massachusetts Line | Portsmouth | 15.47 |
| Nashua and Lowell | Do. do. | Nashua | 5 1-4 |
| Boston and Maine | Do. do. | Exeter | 14.00 |
| VERMONT. | | | |
| *Canals.* | | | |
| White River Falls | . . . . | . . . . | 0.50 |
| Bellows Falls | . . . . | . . . . | 0.16 |
| Waterquechy | . . . . | . . . . | 0.40 |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | | | |
| *Canals.* | | | |
| Middlesex | Boston | Chelmsford | 27 00 |
| Pawtucket | Lowell | . . . . | 1.59 |
| Blackstone | Providence | Worcester | 45 00 |
| Hampshire and Hampden | Connecticut Line | Northampton | 22.00 |
| Montague Falls | . . . . | . . . . | 3.00 |
| South Hadley Falls | . . . . | . . . . | 2.00 |
| *Rail-roads.* | | | |
| Eastern | Boston | New Hampshire Line | 38.00 |
| Boston and Lowell | Boston | Lowell | 26 00 |
| Boston and Portland | Wilmington | New Hampshire Line | 20.00 |
| Lowell and Nashua | Lowell | New Hampshire Line | 9 00 |
| Charlestown | Charlestown | | 1 1-3 |
| Boston and Worcester | Boston | Worcester | 45.00 |
| Millbury Branch | . . . . | Millbury | 3 1-4 |
| Western | Worcester | West Stockbridge | 116.00 |
| Boston and Providence | Boston | Providence | 41.00 |
| Dedham Branch | . . . . | Dedham | 2 00 |
| Taunton Branch | Mansfield | Taunton | 11.00 |
| Taunton and New Bedford | Taunton | New Bedford | 20.00 |
| Norwich and Worcester | Worcester | Connecticut Line | 20.00 |
| Quincy | Granite Quarry | Quincy Landing | 3.00 |
| RHODE ISLAND. | | | |
| *Rail-road.* | | | |
| Providence and Stonington | Providence | Stonington | 47.00 |
| CONNECTICUT. | | | |
| *Canals.* | | | |
| Farmington | New Haven | Massachusetts Line | 56.00 |
| Enfield Falls | . . . . | . . . | 5.50 |
| *Rail-roads.* | | | |
| Norwich and Worcester | Norwich | Worcester | 58.50 |
| New Haven and Hartford | New Haven | Hartford | 36.00 |
| Housatonic | Bridgeport | New Milford | 55.00 |
| NEW YORK. | | | |
| *Canals.* | | | |
| Erie | Albany | Buffalo | 363 00 |
| Champlain | West Troy | Whitehall | 76.00 |
| Chenango | Utica | Binghampton | 97.00 |
| Black River | Rome | Carthage | 85.00 |
| Oswego | Syracuse | Oswego | 38 00 |
| Cayuga and Seneca | Seneca Lake | Cayuga Lake | 23.00 |
| Crooked Lake | Pennyan | Seneca Lake | 7 75 |
| Chemung | Seneca Lake | Elmira | 23 00 |
| Branch of Chemung | Elmira | Knoxville | 16 00 |
| Delaware and Hudson | Eddyville | Lackawaxen | 83.00 |
| Genesee Valley | Rochester | Olean | 119 63 |
| Dansville Branch | Mount Morris | Dansville | 11 00 |
| Harlem | Hudson River | East River | 3.00 |
| Croton Aqueduct | Croton River | New York | 40.56 |
| *Rail-roads.* | | | |
| Long Island | Brooklyn | Hicksville | 27.00 |
| Harlem | New York | Harlem | 8.00 |
| Hudson and Berkshire | Hudson | West Stockbridge | 35.00 |
| Catskill and Canajoharie | Catskill | Canajoharie | 78 00 |
| Rensselaer and Saratoga | Troy | Ballston | 23.50 |
| Mohawk and Hudson | Albany | Schenectady | 15.86 |
| Saratoga and Schenectady | Schenectady | Saratoga | 21.50 |
| Utica and Schenectady | Schenectady | Utica | 77 00 |
| Syracuse and Utica | Utica | Syracuse | 53 00 |
| Syracuse and Auburn | Syracuse | Auburn | 26 00 |
| Auburn and Rochester | Auburn | Rochester | 80.00 |
| Tonawanda | Rochester | Attica | 45.00 |
| Buffalo and Niagara Falls | Buffalo | Niagara Falls | 23.00 |
| Lockport and Niagara Falls | Lockport | Niagara Falls | 20.00 |
| Buffalo and Black Rock | Buffalo | Black Rock | 3.00 |
| Rochester | Rochester | Port Genesee | 3.00 |
| Ithaca and Owego | Ithaca | Owego | 29.00 |
| Bath | Bath | Crooked Lake | 5.00 |
| Port Kent and Keesville | Port Kent | Keesville | 4.50 |

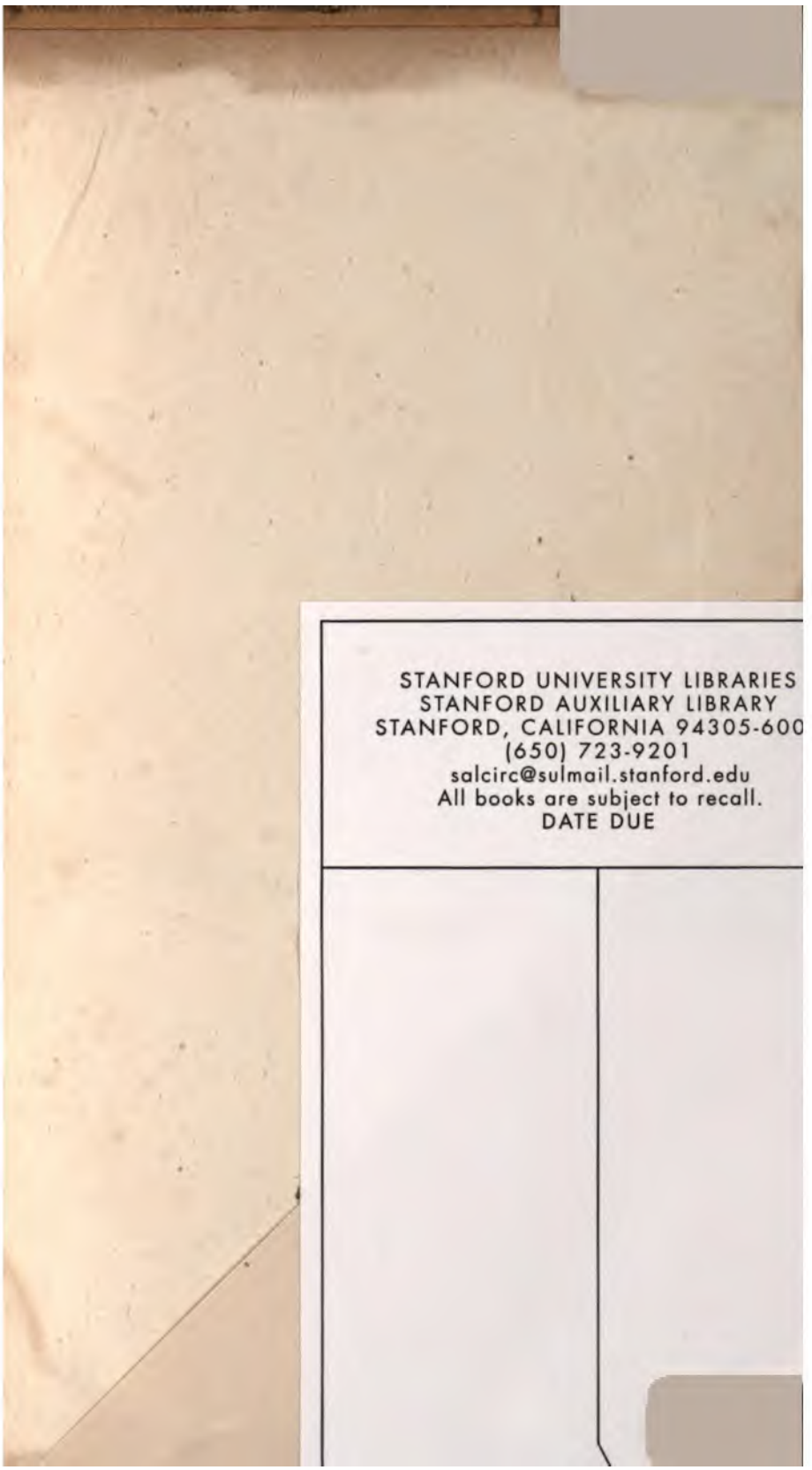
| Name and States. | Places Connected. | | Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **NEW JERSEY.** | | | |
| *Canals.* | | | |
| Delaware and Raritan | Bordentown | New Brunswick | 42.00 |
| Morris | Jersey City | Easton, Pa. | 101.75 |
| Salem | Salem Creek | Delaware River | 4.00 |
| *Rail-roads.* | | | |
| Camden and Amboy | Camden | South Amboy | 61 00 |
| Trenton Branch | . . . | Trenton | 8.00 |
| Jobstown Branch | N. Lisbon | Delaware River | 13.00 |
| Paterson and Hudson | Jersey City | Paterson | 16 30 |
| Camden and Woodbury | Camden | Woodbury | 9 00 |
| New Jersey | Jersey City | New Brunswick | 34.00 |
| Trenton and Brunswick | Trenton | New Brunswick | 27.00 |
| Morris and Essex | Newark | Morristown | 22 00 |
| Elizabethport and Somerville | Elizabethport | Somerville | 25.00 |
| **PENNSYLVANIA.** | | | |
| *Canals.* | | | |
| Penn. Canals — Central Division | Columbia | Hollidaysburg | 172 00 |
| Penn. Canals — Western Division | Johnstown | Pittsburg | 104 25 |
| Penn. Canals — Susquehanna Division | Duncan's Island | Northumberland | 39 00 |
| Penn. Canals — West Branch Division | Northumberland | Farrandsville | 73.00 |
| Penn. Canals — North Branch Division | Northumberland | Lackawana | 72.50 |
| Penn. Canals — Delaware Division | Bristol | Easton | 59.75 |
| Penn. Canals — Beaver Division | Beaver | Shenango River | 30.75 |
| Schuylkill Navigation | Philadelphia | Port Carbon | 108 00 |
| Union | Reading | Middletown | 82.08 |
| Lehigh | Easton | Stoddartsville | 84.48 |
| Lackawaxen | Delaware River | Honesville | 25.00 |
| Conestoga | Lancaster | Safe Harbor | 18.00 |
| Codorus | York | Susquehanna River | 11.00 |
| Bald Eagle | West Branch Canal | Bellefonte | 25 00 |
| Susquehanna | Wrightsville | Havre de Grace | 45 00 |
| Minor Canals | . . . . | . . . | 24.00 |
| *Rail-roads.* | | | |
| Columbia and Philadelphia | Philadelphia | Columbia | 81.60 |
| Portage | Hollidaysburg | Johnstown | 36.69 |
| Philadelphia City, &c. | . . . | . . | 6.00 |
| Valley | Norristown | Columbia Rail-road | 20 25 |
| West Chester | Columbia Rail-road | West Chester | 10 00 |
| Harrisburg and Lancaster | Harrisburg | Lancaster | 35 50 |
| Cumberland Valley | Harrisburg | Chambersburg | 50 00 |
| Franklin | Chambersburg | Williamsport, | 30.00 |
| York and Wrightsville | York | Wrightsville, | 13.00 |
| Strasburg | Cumberl. Val. R. R. | Strasburg, | 7.00 |
| Philadelphia and Reading | Philadelphia | Pottsville, | 95.00 |
| Little Schuylkill | Port Clinton | Tamaqua, | 23.00 |
| Danville and Pottsville | Pottsville | Sunbury, | 44.54 |
| Little Schuyl. and Susquehanna | Tamaqua | Williamsport | 106.00 |
| Beaver Meadow Branch | Lindner's Gap | Beaver Mead. R. R. | 12.00 |
| Williamsport and Elmira | Williamsport | Elmira | 73.50 |
| Corning and Blossburg | Blossburg | Corning | 40 00 |
| Mount Carbon | Mount Carbon | Norwegian Creek | 7.24 |
| Schuylkill Valley | Port Carbon | Tuscarora | 10.00 |
| Branches of Schuylkill Valley | . . . | . . . | 15.00 |
| Schuylkill | Schuylkill | Valley | 13 00 |
| Mill Creek | Port Carbon | Coal Mine | 9 00 |
| Mine Hill and Schuyl. Haven | Sch. Haven | Mine Hill Gap | 20 00 |
| Mauch Chunk | Mauch Chunk | Coal Mine | 9 00 |
| Branches of Mauch Chunk | . . . | . . . | 16 00 |
| Room Run | Mauch Chunk | Coal Mine | 5 28 |
| Beaver Meadow | Parryville | Coal Mine | 20 00 |
| Hazelton and Lehigh | Hazelton Mine | Beaver Mead. R. R. | 8.00 |
| Nesquehoning | Nesquehoning Mine | Lehigh River | 5 00 |
| Lehigh and Susquehanna | White Haven | Wilkesbarre | 19.58 |
| Carbondale and Honesdale | Carbondale | Honesdale | 17.67 |
| Lykens Valley | Broad Mountain | Millersburg | 16 50 |
| Pine Grove | Pine Grove | Coal Mine | 4.00 |
| Philadelphia and Trenton | Philadelphia | Morrisville | 26 25 |
| Philadelphia, Ger. and Norrist'n | Philadelphia | Norristown | 17 00 |
| Germantown Branch | . . . | . . | 4 00 |
| Philadelphia and Wilmington | Philadelphia | Wilmington | 27.00 |
| **DELAWARE.** | | | |
| *Rail-road.* | | | |
| New Castle and Frenchtown | New Castle | Frenchtown, Md. | 19.19 |
| *Canal.* | | | |
| Chesapeake and Delaware | Delaware City | Back Creek | 13.63 |
| **MARYLAND.** | | | |
| *Rail-roads.* | | | |
| Baltimore and Ohio | Baltimore | Harper's Ferry | 80.50 |
| Washington Branch | Patapsco River | Washington | 30.35 |
| Baltimore and Port Deposit | Baltimore | Havre de Grace | 36.00 |
| Baltimore and Susquehanna | Baltimore | York, Pa. | 66.00 |
| Reistertown Branch | 6 m. from Baltimore | Reisterstown | 6.00 |
| Wilmington and Susquehanna | Havre de Grace | Wilmington, Del. | 32.00 |
| Annapolis and Elkridge | Washington Branch | Annapolis | 19.75 |
| *Canal.* | | | |
| Chesapeake and Ohio | Georgetown | Hancock | 136.00 |
| **VIRGINIA.** | | | |
| *Rail-roads.* | | | |
| Richm., Fredericksb. & Potomac | Richmond | Aquia Creek | 75.00 |
| Louisa Branch | 21 m. from Richm'd. | Gordonsville | 49.00 |
| Richmond and Petersburg | Richmond | Petersburg | 23.00 |
| Petersburg and Roanoke | Petersburg | Weldon | 50.00 |
| Greensville | Near Hicksford | Gaston, N. C. | 18.00 |
| City Point | Petersburg | City Point | 12.00 |
| Chesterfield | Coal Mines | Richmond | 13.50 |
| Portsmouth and Roanoke | Portsmouth | Weldon, N. C. | 80.00 |
| Winchester and Potomac | Harper's Ferry | Winchester | 32.00 |
| *Canals.* | | | |
| Alexandria Canal | Georgetown | Alexandria | 7.25 |
| James River and Kanawha | Richmond | Buchanan | 175.00 |
| Dismal Swamp | Deep Creek | Joyce's Creek | 22.00 |
| Branches | . . . . | . . . | 11.00 |

| Name and States. | Places Connected. | | Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| NORTH CAROLINA. | | | |
| *Rail-roads.* | | | |
| Wilmington and Raleigh | Wilmington | Weldon | 161.00 |
| Raleigh and Gaston | Raleigh | Gaston | 85.00 |
| *Canals.* | | | |
| Weldon Canal | Weldon | Head Roanoke Falls | 12.00 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA. | | | |
| *Rail-roads.* | | | |
| South Carolina | Charleston | Hamburg | 135.75 |
| Columbia Branch | Branchville | Columbia | 66.00 |
| *Canals.* | | | |
| Santee | Cooper River | Santee River | 22.00 |
| Winyaw | Kinloch Creek | Winyaw Bay | 7.40 |
| Saluda | Shoals | Granby | 6.20 |
| Drehr's | Saluda Falls | Head of Falls | 1.33 |
| Lorick | Broad River | Head of Falls | 1.00 |
| Lockharts | Head Falls Br. Riv. | To Foot | 2.75 |
| Wataree | Jones's Mill | Elliot's | 4.00 |
| Catawba | At various points on the Catawba | | 7.77 |
| GEORGIA. | | | |
| *Rail-roads.* | | | |
| Georgia | Augusta | De Kalb Count | 165 00 |
| Athens Branch | Georgia R. R. | Athens | 35.00 |
| Western and Atlantic | De Kalb County | Tennessee River | 130.00 |
| Central | Savannah | Macon | 193.00 |
| Monroe | Macon | Forsyth | 25.00 |
| Macon and Talbotton | Macon | Talbotton | 70.00 |
| *Canals.* | | | |
| Savan., Ogeechee and Alatamaha | Savannah | Alatamaha River | 16.00 |
| Brunswick | Alatamaha | Brunswick | 12.00 |
| FLORIDA. | | | |
| *Rail-road.* | | | |
| Wimico and St. Joseph | Lake Wimico | St. Joseph | 12.00 |
| ALABAMA. | | | |
| *Rail-roads.* | | | |
| Alabama, Florida and Georgia | Pensacola | Montgomery | 156.46 |
| Montgomery and West Point | Montgomery | West Point | 87.00 |
| Tuscumbia, Courtl'd., & Decatur | Tuscumbia | Decatur | 44.00 |
| Selma and Cahawba | Selma | Cahawba | 10.00 |
| Wetumpka | Wetumpka | | 10.00 |
| *Canals.* | | | |
| Muscle Shoals Canal | Head of Falls | Florence | 35.75 |
| Huntsville | Triana | Huntsville | 16.00 |
| MISSISSIPPI. | | | |
| *Rail-roads.* | | | |
| West Feliciana | St. Francisville | Woodville | 7.75 |
| Vicksburg and Clinton | Vicksburg | Clinton | 54 00 |
| Grand Gulf | Grand Gulf | Port Gibson | 7.25 |
| Jackson and Brandon | Jackson | Brandon | 14.00 |
| LOUISIANA. | | | |
| *Rail-roads.* | | | |
| Pontchartrain | New Orleans | Lake Pontchartrain | 4.50 |
| West Feliciana | St. Francisville | Woodville, Mp. | 20 00 |
| Atchafalaya | Point Coupee | Opelousas | 30.00 |
| Alexandria and Cheneyville | Alexandria | Cheneyville | 30 00 |
| New Orleans and Carrolton | New Orleans | Lafayette | 11.25 |
| *Canals.* | | | |
| Orleans Bank | New Orleans | Lake Pontchartrain | 4.25 |
| Barataria | Near New Orleans | Berwick's Bay | 85.00 |
| Lake Veret | Lake Veret | La Fourche River | 8.00 |
| TENNESSEE. | | | |
| *Rail-roads.* | | | |
| La Grange and Memphis | La Grange | Memphis | 50 00 |
| Somerville Branch | Moscow | Somerville | 10.00 |
| Highwassee | Knoxville | West. & Atlan. R. R. | 98.50 |
| KENTUCKY. | | | |
| *Rail-road.* | | | |
| Lexington and Ohio | Louisville | Lexington | 92.75 |
| ILLINOIS. | | | |
| *Rail-roads.* | | | |
| Meredosia and Jacksonville | Meredosia | Jacksonville | 20 00 |
| Coal Mine Bluffs | Illinois | Coal Mine | 6.00 |
| *Canal.* | | | |
| Illinois and Michigan | Chicago | Peru | 105.90 |
| INDIANA. | | | |
| *Canals.* | | | |
| Wabash and Erie | Lafayette | Lake Erie | 187.00 |
| Whitewater | Lawrenceburg | Brookville | 30.00 |
| *Rail-road.* | | | |
| Madison and Indianapolis | Madison | Indianapolis | 95.00 |
| OHIO. | | | |
| *Canals.* | | | |
| Ohio and Erie | Portsmouth | Cleveland | 307.00 |
| Columbus Branch | Columbus | Canal | 10 00 |
| Lancaster Branch | Lancaster | Canal | 9 00 |
| Hocking | Lancaster | Athens | 50.00 |
| Zanesville Branch | Zanesville | Canal | 14.00 |
| Walhonding Branch | Walhonding River | Canal | 23.00 |
| Miami | Cincinnati | Defiance | 178.00 |
| Warren Branch | Middletown | Lebanon | 20 00 |
| Sandy and Beaver | Bolivar | Ohio River | 76 00 |
| Mahoning | Akron | Beaver River | 77 00 |
| *Rail-roads.* | | | |
| Mad River and Sandusky City | Tiffin | Sandusky City | 26.00 |
| Ohio | Manhattan | Sandusky City | 40.00 |
| MICHIGAN. | | | |
| *Rail-roads.* | | | |
| Central | Detroit | Ann Arbor | 44.00 |
| Erie and Kalamazoo | Toledo | Adrian | 33.00 |
| Ypsilanti and Tecumseh | Ypsilanti | Tecumseh | 28.00 |
| Detroit and Pontiac | Detroit | Pontiac | 25.00 |

NOTE.—There are about 4,000 miles of canals in the United States, and about 5,000 miles of rail-roads.







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